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# COLLECTIONS

# HISTORICAL & ARCHÆOLOGICAL

RELATING TO

# MONTGOMERYSHIRE,

AND ITS BORDERS.

ISSUED BY THE POWYS-LAND CLUB FOR THE USE OF ITS MEMBERS.

VOL. X.

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## "*A Ruddy Lion Ramping in Gold.*"

The Seal of Sir Edward de Cherleton, Lord of Powys, appended to a charter dated 6th July, 7 Henry V (1418), is adopted as the Seal of the Powysland Club. This remarkable Seal is not quite perfect, the edge having been splintered away, and the figure in the place of the crest having lost its head, which the engraver has supplied. It appears to have been a round seal, surrounded by an inscription, probably *Sigillum Edwardi de Cherleton, Domini Powisie*", of which only the "g" in the word Sigillum, and "wi" in the word Powisie, now remain. The shield in the centre is charged with the *red lion* of Powys—a *lion rampant*—and is probably held up by another lion rampant standing on its hind legs behind the shield, which is clasped by his fore paws. The side supporters, or rather ornamental figures (for it is said that supporters, in the present heraldic sense of the word, were unknown at that period), are wild men sitting astride of lions couchant.—*Mont. Coll.*, vol. vi, p. 293.

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*Proposal for a Society or Club, to be called the "*Powys-land Club*", for the collecting and Printing, for the use of its Members, of the Historical, Ecclesiastical, Genealogical, Topographical, and Literary Remains of Montgomeryshire.*

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It has occurred to more than one gentleman connected with Montgomeryshire, that it would be desirable to begin an historical and archæological collection for that county.

The county is rich in the remains of former ages, comprising, as it does, nearly the whole of the ancient principality of Upper Powys and other scenes of historic interest, and yet having hitherto formed a portion of Wales which has not received its due proportion of archæological illustration.

A county history is the great desideratum ; but considering the varied qualifications required, in one person, to enable him to write a good county history, who is equal to such a herculean task ?

It is seldom that in one mind can be found " the profundity of knowledge, the patient and laborious research, the skill in generalisation, the talent for detail, the aptitude for so many and so varied investigations, the taste, energy, and self-sacrificing zeal which can carry such labour to a successful termination." The late Walter Davies was the only man that could be named who would have been equal to the undertaking.

In the absence, however, of a county history, an historical and archæological collection for this county, specifically, would be both valuable and interesting.

It would be, in fact, to carry out, but in more detail with reference to Montgomeryshire, the idea which was broached with respect to all the counties of Wales in the first number of the *Archæologia Cambrensis,* in the article—" On the Study and Preservation of national Antiquities."

Following the model of other societies, it is proposed that the collection should include—

1. A *Monasticon,* or a record of all monastic remains, whether buildings, tombs, inscriptions, utensils, seals, etc. [This is already in progress, but, from the few religious houses in the county, will not be extensive.]

2. An *Ecclesiasticon,* or a similar record of all that relates to parochial churches and chapels, whether of the established church or of any description, etc., and of all objects such as tombs, crosses, etc., connected with them.

3. A *Castellarium*, a similar record of castellated remains.

4. A *Mansionarium*, a similar collection relating to all ancient manor-houses, mansions, and houses of a certain degree of importance, and to their connected remains.

5. A *Villare* and *Parochiale*, applying to all buildings and remains of towns, villages, parishes, etc., including all public civil buildings, etc.

6. A *Chartularium*, including as complete an account as practicable of all ancient documents referring to the five preceding classes. The manorial history of the county may be illustrated, and the public record office and the muniment rooms of the magnates of the county would form an almost inexhaustible source of information under this division. It would be proposed to print the original documents *in extenso* where thought of sufficient interest.

7. An *Obituarium*, containing notices of pedigrees of ancient families, notices of celebrated characters, and collections of all that relates to the public and private life of all classes who are or have been inhabitants of the district.

8. An *Ordinary of Arms*, containing authentic copies of all existing remains of mediæval heraldry.—Drawings and copies of inscriptions, etc., on church windows, monuments, etc.

9. The collecting and printing of MS. collections connected with the district, or throwing any light on any of the families of the county.

10. An *Itinerarium*. Notices, plans, and surveys, of all British, Roman, or other ancient roads or ways, etc.

11. Traditions, customs, folk-lore, ballads, etc.

Various topographical and genealogical articles have appeared in publications that are rare and difficult of access, and it would be proposed to reprint such of these articles as may be thought of sufficient interest and value, with such additions as may be procurable; for instance: the topographical accounts of the parishes of Meifod and Llanwnog, which appeared in the *Cambrian Quarterly Review*, and the accounts of Garthbeibio, Llangadfan, and Llanerfyl, and of Llanymynech, that appeared upwards of seventy years ago in the *Cambrian Register*, and such like. They would form models for topographical accounts of other parishes.

And it is wished to reprint several of the articles bearing upon Montgomeryshire which have already appeared in the *Archæologia Cambrensis*.

It is proposed to print the articles in parts, as they are available, and not necessarily in any particular classified order: but when a sufficient number to form a volume is collected, to make the information easily accessible by means of copious *Indices*.

It is also proposed to make such arrangements with the Cambrian Archæological Association as may be found mutually desirable and practicable. It is the wish of the promoters of this scheme to form the closest connection with that well-tried and excellent institution. The scheme may appear extensive, but it will be carried out only so far as materials offer and opportunity occurs.

This preliminary proposal was circulated in the first instance in influential quarters, with the view of testing how far the scheme met with approval, and was likely to be supported.

The collection of two or three facts—in themselves, and while separate, comparatively unimportant—will often be found to throw light on each other, and will not unfrequently lead to the clearing up of doubtful points, or the discovery of error. In this light all may assist in the work proposed.

"If a collection could be made", said the late Dr. Stanley, Bishop of Norwich, "of all the isolated and floating facts connected with the various branches of topographical knowledge, it is obvious that thus an invaluable body of information and ample store of materials might be amassed, of the utmost importance to the traveller, the antiquarian, the man of science, and the naturalist." The custodian of almost every parochial register may find in it much that is novel and valuable. Any accurate observer who will transcribe all the monumental inscriptions in any church, chapel, or burial place, would render valuable service.

If it meet with support, it is intended to organise and carry it on with the honorary assistance of such as consent to associate themselves for the purpose; the necessary funds for printing and illustrating, transcribing public records, etc., being provided by the subscription of the members. But it is by no means wished to restrict the Association to pecuniary subscribers only. Contributors of archæological information of all the descriptions before indicated would be welcomed as members with as much warmth as pecuniary subscribers.

MORRIS C. JONES,
20, Abercromey Square, Liverpool.
T. O. MORGAN,
Aberystwith.
} *Hon. Secs. pro tem.*

1*st March* 1867.

The Club was constituted on the 1st October 1867; when Part I was issued to the Members, and the following Rules adopted :—

# ORIGINAL LAWS OF THE POWYS-LAND CLUB.

I. The Club shall consist of not more than one hundred Members.

II. The Council shall consist of the following persons, in whom the management of the Club shall be vested, that is to say, the President, Vice-Presidents, the Secretaries, Treasurer, and twelve other Members.

III. That the following gentlemen shall constitute the first Officers and Council of the Club :—

*President*—The Earl of Powis.

*Vice Presidents.*—The Lord Sudeley; The Bishop of St. Asaph; Sir Watkin Williams Wynn, Bart.

*Council.*

Rev. E. L. Barnwell, M.A., Melksham, Wilts.
Edmund Buckley, Esq., M.P., Plas Dinas.
J. Pryce Drew, Esq., M.A. Milford, Newtown.
Rev. John Edwards, M.A., Rectory, Newtown.
Ven. Archdeacon Ffoulkes, M.A., Rectory, Llandyssil.
Abraham Howell, Esq., Rhiewport, Welshpool.
David Howell, Esq., Dolguog, Machynlleth.
Rev. D. Phillips Lewis, M.A., Vicarage, Guilsfield.
Hon. Chas. Hanbury Tracy, M.P., Gregynog, Newtown.
Pryce Buckley Williames, Esq., Pennant, Welshpool.
Rev. Robert Williams, M.A., Rectory, Llanfyllin.
C. W. Williams Wynn, Esq., M.P., Coed y Maen, Welshpool.

*Hon. Treasurer*—Thomas Bowen, Esq. (Messrs. Beck & Co.) Welshpool.

*Hon. Secretaries.*—Morris C. Jones, Esq., 20, Abercromby Square, Liverpool (and Gungrog, Welshpool); T. O. Morgan, Esq., Aberystwith (and Lincoln's Inn).

IV. A General Meeting of the Members shall be held annually, on the first day of the month of October, or on a day soon after, and at such place as the Council shall appoint. And the President, or in his absence one of the Vice-Presidents, shall have power to call Extraordinary General Meetings, on giving, through the Secretaries, a fortnight's notice to the Members.

V. The Council shall be elected at a General Meeting, to continue in office for three years, and be capable of re-election.

VI. The names of the Members proposed to be elected into the Council shall be transmitted by the proposers to the Secretaries one fortnight before the General Meetings; and notice of the persons so proposed shall be forwarded by the Secretaries to all the Members.

VII. At the General Meetings votes for the election of the Council may be given either personally or by letter addressed to the Secretaries; but no Member shall be entitled to vote at a General Meeting whose subscription is in arrear.

VIII. Any vacancy which may occur in the Council, or in the

offices of Secretaries or Treasurer, shall be provisionally filled up by the Council.

IX. Those gentlemen who have assented or do assent to these rules, and have signified their wish to become members, shall be deemed original Members of the Society.

X. Subsequent Members may be elected by ballot at any one of the General Meetings, according to priority of application, upon being proposed in writing by two existing Members. One black ball in five shall exclude.

XI. The subscription of each Member shall be paid in advance to the Treasurer, and shall be as follows:—Any Member of the Cambrian Archæological Association who shall become an *original* Member of the Club shall pay the annual sum of half-a-guinea; any other Member of the Club shall pay the annual sum of one guinea. If any Member's subscription shall be in arrear for two years, and he shall neglect to pay his subscription after being reminded by the Treasurer, he shall be regarded as having ceased to be a Member of the Club.

XII. The Council may elect as an Honorary Member any gentleman contributing papers or information such as shall, in their judgment, be in furtherance of the objects of the Club.

XIII. The objects of the Club shall be carried out with the honorary assistance of the Members, and the funds of the Club shall be disbursed in printing and illustrating such information as shall be contributed by the Members, searching for and transcribing public records, etc., and the necessary expenses of the Club.

XIV. The Members are earnestly invited to contribute articles and information; and contributors of papers shall be entitled to twelve copies of such articles.

XV. Every Member not in arrear of his annual subscription will be entitled to one copy of every publication of the Club, to be delivered as soon as it shall be completed.

XVI. The Council shall determine what numbers of each publication shall be printed, and the copies over and above those required for the Members shall be sold to the public at such time and price as may be fixed by the Council, and the proceeds be carried to the account of the Club.

XVII. No alteration shall be made in these Laws, except at an Anniversary Meeting; one month's notice of any proposed alteration to be communicated, in writing, to the Secretaries.

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At the Second Annual Meeting of the Club, held on the 11th of October 1869, in pursuance of notice given in accordance with Rule XVII, the following alterations in the Laws were made—

"That the Club shall be extended and shall consist of not more than two hundred members; all additional Members shall pay the annual subscription of one guinea."

"That the Secretary shall be at liberty to admit Members up to

that enlarged limit: the applicants for membership who are willing to pay the back subscriptions so as to entitle them to the back parts of the publications of the Club, to have the preference.

"That the Secretaries shall also be at liberty to admit new Members to supply vacancies caused by death or resignation or non-payment of subscriptions."

"That the following words be added to Rule XII: 'or may present him with a copy of all or any of the publications of the Club.'"

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At the Seventh Annual Meeting of the Powys-land Club, held on the 5th of October 1874, the following were adopted as

"THE RULES OF THE POWYS-LAND MUSEUM AND LIBRARY."

1. The Museum and Library shall be open to the public on Saturdays and Mondays from Ten to Four, on payment by each person of an admission fee of threepence: except on the last Saturday in each month, when from One to Four it shall be open free of charge.

2. An annual family subscription of 5s. shall admit all the members of a family subscribing, and an annual subscription of 2s. 6d. shall admit an individual person, on Saturdays and Mondays, for one year.

3. The Members of the Powys-land Club shall have access to the Museum and Library every day (Sundays excepted) from Ten to Four, and also shall have the privilege of taking therein any personal friends accompanying them, on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays.

4. That Donors to the Building Fund, to the amount of 10s. or upwards, and their families, shall be admitted free on Saturdays and Mondays for one year from the opening of the Museum and Library.

5. Each person visiting the Museum and Library shall be required to enter his or her name in a Visitors' book to be provided for that purpose.

6. No article or book shall on any account be removed from the Museum and Library without the special permission of the Committee.

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At the Eighth Annual meeting of the Powys-land Club, held on the 4th of October 1875, in pursuance of notice given in accordance with Rule XVII, an alteration in the laws was made by the adoption of the following additional rule:—

XVIII. That no dividend, gift, division, or bonus in money shall be made unto or between any of the Members of the Powys-land Club, or of the said Museum or Library, or any other person whatsoever.

And the following alteration and addition to the Rules of the Powys-land Museum and Library were made.

Rule I was altered to read thus :—

1. That the public shall be admitted to the Museum every week-day, from Ten to Four, on the payment of an admission fee of Threepence, except when the Council shall otherwise determine ; and except on the last Saturday in each month, when from One to Four it shall be open free of charge.

The following additional Rule was adopted—

2. That the Books in the Library shall be open gratuitously to the public, subject to such regulations as shall be made by the Council.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| (Signed) | Powis | *President.* |
| | D. P. Lewis.<br>A. Howell.<br>Henry P. Ffoulkes. | } *Three Members of the Council.* |
| | R. E. Jones. | } *A Member of the Powys-Land Club.* |
| | Morris Cha. Jones.<br>William Lloyd. | } *Honorary Secretaries.* |

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"I hereby certify that this Society is entitled to the benefit of the Act 6 and 7 Vict., cap. 36, entituled 'An Act to exempt from County, Borough, Parochial, and other Local Rates, Lands and Buildings occupied by Scientific or Literary Societies.

(Signed) "J. M. Ludlow,
"*Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies,*
"The Barrister appointed to certify the Rules of Savings Banks,
for the Central Office, London, 19th November 1875."

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# LIST OF THE MEMBERS

OF THE

# POWYS-LAND CLUB.

*September* 30, 1877.

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*Those marked * have contributed papers to the "Montgomeryshire Collections".*
*Those marked † are Donors of Objects to the Powys-land Museum and Library.*
*Those marked ‡ have exhibited articles of interest at the Annual Meeting.*

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*†Barrett, Thomas Brettell, Esq., Welshpool
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Bates, J. Cadwaladr, Esq., Heddow Bank, Newcastle-on-Tyne
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Beattie, Joseph, Esq., 242, Hagley Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham
‡Beck, Peter Arthur, Esq., Guilsfield, Welshpool *(Hon. Treasurer)*
†‡Bennett, Nicholas, Esq., Glanrafon, Caersws
†Black, Adam William, Esq., 28, York Place, Edinburgh
*†Breese, Edward, Esq., F.S.A., Morva Lodge, Portmadoc
*Bridgeman, Hon and Rev. Canon, M.A., The Hall, Wigan.
Bridgeman, Hon. and Rev. J. R. O., M.A., Rectory, Weston-under-Lyziard, Shifnal
‡Buckley, Sir Edmund, Bart., M.P., Plas Dinas, Dinas Mawddwy

*Clark, George Thomas, Esq., Dowlais House, Dowlais.
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†Curling, Mrs., Brookland Hall, Welshpool

†‡Davies, Miss, Penmaen Dovey, Machynlleth
‡Davies, Henry, Esq., Town Clerk, Oswestry
*Davies, Rev. Prebendary, M.A., Moore Court, Kington, Herefordshire
†Davies, Rev. John, M.A., 14, Belsize Square, South Hampstead, London
Davies, John D., Esq., Llanidloes

†‡Davies, John Pryce, Esq., Bronfelin, Caersws
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†‡Edye, Thos., Esq., 16, Cunningham Place, St. John's Wood, London
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†Evans, David Williams, Esq., Clifton, Nottingham, and Glascoed, Llansantffraid
‡Evans, Rev. Edward, M.A., Rectory, Llanfihangel yn Nghwnfa, Llanfyllin, Oswestry
†Evans, Edward, Esq., Bronwylfa, Ruabon
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*†Wynne, W. W. E., Esq., F.S.A., Peniarth, Towyn (*Vice-President*)
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††‡Wilding, William, Esq., Town Clerk, Montgomery
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Withy, William, Esq., Golfa, Welshpool
Woods, Sir Albert W., *Garter King of Arms*, College of Arms, London, E.C.
Wright, Philip, Esq., Mellington Hall, Churchstoke, Montgomery
‡†Wynn, Charles Watkin Williams, Esq., M.P., Coed-y-Maen, Welshpool
Wynne, Mrs. Brownlow, Garthewin, near Abergele

## New Members (*from October 1st*, 1877).

Miller, Samuel, Esq., The Court, Abermule, Montgomeryshire
Nicholson, William Carruthers, Esq., Welshpool
Rhys, Professor, Oxford

# THE TENTH ANNUAL MEETING.

The tenth Annual Meeting of the Powys-land Club was held in the Powys-land Musum, on Wednesday, the 3rd October, 1877, at 12 o'clock at noon.

There were present: Rev. D. P. Lewis (Guilsfield); R. E. Jones, Esq. (Cefn Bryntalch); A. Howell, Esq. (Rhiewport); Rev. J. E. Hill, Welshpool; P. A. Beck, Esq., *Hon. Treasurer;* Rev. J. Matthews, Llandisilio; T. Edye, Esq., London; W. Fisher, Esq., Maesfron; J. P. Davies, Esq., Bronfelyn; T. B. Barrett, Esq. Welshpool; Mrs. Curling, Brookland Hall; Pryce Jones, Esq., Dolerw; Rev. D. R. Thomas, Meifod; T. Morgan Owen, Esq.; Rev. Aug. Field, Pool Quay; Charles Jones, Esq.; W. T. Parker, Esq.; Edward Jones, Esq., and T. Rutter, Esq., Welshpool; Elijah Pryce, Esq., Trederwen House; Charles Thomas, Esq., Newtown; Rev. J. McIntosh and Mrs. McIntosh; Mrs. Morris C. Jones; Mrs. Paterson Jones; Mrs. R. E. Jones; Miss Rownson; M. Paterson Jones, Esq., Liverpool; Rev. G. Edwards, Llangadfan; T. Simpson Jones, Esq.; C. W. Jones, Esq., Gungrog; F. Smith, Esq., Chester; T. Sturkey, Esq., Newtown; D. Walker, Esq., Liverpool; Staff Commander John Jones, R.N., and Morris C. Jones, Esq., *Hon. Secretary.*

On the motion of Mr. A. Howell, seconded by the Rev. J. Matthews, Rev. J. E. Hill, Vicar of Welshpool, was voted into the chair. The Chairman read a letter from the Earl of Powis, "regretting he could not attend the meeting as he had to go to the military ceremony at Salop, with the 53rd colours".

Mr. Morris P. Jones, for the Secretary, then read the following Report:

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Report to the Tenth Annual Meeting of the Powys-land Club, held on the 3rd of October 1877, at the Powys-land Museum and Library.

The Committee have the satisfaction to report the continued prosperity of the Club; the number of its members has increased, its finances are in a satisfactory condition, and the literary contributions to the Transactions have been kept up in numbers, and, it is hoped, in interest and value.

*The Powys-Land Club in account with Peter Arthur Beck, Esq., and ending*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| To Cash paid as follows :— | | | |
| „ Mr. Richards for printing Report of Meeting, and Supplementary Part ... ... ... | £21 | 10 | 6 |
| „ Ditto for printing Part XX ... ... | 56 | 1 | 10 |
| „ Ditto for printing Part XXI ... ... | 66 | 15 | 10 |
| „ Paid for Drawing and Lithographing Illustrations, printing Circulars and Covers, Reporter at Meeting, etc. ... ... ... ... | 35 | 2 | 0 |
| „ Paid for Carriage of parcels from Mr. Richards of Reports and Parts XX and XXI and postage of same to Members; also of back parts to new Members; postage of circulars, collecting Subscriptions, and remitting same and carriage of Shells (£2 19 2) ... ... ... | 18 | 4 | 2 |
| „ Balance carried down ... ... ... | 128 | 16 | 1 |
| | £326 | 10 | 5 |

*Hon. Treasurer, for the year commencing 1st October, 1876, 30th September, 1877.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| By Balance in hand ... ... ... | £130 | 3 | 11 |
| „ Cash received from Subscriptions as follows :— | | | |
| 11 Subscriptions from Original Members at 10s. 6d. each ... ... ... ... | 5 | 15 | 6 |
| 132 Subscriptions from Ordinary Members at £1 1s. each | 138 | 12 | 0 |
| 1 „ „ New Member at 10s. 6d. ... | 0 | 10 | 6 |
| 9 „ „ „ „ at £1 1s. 0d. ... | 9 | 9 | 0 |
| 1 „ „ „ „ at £1 11s. 6d. ... | 1 | 11 | 6 |
| 1 „ „ „ „ ... ... | 6 | 16 | 6 |
| Special :— | | | |
| 1 Earl of Powis ... ... ... | 5 | 5 | 0 |
| 1 J. Y. W. Lloyd, Esq. ... ... ... | 5 | 5 | 0 |
| Arrears received ... ... ... | 9 | 9 | 0 |
| Subscriptions of next year received in advance from Old Members ... ... ... | 8 | 8 | 0 |
| 22 Members who last year or previously paid this year's Subscription in advance. | | | |
| 13 Continuing and deceased Members, in arrear, amounting to £15 15s. | | | |
| 192 Number on List of Members. | | | |
| 4 Of whom 2 are deceased and 2 resigned. | | | |
| 188 | | | |
| 3 Members joined since the 1st Oct. 1877. | | | |
| 191 Members now on the roll, November 1877. | | | |
| Cash received for Books sold ... ... | 5 | 4 | 6 |
| | £326 | 10 | 5 |
| 1877, October. By Balance in hand brought down | 128 | 16 | 1 |

Two prominent members have been cut off by death, viz., Lord Sudeley, one of the Vice-Presidents, and the Rev. Canon Jenkins, Rector of Llangyniew; the loss of both of whom is deeply deplored. Two members have resigned, whilst, on the other hand, twelve new members have been enrolled, several of whom are men of eminence in the branches of science to which they have devoted themselves.

The Museum, also, has participated in the general prosperity of the Club, although it receives more attention from strangers than from the residents in the locality in which it is situated.

The handsome and extensive gift in the month of March last of a collection of shells and fossils of considerable value, from Nathaniel Caine, Esq., and to be called *The Caine Collection*, demands from the Club a special vote of thanks. It is an example which it is hoped will be followed by many. The Committee deeply regret to add, that since this report was written the mournful intelligence has arrived of the death of Mr. Caine on the 28th September last.

The Museum is becoming almost too full to admit of the specimens being properly arranged and classified. This has led to the discussion of the expediency of enclosing the vacant piece of land on the east side of the Museum as an *annexe*. A sketch plan of the manner in which the site can be conveniently made use of has been prepared, and is hung up in the Museum for criticism and discussion, so that when the necessity for enlargement has become more pressing than it is at present, a correct opinion may be formed on the subject.

A serious accident occurred in December last, which threatened the safety of the fabric of the Museum. In consequence of the retaining wall in front being undermined, during the execution of some paving works by the local authorities, it suddenly fell. The damage has been repaired and the wall rebuilt in a manner suitable to the character of the building, at an expense of £64 3s. 1d. It is recommended that the Treasurer be authorised to pay this amount, and also a small balance of £23, remaining owing to the Bank on the Building Fund.

A report of Mr. David Walker has been received, showing what amount he considers should be borne by the local authorities, for the reinstatement of the wall in its original position, to which extent they are liable.

The Committee recommend that Charles, Lord Sudeley be elected a Vice-President in the place of the late Lord Sudeley; and that Charles, Lord Sudeley and Peter Arthur Beck, Esq. (the Honorary Treasurer), be nominated as Trustees of the Powys-land Museum and Library, in lieu of the late Lord Sudeley and Thomas Bowen, Esq., deceased; and that Richard Edward Jones, Esq., of Cefn Bryntalch, be elected a Member of the Council.

Arrangements have been made with upwards of twenty Literary Societies for the exchange of their Transactions for those of the Club.

The Hon. Treasurer, Mr. P. A. Beck, then read his financial statement. (See pp. xxx and xxxi.)

The CHAIRMAN, in moving the adoption of the report and statement of accounts, said, as they were aware that he had been called upon very unexpectedly to occupy the chair, they would not expect much from him in the way of comment, especially after the very full report they had received from the Council. It must be a great pleasure to all who took an interest in the Association to hear that the funds continued in such a satisfactory state, and that the numbers of the members had increased. The Association began with a limit of one hundred members; it was then extended to another hundred, and there seemed every probability of their filling up the second hundred. (Hear, hear, and applause.) He considered that much good would result from the arrangement whereby they should receive the transactions of other kindred societies, many of which papers would be valuable, and of great and wide interest. The question of the enlargement of the Museum was one which the Council had very rightly taken into consideration, but the matter was not so urgent as at first thought, as it was proposed to take the more general things from the exhibition to another building. He concluded by moving—"That the report be confirmed, and that the financial recommendations therein made be carried out, and that Charles Lord Sudeley be elected a Vice-President in the place of the late Lord Sudeley; and that Charles Lord Sudeley and Peter Arthur Beck, Esq. (the hon. treasurer), be nominated as trustees of the Powysland Museum and Library, in lieu of the late Lord Sudeley and Thomas Bowen, Esq., deceased; and that Richard Edward Jones, Esq., of Cefn Bryntalch, be elected a member of the Council."

The Rev. D. P. LEWIS, Guilsfield, seconded the motion. He said they had all heard with a great deal of interest the remarks of the Chairman on the report, and he was sure all had learnt with pleasure that the Council felt the time had come for the enlargement of the building. He had been one of the first to take part in the movement for the establishment of that museum building as a sort of storehouse for things of interest which might be found in the neighbourhood. The neighbourhood was very rich in archæological subjects, and a very considerable amount of specimens might be got by someone with the time and inclination to make a collection. A local collection of things of local interest, he considered, would be far more valuable than a much greater collection of general things. (Hear, hear.) He would be very glad to see the building added to. He was sure there was no one but could join very heartily in the appointment of the persons named in the resolution as trustees, both being intimately connected with the district. (Applause.)

The resolution was carried unanimously.

Mr. A. HOWELL moved—"That this meeting desires to record the grateful thanks of the Powys-land Club for the munificent gift made to the Powys-land Museum in the month of March last by the late Nathaniel Caine, Esq., of a large and valuable collection of shells and fossils; and, deploring his death, respectfully to offer to his family its

sincere condolence." The resolution would not require any support from him, he was sure, but all would heartily concur in making their acknowledgments for the very valuable collection which had been given to them by a gentleman who had since, very recently, been removed from them by death. (Hear, hear.) He was very glad to see that the institution had been gradually, but steadily, increasing in prosperity, and he had no doubt it would continue to go on in the same successful manner. He could judge of the interest those who would come after them would take in the Museum, by thinking of the great interest they would have felt in it if it had been established a century ago,—(hear, hear)—and of the many objects of interest which would have been preserved if it had been established at that time.

Mr. T. Morgan Owen (one of H.M. Inspectors of Schools) in seconding the resolution, said :—Before I second this resolution I wish to revert to the opening of the Powysland Museum. You will recollect that on that occasion Sir Watkin Williams Wynn, Archdeacon Ffoulkes, Mr. R. E. Jones, and the Rev. Phillips Lewis made certain remarks relative to the latent talent that lies unknown amidst the hills and vales of Montgomeryshire. Unfortunately our county is not alone in this matter, Wales as a whole is so situated. Perhaps I may be permitted to take up the thread of the narrative dropped by these gentlemen, and to make a few observations on a question that of late has agitated the minds and occupied the attention of a considerable number of people in Wales and in other parts also ; and that question is that of a university for Wales. Probably one or two here present may object to such a question as this being raised at a meeting of this kind ; I doubt not this objection will vanish when it is borne in mind that while we are anxious to dig up and preserve antiquarian remains, and to cherish traditional recollections and the memory of past exploits we should not be unmindful of the present, particularly of a subject affecting the discovery, growth, and culture of latent talent. (Cheers.) Besides, the experience of many members of the Powys-land Club in educational matters is not only varied and extensive, but also practical. Therefore, their opinion of the educational needs and requirements of Wales is, as a matter of course, of great value ; and the expression of this opinion cannot but be influential. I do not, however, intend to follow the example of Mr. Henry Richards, the member for Merthyr Tydvil. This gentleman, with commendable zeal and considerable adroitness, endeavoured to father a resolution in favour of a university at Aberystwith upon the thousands of pleasure-seekers who attended the late national Eisteddfod, at Carnarvon. My sole object and simple desire is that this all-important and national question should be ventilated and discussed by means of the public press, in order that the best form of university might be established, that is, if a university be really wanted in Wales. It will be in the recollection of many here present to-day that on two occasions a deputation has waited upon the Lord-President of the Council to solicit Government aid in

order to found a university at Aberystwith. I shall not criticise the petition or the speeches delivered on those occasions, except to object to the fallacious plea put forth in the petition, namely, that "the Welsh are, in the main, a separate people, distinct in language and tradition, living isolated from the rest of the inhabitants of the kingdom." Now, as I have remarked, this plea is misleading. The Welsh are, it is true, a people of themselves: they have a language and a tradition of their own—a language that was spoken when the Greek and Latin tongues were the languages of the great ones of the earth; traditions of a most glorious type and abiding nature—(loud cheers)—but the Welsh do not live for themselves and to themselves. They are to be found here and there and everywhere, doing their work manfully and well. And I will go even further and observe that if a university was calculated to make my fellow-countrymen a peculiar people, then I should boldly hurl with might and with main the first stone against it; and in this work I feel sure I should be joined by the thinking section of the people, for we Welsh do not desire to be hedged round so as to be severed from the rest of mankind. All we want is fair play, not favour, and then we will gladly take our stand with the various nationalities of the earth. And what are now the means of education in Wales? Colleges at Brecon, Lampeter, Llandovery, and Aberystwith; grammar schools at Bangor, Cowbridge, Ruthin, and elsewhere; national, British, and board schools. All these have done much for the education of Wales. Brecon is the oldest college; Lampeter the most successful one. The latter has had two vice-principals who left her precincts for bishoprics. She has turned out scores of good men and one bishop, Dr. Hughes (cheers). She has a charter to confer the degrees of B.A. and B.D., and many scholarships, exhibitions, and prizes; while the grammar and other schools are now engaged in manufacturing, if I may use the term, fair scholars. The college at Aberystwith is a striking evidence of the eager anxiety of the Welsh for education, for is not this most useful institution the result of private effort among all classes of Welshmen? Yet, notwithstanding this fact, this college cannot, I fear, be turned into a university; and I do not think she should be fostered into that position, because she would not be looked up to with those feelings that a university should be looked up to by a people. I would recommend, to quote the words of the Duke of Richmond and Gordon —and it must be borne in mind that his are not the words of an ordinary Lord-President of the Council, but that, if I may be permitted to say so, they clothe the opinion of a nobleman who has simply devoted himself heart and soul to the onerous duties of his most responsible position—(loud cheers)—"a thorough revision of the whole system of grammar and endowed schools in Wales"; or, to borrow an idea from the Bishop of St. Asaph, the union of Lampeter and Aberystwith colleges as the heads of a university system or educational edifice, and in connection with them the grammar and endowed schools of Wales, and a union between these schools and the

specific classes of our elementary schools. Upon reference to the Blue-book it will be found that Lord Sandon's Education Act affords much aid to such a proposal as this, as it awards honour certificates, and pays school fees under certain conditions, and has added a 7th standard and specific subjects to the code. If Latin and mathematics were taken as specific subjects, boys would be prepared for the competitive examination which I propose they should pass before they were admitted into a grammar school. Certain centres should be fixed upon at which the best boys could be examined for scholarships or exhibitions, which, if gained, would enable them to enter the grammar school of their choice. For this purpose, perhaps, it would be well to have an examining Board. This Board could also examine young men desirous of entering the Welsh university. Thus there are three stages in this proposed scheme—the elementary, the grammar, and the university stage—and a succession of tests by examination. By means such as these at their disposal parents will doubtless endeavour to give at least one of their sons a good education. And in my humble opinion this system is to be commended, because it will encourage thrift in a household, for without that trait in their character parents will not be able to set aside a sufficient sum of money to pay the necessary school expenses of their children. Moreover, it will not pauperise those whom it benefits by affording gratuitous help, for it calls upon all concerned to be industrious and frugal; and if anything will deter a father from self-indulgence surely the welfare of a son will do so. Thus temperance and education will go forward hand in hand. Step by step and year by year the boy will pursue his upward way, receiving as he advances a useful education, not nauseated by cram-work, but thoroughly digesting sound learning. It will be seen that this must be an all-round compact. First, means of education; secondly, abstinence on the part of the father; thirdly, industry on the part of the boy; and lastly, but by no means least, the sympathy of the mother, for all truly great men assure us that the most powerful loadstone to draw forth latent talent is a mother's sympathy and a mother's encouragement. I would, however, caution the hopeful or the hostile not to imagine that if this proposed state of affairs can be realised boys and young men will be above honest work, or unwilling, through inordinate longing for something better, to fulfil the duties of their respective positions. By no means. A sounder and a better education will certainly follow; but scholars will not multiply so exceedingly, nor indeed will the number of boys attending these schools and colleges be out of proportion to those necessary to carry on the rugged and incumbent duties of a people; and I have yet to learn that our hewers of wood and drawers of water would be less happy, less contented, or worse citizens, if educated. Nor must it ever be forgotten that, as a rule, the path of the unaided student is, metaphorically speaking, choked with thorns and briars, through which he has to hew his way; it is, however, decked with occasional garlands of so exceedingly delicious a fragrance and beauty as to fill his mind with

delight and intoxicate his brain with pleasure (applause). Under the best of circumstances the student's life must be a diligent and a self-denying one. Unless he is an earnest and a steady worker neither university nor tutorial aid will be of any avail. On this subject the poet has written—

> "Is learning your ambition?
> There is no royal road;
> Alike the peer and peasant
> Must climb to her abode.
> Who feels the thirst of knowledge
> In Helicon may slake it,
> If he has still the Roman will
> To find a way or make it."

Wales as a whole is so situated. With these imperfect observations—and apologising, Mr. Chairman, ladies, and gentlemen, for trespassing so much upon your time, and taxing your patience—I beg to second this resolution, and I do so the more cheerfully and heartily because Mr. Caine, by his kind gift, has given practical proof of his anxiety to encourage latent talent; and I only hope and trust that others, in common with myself, will continue to be instructed by the contents of the Powys-land Museum and Library, and by the perusal of the Montgomeryshire Collections.

The resolution was then passed unanimously.

Mr. Edye said he had attended the meeting of that society two years ago, and it was almost beyond his capability to express the great satisfaction with which he had found such an institution as that. He had always felt it a great pleasure to second his good friend Mr. M. C. Jones in his work, and he thought it would be admitted by all present that none could have gone through the labour of establishing that museum so well as Mr. Jones had done. (Cheers.) His gratification would have been still further increased if he could have seen Lord Powis in the chair. In the course of further remarks, Mr. Edye mentioned that his father came to Montgomery in 1779, and died in 1849; he then referred to a very valuable work, "Roberts's Holy Land," which he had presented to the Library. He concluded by moving—"That the thanks of the meeting be offered to the Chairman for presiding."

Dr. Barrett seconded the motion.

The Chairman, in reply, said their thanks were more due to those gentlemen who had presented valuable gifts to the institution, such as Mr. Edye had done. Their thanks were also due to their secretary for his indefatigable exertions on behalf of the institution, not only in founding it, but to ensure its continuance. (Hear, hear.) Without his exertions the association would not have been what it was. He proposed a vote of thanks to the Secretary, Mr. Morris C. Jones.

The Rev. D. R. Thomas seconded the vote of thanks. To have such a museum was, he said, a great credit to a place like Welshpool, but it could not be established and carried on without a very energetic and sympathetic head; and it would never have existed had it

not been for that "very beggar" Mr. Morris Jones. (Laughter and applause.) They had heard that day an address upon education, and he was glad to have heard it, for it was from one who could speak on the subject with some authority, and it would shew that they were not mere fogies wrapped up in the past, but that they could also sympathise with the present.

Mr. Morris C. Jones replied, simply thanking them for the compliment paid to him. He wished, however, to mention that a distinguished member of the Powys-land Club was about to visit the neighbourhood for the purpose of going to the Breidden Hills, with the view of forming an opinion whether they satisfied the description of the site of the last battle of Caractacus as given by Tacitus. The gentleman in question (Rev. Prebendary Davies) had reviewed a translation of Tacitus in a leading journal, and in such review had expressed an opinion in favour of the Breidden being the probable site. Upon being applied to, to write an article upon the subject for the *Montgomeryshire Collections*, he replied that he could not do so satisfactorily without seeing the place. He was therefore coming for the purpose, and he would be glad if any members of the Club would join them in the excursion, which they proposed making on Thursday, Oct. 11th.

After some conversation, in which the Rev. D. P. Lewis and the Rev. D. R. Thomas took part, the place of meeting was fixed for the "Old Mills", at half-past ten on Thursday the 11th.

The proceedings then terminated.

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EXCURSION TO THE BREIDDEN HILLS.

On Thursday, Oct. 11th, a small party, chiefly members of the Powys-land Club, took an excursion to the Breidden Hills. It comprised the Rev. Prebendary Davies, Rev. D. P. Lewis, Rev. J. E. Hill, Rev. D. R. Thomas, Rev. J. Davies, Capt. Hill, R.N., Mr. T. Simpson Jones, and Mr. Morris C. Jones, and a lady. The day was delightfully bright and fine.

The result of the excursion is given in an article in the *Saturday Review* of the 27th Oct. 1877, which we are happy to be able to reproduce, "by permission", reserving a more extended discussion of the subject for another paper which has been promised, and will appear in a future part of the *Montgomeryshire Collections.*

"THE BREIDDEN HILLS.

"It often happens that in the retrospect of a general survey of a district there lingers a feeling of incompleteness, because some chief point of interest has not been adequately followed up, although the subject pressed itself upon one's vision and remembrance. It is with some such feeling that we revert to the account we gave of Montgomeryshire in these pages three

years ago (July 4, 1874). As we approach Welshpool, that bright, pleasant, and exceptionally cultivated Welsh town, either from Oswestry or Shrewsbury, the singular group of the Breidden Hills asserts itself by its isolation as a conspicuous feature in the district, geological as well as historical; and the fact that not only are there distinct traces of an important British intrenchment on the more southern height of Cefn-y-Castel, but also a constant tradition and tokens of an "ancient fortress" on the most northerly summit—which, after Lord Rodney's victory over the French fleet in 1782, some patriotic squires surmounted with a commemorative pillar—is enough to recall the topographical pilgrim's steps to that neighbourhood, and to prompt an endeavour at determining the locality of the last battle of the Silurian hero Caractacus, with his Roman conqueror Ostorius. There are many reasons why the tourist, so minded, should make his head-quarters at Welshpool. Were he to trust to ascending the range of hills from Shrewsbury, leaving the railway at Middletown, ten to one he would find discouragements without end in the incompatibility of rival lines and companies. Nor are we sure that he would find his route so fruitful in guides, although doubtless the ascent would be easier. From Welshpool he would be in the position of starting with many advantages. The local Museum of the Powys-land Club possesses an excellent library as regards the literature of the subject, is rich in Roman, British, and pre-historic remains, and moreover is the nucleus and rendezvous of a compact body of antiquaries, ever ready to help an inquirer in investigating some topic of their rich and varied early history. Strong in the confidence of thus receiving all needful aid, we girt ourselves in a bright dry week of the autumn, when the leaves were waxing brown or golden, and the sun's heat was tempered by the freshness of the breezes amidst the valley and the hills, for a patient scaling of the Breiddens, and an examination of the adjacent topography. One thing was certain, that there were *primâ facie* correspondences between the description of the site of Caractacus's last battle as given by Tacitus, and the features of the Breidden fortress and its approaches and surroundings, which are not to be found in other claimants to the honour of the supreme struggle. Caer Caradoc, near Knighton, has but an insignificant streamlet to represent the *amnis vado incerto;* Coxwall Knoll lacks the breadth of encampment needed for a large army, and has only a pebbly and transparent shallow reach of the Teme flowing past it. Of other pretenders we need hardly speak. Most of all, there is the presence here of piled ram-

parts of stones to strengthen the natural barrier of the hill-side, which Tacitus designates in the words,—'tunc montibus arduis, et si qua clementer accedi poterant, in modum valli saxa præstruit' (*Ann.* xii, 34).

"Though it is needless to go over again the problem of the retreat of Caractacus, a few words on the route of Ostorius, as it appears from the brief account in the *Annals*, may help us to the foot of the mountain fastness, and to the riverside and ford. In the thirty-second chapter of the twelfth book, the historian represents that general, after the defeat of the Iceni in the east of Britain, as harassing and spoiling and effectually cowing the Cangi, a tribe which the most plausible guess places in the furthest part of Carnarvonshire. Thence he was recalled to the Brigantes, a tribe to the north of the Mersey, and extending, as Dean Merivale remarks, from sea to sea; but these gave him little serious trouble, and after their pacification began the great and decisive campaign against the Silures. As we understood it, Ostorius's march in pursuit led him across the Gloucestershire Avon and the Severn through the country of the Silures, then in all probability extending from south Wales and Herefordshire as far as Gloucestershire; and thence, with frequent and stubborn impediments from a resolute army, under a gallant leader acquainted with every step of the ground through the Malvern and North Herefordshire country across to Radnorshire and Shropshire and Montgomeryshire. We cannot assume that the traditions of battles for the defence of the soil at the Caradocs and elsewhere are without foundation merely because they lack some special features of Tacitus's account. Rather it would seem that the Silures resolutely contested the ground, inch by inch, until in the line of retreat Caractacus was able to draw Ostorius to a far northern point in the country of the Ordovices, which may be fixed with sufficient confidence in Montgomeryshire, Merionethshire, and the North-West of Wales. It would be labour lost, for want of clear geographical data, to inquire too closely why Ostorius should have to cross the Severn, as the advocates of the Breidden site suppose him to have done, from the north, and opposite that group of hills; suffice it that there is nothing to contradict the presumption that he marched towards the west of the Breidden from the direction of the present town of Welshpool by way of the valley of the Severn, and along its northern bank. It must be remembered that the sites of more than one Roman station were on the north side of the Severn, whatever doubt may exist as to their precise locality; and though it might have been easier to see why the Roman general was

obliged to add the crossing of such a river to his already arduous plan of attack, could we have known exactly whence he had to march, all that follows may be readily explained on the assumption that he crossed the river at about five or six miles from Welshpool on the north bank.

"Hither we must be imagined as repairing from the same quarter. We go past Buttington Church, notable chiefly for its curious font, resembling the capital of an Early English column, and for its shield of arms of Sutton, Baron Dudley; and past Buttington parish, famous for the defeat of the Danes under Hesten by one of Alfred's generals in 894, and for the discovery of some two hundred skulls there, presumably those of the slaughtered foe; and we make our way towards the south bank of the Severn, along a parish road which leads to a farm called the Old Mills, near which, at a bend of the river, is an ancient ford answering to the description of Tacitus, as being the only passage at any period of the year in that particular part of the river, and even itself in times of flood swollen bank-high and impassable. The ford in question is said by Mr. Wynn Ffoulkes, in his paper in the *Archæologia Cambrensis* (1851), to have been destroyed by heavy floods seventy years ago, and to go by the common name of the 'Outher Ford'. It must be mentioned here that considerably further along the course of the Severn from Welshpool, and almost opposite to the precipitous rocks of the Breidden where they are surmounted by Rodney's Pillar, is a ferry which bears the significant name of Rhyd Esgyn or Rheteseyn—*i.e.*, 'The Ferry of the Ascent'—one of those helps of language towards fixing a dubious site which we should welcome with eagerness were not the 'juga imminentia' right above it so steep and sheer that no human force, even of warlike and disciplined Rome, would have attempted to scale them. An attempt to cross here would only have involved needless exposure to a well-posted enemy; and in all probability the 'Outher Ford' was the real passage, lying to the north of the Old Mills Farm, near which, in the first and second field from the Severn bank, are signs of a road and earthworks, in the direct route for the Moel-y-Golfa and the Breiddens. Within the second field, indeed, from the ford is a considerable oblong earthwork, looking in its narrowest part not unlike to Offa's Dyke, and which probably represents an entrenchment thrown up by the Romans in their movement up the hills, in view of the possibility of having to retreat by the way they came. From this bank or ditch a way leads past a wooded knoll called Voel Coppice, in Trewern; and one obvious and feasible road of

access thence to the 'ancient fortress' of the Breiddens is a sufficiently narrow and steep ascent in a circuitous track, exposed, however, in flank to the missiles of the foe on his strongly-manned heights. Perhaps this is the fit place for explaining that these hills present two principal masses, the Breidden and Moel-y-Golfa, extending in parallel ridges from W.S.W. to E.N.E. The Breidden, which gives its name to the rest, frowns direct over the Severn with a rounded summit, according to Murchison, 1,199 feet above the sea, and surmounted by Rodney's Pillar and Caractacus's fortress *par excellence*. Moel-y-Golfa, of curious conical and volcanic appearance, forms the south-western end of the largest ridge, which extends into Shropshire in the hills of Middleton, Cefn-y-Castel, Bulthey, and Bauseley. Cefn-y-Castel itself is the unmistakable site of another British entrenchment, south-west of the other stronghold; and between Moel-y-Golfa and the Breidden fortress runs the spur of the hill called Cefn Eithin, or the Gorse ridge, which if in the hands of the British, was another fastness from which the Romans would be assailed in their ascent of the heights. There is, indeed, no authority for positively asserting that the Romans did not pursue the narrow track by which the modern tourist would ascend the mountain after Voel Coppice is passed, by the left of Cefn Eithin, up to the higher ground called in the Ordnance Map 'the New Pieces', and then, in the very teeth of the foe, turn boldly to the north and carry the fortress with characteristic Roman valour. But certainly it would bespeak as much rashness as courage to take a route so closely commanded as this would seem to have been on either side by a series of formidable escarpments of stones and rocks, bristling with men and missiles. One hardly sees how, in so abrupt and tortuous an ascent, there would have been room for any considerable military force to face about and scale the heights at any point short of the ascent from the New Pieces. At any rate, in whatever way it may have been scaled and taken, the Breidden (proper) is a tremendous vantage-ground, fit to have witnessed a triumph of Roman warfare, fit also to have been chosen for the supreme struggle of the most valiant of the British chieftains. It is of ample dimensions, of remarkable natural and highly creditable artificial strength, and altogether an appropriate scene for the throes of a barbarian empire, when 'venit summa dies, et ineluctabile fatum'.

"A word or two may be said in passing of the view from the heights of this Silurian fortress, which, by the way, in its appellation of 'Breiddens', has exercised the ingenuity of local

etymologists. One of these interprets Breidden to be Bryn Eithin or 'Gorse Hill'; another makes it Breith Den—'the speckled camp from the trap rock', in allusion to the coarse-grained porphyritic greenstone, of which (see Murchison's *Siluria*, p. 291) the prevailing mass of the Breidden is composed; and a third give us Bre-y-ddin, *i.e.* 'the bare hill of the fort'. From Rodney's Pillar, on the highest point of the camp of Caractacus, the view to west and north-west looks over Oswestry and the red hills of Llanymynech, over the wooded and park-like country round Meifod and Llanyfyllin, and the background ranges of the Berwyns. To the east are the rich champaigns of the Severn, with Shrewsbury spires in the distance, and a score or more of historical and ancestral demesnes, some of which—*e.g.*, Wattlesborough Castle, near Rowton and Alberbury—have never been bought or sold since the Conquest, lying between. At the very foot of the grand escarpment northward and opposite the stiffest crags of the Breidden, under the modern pillar, is the village of Criggion with its picturesque church of red sandstone. To the south stretches the Long Mountain, a marked, if monotonous, feature of the Welshpool district. There is a look-out too on the Red Castle, or Powis Castle, lying in its undulating park of noble and most venerable oaks, and only faintly marred by an entrance which, if it seems insignificant and mean in its close propinquity to the town, yet helps to symbolise the relations of an old feudal castle to the humble dwellers who pitched their habitations round about it. Leaving the curious in geology to approach this Breidden group under the guidance of Murchison, and only reminding the botanist that in scaling these historic heights he may meet, as nowhere else in Britain, the *Potentilla rupestris*, and also the *Lychnis viscaria*, *Geranium sanguineum*, *Veronica spicata* and *hybrida*, and *Saxifraga hypnoides*—most of which, we are told in the *Records of the Rocks*, flourish also on the volcanic rocks of Stanner—we recommend our readers to explore for themselves this extremely interesting object of pilgrimage; and we offer a suggestion as to the ascent of the Romans which would, we suspect, furnish the most expeditious and unobstructed route to the master-situation which the Ordnance authorities have acutely designated 'Old Fortress'. In one form or other it struck most of the antiquaries with whom we lately made the ascent that in all likelihood the Romans, having crossed the ford at Old Mills, took a different route from Trewern up the hills, and ascended by a more sheltered route, and a pass very distinctly traceable between Cefn Eithin and Moel-y-Golfa, the

former of which would hide them for some distance from the garrison of the 'old fortress' on the north. This would be, for a considerable distance, a relief to a harassed and toilsome march; it would, if followed out in its fullest extent, lead us to the picturesque wooded mound of Belle Isle and Bauseley Hill —which are said to be corruptions of a name spelt in half-a-dozen different ways—to the west of which is Bulthey, or Builthy, a pass on the Alberbury side of the Breidden range. We do not suppose the Romans to have taken this route further than the east end of the spur of Cefn Eithin, the Gorse ridge, and perhaps one portion of the invading force may have pressed upwards on the north side of this ridge or spur, and another by the south. The two bands may have joined somewhat to the left of Cefn-y-Castel, and near what is called in the Ordnance Map 'the New Pieces', and there girded themselves for a hand-to-hand encounter with the British, whom we take to have been in possession of the heights. If such a route appears to some ultra-Roman admirers of antique prowess to have been stripped of its gravest difficulties, we submit that nevertheless it affords scope for a sufficiently arduous assault, as will be patent to the tourist who scales the Breiddens without military harness and impedimenta. It may be added that on the summit of Bauseley Hill, connected with this group or range of hills, as well as with the ancestral possessions of the Corbets and Leightons, in a younger branch of which family it still remains, is another still perfect British entrenchment with two concentric ditches on the western side, each with a counterscarp of ten feet, and a naturally fortified sheer east side. With these shelters and defences to flee to, we see at once how the gallant Caradoc might still have made head, or bided his time for a new revolt, except for the treachery of the infamous Cartismandua."

# CLASSIFIED LIST OF ARTICLES

PRESENTED BETWEEN

*November* 1876, *and November* 1877,

TO THE POWYS-LAND MUSEUM AND LIBRARY, WITH THE NAMES OF THE DONORS.*

(*Continued from Mont. Coll.*, Vol. ix, p. liv.)

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BRONZE :—

Presented by **(31)** BENJAMIN PRICE (1877).

7. A bronze celt, or paalstav, found in the parish of St. Harman, Radnorshire. (See *Mont. Coll.*, vol. ix, p. 191.)

IRON :—

Presented by **(177)** J. GRAHAM BROWN (1877).

2. An ancient sword, marked "Toledo", said to have been found on Bosworth Field.

Presented by **(245)** Mrs. WILLES-JOHNSON (1877).

8. Three swords.
9. One crease.
10. One scabbard.
11. One pike-head.

ANCIENT POTTERY :—

Presented by **(189)** Messrs. FISHER & Co., Huddersfield (1877.)

3. Five ancient tiles and three fragments found in Clun Church during the restoration, 1876-77.

EGYPTIAN :—

Presented by **(22)** J. REGINALD EVANS (1877).

2. Egyptian mythological object, a monkey.

MISCELLANEOUS COINS :—

Presented by **(78)** E. GRIFFITHS (1877).

2. Roman coin (2nd brass of Vespatian) found at Procolitia, Northumberland.

Sent anonymously (**260**), Newcastle post-mark.

1. Three Roman coins, supposed to have come from the same place.

Presented by (**75**) Dr. RAMAGE (1877).

11. Nine silver coins, viz., Geo. I shilling, 1723 ; sixpence, 1732 ; Geo. II shilling, 1745 ; sixpence, 1741 ; four coins of Charles III of Spain, and another coin illegible.

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* Each donor's name has a large number prefixed, and each of his donations is numbered consecutively with a small number. This is done for the future identification of the donations.

Presented by (**261**) Sergeant J. Hughes.

1. Nizam's rupee. 2. Nizam's "Dub". Being two coins of H.H. the Nizam of Hyderabad. And 3. One-quarter anna (India, 1862)

Local Tokens :—

Presented by (**118**) Samuel Powell (1877).

21. A Welshpool token; obv. a shield, with three fleurs-de-lis, three and one. Legend, "Humphrey Draper", Rev. "of Welch Poole, his half-peny."

Miscellaneous Curiosities—Foreign :—

Presented by (**262**) John Clarke (1877).

1. A Spanish knife—or dagger. 2. A spear, from Cameroons, Africa. 3. A model of a canoe and paddles, 4 feet long.

Presented by (**261**) Sergeant J. Hughes (1877).

4. Piece of cement or concrete taken from one of the tombs of Golconda, near the city of Hyderabad.

Natural History :—

Presented by (**263**) Nathaniel Caine, Broomhill, Broughton-in-Furness.

1. A large collection of shells, British and foreign, containing many thousand specimens, and five cabinets of birds'-eye maple, and numerous cases to contain them, to be called "The Caine Collection."

Presented by (**227**) Frederick Holder (1877).

34. A king crab (Limulus) from the coast of Africa.

Presented by (**54**) Nicholas Bennett (1877).

3. Tibia bone of the "Moa."

Presented by (**264**) John Jones, Liverpool (1877).

1. Selections of samples of wool and cotton, viz.:—

Wool.—No. 1, Australian fleece; 2, German do.; 3, Peruvian sheep's; 4, East India; 5, Egyptian; 6, Asia-Minor goats' hair, or mohair; 7, Peruvian alpaca; do. Vicuna; 9, Cashmere; 10, Camel's hair; 11, Lustre English; 12, South Down.——Cotton.—13, Sea Island; 14, Peruvian; 15, Egyptian; 16, American; 17, E. India.

Presented by (**265**) Charles Griffiths (1877).

1. Collection of skins of American birds, 15 in number :—

Chrysomitris tristis—Goldfinch, male. Do. female. Parus atricapillus, Linn—Black-cap titmouse, male. Dendroica Pennsylvanica—Chestnut-sided warbler, male (Baird). Dendroica Blackburniac—Blackburnian warbler, male (Baird). Selophaga Ruticella—Redstart, male (Swainson). Vires olivaceus—Red eyed flycatcher, male (Vieillot). Miniotilta varia—Black and white creeper, female (Vieillot). Pyranga rubra—Scarlet tanayer, male (Vieillot). Mimus Carolinensis—Cat-bird, male. Turdus Pallash—Hermit thrush, male (Cabanis). Cyanurus crestatus—Blue jay, male (Swainson). Melanerpes erythrocephalus— ————, male(Swainson). Picus villosus—Hairy woodpecker, male(Linnæus). Sphyrapicus varius—Yellow-bellied woodpecker, male (Baird). Picus pubescens—Downy woodpecker, female (Linn). Ampelis cedrorum—Cedar bird, male (Baird).

Presented by (**266**) Miss G. Turnbull (1877).

1. Three cards containing specimens of seaweed collected at Lynnwood, North Devon.

Presented by (**267**) F. Marratt (1877).

1. Specimens of eleven species of coral.

Presented by (**171**) William Wilding (1877).

3. Stuffed head of a He-goat, "an old inhabitant of the Castle Rock at Montgomery."

Geological Specimens :—

Presented by (**228**) John Jehu (1877).

4. Two large ammonites—locality, Swindon, Wilts; found about 50 feet below the surface in a sandstone formation.

Presented by (**268**) John Luton, Farringdon (1877).

1. One large ammonite.

Presented by (**269**) Miss Forster (1877).

1. Collection of specimens of local and other fossils :—

Bala Beds.

*Echinodermata*—Encrinites.
*Brachiopoda*—Orthis elegantula.
*Gasteropoda*—Ophileta.

Carboniferous Limestone.

*Corals*—Lonsdalia gloriformis. Lithostrotion irregulare. Lithostrotion McCoyanum. Lithostrotion Portlockii. Cyathophyllum. Alveolites septosum. Syringopora ramulosa. Syringopora geniculata. Zaphrentis cylindrica. Amplexus Sowerbii. Clisiophyllum turbinatum. Choetetes tumidus.
*Echinodermata*—Encrinite stems.
*Brachiopoda*—Spirifer. Athyris gregaria. Rhynchonella. Orthis Michelini. Productus giganteus, "Llangollensis," "latissimus," "semireticulatus," longispinus. Chonetes Hardrensis.
*Gasteropoda*—Bellerophon.

Millstone Grit.

*Brachiopoda*—Productus semireticulatus.

Coal Measures.

*Plantæ*—Sigillaria. Lapidodendron. Ferns.
*Lamellibranchiata*—Anthrocosia.

Oolite.

*Brachiopoda*—Terebratula globosa. Rhynchonella concinna, Rhynchonella cynocephalus.

Lias.

*Lamellibranchiata*—Gryphœa incurva.

Chalk.

*Sponges*—Ventriculites.
*Echinodermata*—Micraster cor-anguinum.

Cambridge Greensand.

*Brachiopoda*—Terebratula biplicata.
*Lamellibranchiata*—Avicula gryphæoides.
*Cephalopoda*—Belemnites.

Engraved Portraits :—

Presented by (**279**) Mrs. Mytton (1877).

1. Lithographed portrait of Devereux Herbert Mytton, Esq., of Garth.

Presented by (**112**) A. W. Black (1877).

29. Engraved portrait of Edward, second Lord Clive, afterwards created Earl of Powis; taken in Edinburgh in 1794, in his uniform as Colonel of the Shropshire Militia (the second figure being Major Skey).

Presented by (**1**) Morris C. Jones (1877).

242. Engraved portrait of Sir Thomas Jones, Justice of King's Bench, 1672 (ancestor of the Tyrwhitt, Bart., family).

Drawings, Maps, etc. :—

Presented by (**112**) Dr. D. C. Lloyd Owen (1877).

5. Sketch of the Royal Standard, quartering the arms of Wales and Powys-land.

Presented by (**280**) Frank R. B. Passmore (1877).

1. Two maps of New Zealand (Middle Island and North Island.)

Books by Montgomeryshire Authors :—

Presented by (**281**) the Author, John Jenkins, Llanidloes (1877).

1. Education, its nature, import, and necessity (1848).
2. The Poetry of Wales (1873).
3. A letter to Lord Brougham, containing popular remarks on Law Reform (1845).

Books :—

Presented by (**282**) W. Hughes (1877).

1 Salopian shreds and patches for 1875.

Presented by (**283**) the Author, the Hon. Wm. Owen Stanley (1877).

1. Memoirs of the Remains of ancient Dwellings in Holyhead Island called Cythiau 'r Gwaeddelod, explored in 1862, 1868, and 1876.

Presented by (**284**) by Mrs. Jones, The Farm, Pool Quay.

1. An old Catechism on the Bible—no title page; a blank leaf inscribed, "Robert Parry, his Book", 1725.
2. The History of Executions. No. II, 1730, London. R. Newton.

Presented by (**112**) the Author, Dr. Ramage (1877).

12. "Drumlanrig and the Douglas's" (1876).

Presented by (**123**) W. H. Adnitt (1877).

5. "Churchyard's Miseries of Flanders", 1579.
Reprinted by Adnitt and Naunton, 1876. 75 copies only printed.

Presented by (**91**) W. B. Powell, Philadelphia (1877).

6. "Early Man in Europe", by Charles Ran, New York, Harper Brothers, 1876.

Presented by (**97**) the Author, Askew Roberts (1877).

9. Enlarged and illustrated edition of "Gossipping Guide to Wales", 1877.

Presented by (285) Miss Gregory (1877).

1. "The Maner of Measurynge of Lande and coumptynge the nombre of acres of the same."

Black-letter, title page imperfect :—
"Sir Richard.....
"Benef-
"Imprynted at L.....
"By Thomas Colw....."

2. Basilicon Doron.

"Of a Kyng's Christian Dvetie towards God."—The First Book.
"Of a King's Dvetie in his Office."—The Second Book.
"Of a King's Behaviour in indifferent things."—The Third Book.

3. "An Admonicion to all Englyshe men." Title on each page.

[Title page.] "The copye of a letter sent by John Bradforth to the right honourable Lordes the Erles of Arundel, Darbie, Shrewsburie, and Penbroke, declaring the nature of the Spaniardes, and discouering the most detestable treasons which thei have pretended moste falselye agayste our most noble Kingdom of Englande."
"If ye beleve the trueth, ye save your lives," etc.

Presented by (43) Charles Jones (1877).

2. "A Letter addressed to Sir W. W. Wynne, Bart." By Edward Eyton, Esq., Wrexham, Nov. 20, 1794.

Presented by (114) T. B. Barrett (1877).

50. Woodward's Recent and Fossil Shells.

51. Ten popular reprints of "The Times" and other early English newspapers.

Presented by (209) T. Edye (1877).

9. David Roberts' "Holy Land." Imp. fol. 4 vols., bound in 3.

The first volume is inscribed on the cover :—"Presented to the Powys-land Club by Thomas Edye, of London (a native of Montgomery), on his 87th birthday, 25 August 1877."

10. The Bible Cyclopedia (1841) 2 vols. fol.

11. Haydn's Dictionary of Dates and Universal Reference (1838).

12. The Marquess of Dalhousie's Administration of British India. 2 vols., 1862.

13. Folding Map of Palestine (Stanford).

14. The North-west passage by land, by Viscount Milton and W. H. Cheadle, 1868.

15. Songs of Wales. Edited by B. Richards.

Serials and Transactions of Learned Societies :—

Presented by (286) the Society in exchange (1876).

Transactions of the Literary and Philosophical Society of Liverpool. Vols. xxvi to xxx inclusive. 5 vols.

Presented by (223) the Society in exchange (1876).

The Journal of the Royal Historical and Archæological Association of Ireland. Nos. 25 to 30, both inclusive.

Presented by (**25**) the Society in exchange (1876).

Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of London. Vol. vii, Nos. 1 and 2.

Presented by (**287**) the Society in exchange (1876).

Journal of the Architectural, Archæological, and Historic Society for the County, City, and Neighbourhood of Chester. Double Part x and xi, and Part vii, 1864.

Presented by (**72**) the Society in exchange (1877).

Journal of the Yorkshire Archæological and Topographical Society. Vol. iii, and Parts xiii, xiv, xv, and xvi, completing vol. iv, and Programme and arrangements of Excursion to Bolton Abbey.

Presented by (**45**) the Society in exchange (1877).

The Journal of the British Archæological Association. Vol. xxxii. Part iv, Vol. xxxiii. Parts i, ii, and iii.

Presented by (**73**) the Society in exchange (1877).

The Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland. Vol. xi, Part ii, 1876.

Presented by (**288**) the Society in exchange (1877).

The Transactions of the Essex Archæological Society. Vol. i, Part i (1874) and ii (1875) New series.

A Catalogue of the Antiquities of the Colchester Museum, 1870.

Presented by (**289**) the Society in exchange (1877).

The Journal of the Royal Institution of Cornwall. Vols. ii, iii, iv, and v. Vol. i (New series) Part iii.

Presented by (**259**) The Cymmrodorion Society of London (1877).

Dictionary in Englyshe and Welshe. By Wyllyam Salesbury. Part ii.

Presented by (**290**) the Worcester Diocesan Society (1877).

Reports and Papers read at Meetings of the Architectural Societies of the Diocese of Lincoln, Archdeaconry of Northampton, County of Bedford, Diocese of Worcester, County of Leicester, and Town of Sheffield, during the year 1875.

Presented by (**291**) the Society in exchange (1877).

Original Papers published by the Norfolk and Norwich Archæological Society from 1867 to 1872. Vol. vii.

Presented by (**292**) the Society in exchange (1877).

The proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archæology, Statistics and Natural History. Vols. ii, iii (Part ii, wanting) and vol iv.

Presented by (**293**) the Cambridge Antiquarian Society (1877).

1. The History and Antiquities of the Parish of Bottisham and the Priory of Anglesey, Cambridgeshire. By E. Hailstone, 1873.
2. Remarks upon the cover of the granite Sarcophagus of Rameses III in the Fitzwilliam Museum. By L. Bird, LL.D.
3. Ancient Cambridgeshire, 1853.
4. The Diary (1709-1720) of Edward Reed, 1860.
5. The Correspondence of Richard Porson, 1867.

Presented by (**294**) the Society in exchange (1877).

The Transactions of the Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire for the years 1874, 1875, and 1876. Vols. xxvi, xxvii, and xxviii.

Presented by (**295**) the Sussex Archæological Society in exchange (1877).

Sussex Archæological Collections. Vols. xix to xxvii, both inclusive. 8 vols.

Presented by (**296**) the Society in exchange (1877).

Proceedings of the Philosophical Society of Glasgow. Vols. vi, vii, viii, and ix, and vol. x, part i.

Presented by (**297**) the Wiltshire Archæological and Natural History Society in exchange (1877).

The Wiltshire Archæological and Natural History Magazine. Vols. xv and xvi, and vol. xvii, part i ; and vols. ix to xiv, inclusive.

Presented by (**255**) the Society in exchange (1877).

The Transactions of the Berwickshire Naturalist Club. Vol. viii, part i,

Presented by (**298**) the Leicester Literary and Philosophical Society in exchange (1877).

Report of Council presented to Annual Meeting, June 10, 1877.

Presented by (**133**) J. J. Howard, LL.D. (1876-7).

3. Miscellanea Genealogica et Heraldica, from November 1876 to October 1877.

Presented by (**1**) Morris C. Jones (1876).

The Building News and Engineering Journal from June to December 1876.

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## Alphabetical List of additional Donors of Articles and Books to the Powys-land Museum and Library.

*From* 1*st Oct.* 1876 *to* 1*st Oct.* 1877.


Anonymous, 260.
Caine, Nathaniel, 263.
Cambridge Antiquarian Society, 291.
Chester Archæological Society, 287.
Clarke, John, 262.
Cornwall Royal Institute, 289
Essex Archæological Society, 288.
Forster, Miss, 269.
Glasgow Philosophical Society, 296.
Gregory, Miss, 285.
Griffiths, Charles, 265.
Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire, 294.
Hughes, Serg. J., 261.
Hughes, William, 282.
Jenkins, John, 281.
Jones, John, Liverpool, 264.

Jones, Mrs. The Farm, 284.
Leicestershire Literary and Phil. Society, 298.
Liverpool Literary and Philosophical Society, 286.
Luton, John, 268.
Marrat, F. W., 267.
Mytton, Mrs., 279.
Norfolk and Norwich Archæological Society, 291.
Passmore, F. R. B., 280.
Stanley, Hon. W. O., 283.
Suffolk Institute for Architecture, etc., 292.
Sussex Archæological Society, 291.
Turnbull, Miss G., 266.
Wiltshire Archæological Society, 297.
Worcester Diocesan Society, 266.

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## Report of the Powysland Museum and Library Committee.

The Committee consider the progress of the Museum and Library has been satisfactory, both in respect to the Donations, a list of which has been given, and the number of visitors.

The number of visitors who have entered their names in the Visitors' Book during the year ending 1st Oct. 1877, is 743.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Of these 261 paid the admission fee of 3d. ... ... | £2 | 12 | 11 |
| One individual ticket ... ... ... ... ... ... | 0 | 2 | 6 |
| | £2 | 15 | 5 |
| Balance in hand at beginning of year ... ... ... | 1 | 19 | 2 |
| | 4 | 14 | 7 |
| Expenditure—Cleaning, 14s. 6d.; coal, 15s.; income-tax, 9s. 3d.; carriage of parcels and frame, 6s. 10d. ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 2 | 5 | 7 |
| Balance in hand ... ... ... ... | £2 | 9 | 0 |

The Committee regret the Drawing Classes have been discontinued owing to a lack of pupils.

The Powys-land Club exchange publications with the following Literary Societies, viz.:—

The Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, Royal Institution, Edinburgh.

The British Archæological Association, 32, Sackville Street, Piccadilly.

The Royal Archæological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland, 16, New Burlington Street.

The Cambrian Archæological Association, 37, Great Queen Street.

The Royal Historical and Archæological Association of Ireland. Rev. J. Graves, Inisnag, Stoneyford, Kilkenny.

The Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire, Royal Institution, Liverpool.

The London and Middlesex Archæological Society, University College, Gower Street, London.

The Surrey Archæological Society, 8 Danes' Inn, Strand, London.

The Yorkshire Archæological and Topographical Society (Fairless Barber, Esq., F.S.A., Castlehill, Rastrick, near Brighouse).

The Birmingham and Midland Institute (Edwin Smith, Esq., Secretary, Birmingham).

The Berwickshire Naturalist Club (James Hardy, Esq., Old Cambus, Cocksburnspath).

The Cymmrodorion Society of London (Rev. Robert Jones, B.A., All Saints' Vicarage, Rotherhithe).

The Cambridge Antiquarian Society (Rev. S. S. Lewis, Corpus Christi College, Secretary).

The Chester Archæological Society (T. Hughes, Esq. F.S.A., Secretary).

The Literary and Philosophical Society of Liverpool (Royal Institution, Liverpool).

The Essex Archæological Society (H. W. King, Esq., Leigh Hill, Leigh, Essex, Secretary).

The Royal Institution of Cornwall (J. H. Collins, Esq., Truro).

The Sussex Archæological Society (Henry Campkin, Reform Club, Pall Mall, London, Secretary).

The Suffolk Institute of Archæology and Natural History (Edward Deering, Esq., Bury St. Edmunds).

The Worcester Diocesan Architectural and Archæological Society (J. H. Hooper, Esq., College Green, Worcester, Secretary).

The Wiltshire Archæological Society (Rev. H. A. Olivier, Museum, Devizes).

The Shropshire Archæological and Natural History Society (W. H. Adnitt, Esq., The Square, Salop, Secretary).

The Leicester Literary and Philosophical Society, Leicester.

## OBITUARY OF MEMBERS OF THE POWYS-LAND CLUB.

1869.

Jan. 29. Charles Thomas Woosnam, Esq., Newtown.

May 23. Edward Williams, Esq., Lloran House, Oswestry.

1870.

May 15. Major-General Charles Thomas Edward Hinde, late of Plas Madoc, Denbighshire.

Oct. 30. Rev. John Edwards, M.A., Rector of Newtown; *Member of the Council.*

Nov. 16. Rev. Harry Longueville Jones, M.A., Editor of *Archæologia Cambrensis.*

He contributed an article to our third volume on "The Antiquities of Montgomeryshire."

1871.

Feb. 26. Sir Baldwin Leighton, Bart., Loton Park, Salop.

Mar. 3. Edward Evans, Esq., Thorneloe House, Worcester.

Mar. 24. Pryce Buckley Williames, Esq., Pennant; *Member of the Council.*

April 24. George Woosnam, Esq., Newtown.

June 21. William Pryce Yearsley, Esq, Welshpool.

July 23. Arthur James Johnes, Esq., Garthmyl.

Dec. 5. John Pryce Drew, Esq., Milford House, Newtown; *Member of the Council.*

Dec. 12. Rev. Joseph Jones, R.C. Church, Welshpool.

1872.

April 28. Robert Maurice Bonnor Maurice, Esq., Bodynfol.

1873.

Sept. 4. Rev. Robert John Harrison, M.A., Caerhowel.

Nov. 13. John Gough Nichols, Esq., F.S.A., Holmwood Park, Dorking.

1874.

April 10. Robert Devereux Harrison, Esq., Fronllwyd, Welshpool

Nov. 25. R. H. Sturkey, Esq., Meifod.

1875.

Aug. 11. Edward Williams, Esq., of Neuadd feben, Talgarth.

Nov. 4. Thomas Bowen, Esq., Welshpool, *Honorary Treasurer* of the Club since its commencement in 1867.

1876.

Jan. 5. Mrs. Ann Warburton Owen, Glansevern.

Feb. 10. Joseph Owen Jones, Esq., Fron-y-gog.

May 26. Thomas Taylor Griffith, Esq., Wrexham.

June 15. John Ralph, first Lord Harlech, Brogyntyn, Oswestry.

June 18. Rev. John Judge, Leighton Vicarage, Welshpool.

1877.

Rev. Canon Jenkins, Llangyniew Rectory, Welshpool.

April 28. Sudeley, Lord Sudeley (*Vice-President.*)

EXTRACTS RELATING TO

# POWYS-LAND FAMILIES.

FROM THE

## CEDWYN MANUSCRIPT, A.D. 1633.

(*Continued from Vol.* viii, *p.* 420.)

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### *Dolarddun—(Continued).*

MEURIC ap Pasgen married Gwervyl, daughter and heir of Ieuan Koch ap Rhys Gwnley, Lord of Marton, ap Rhys Vychan ap Dafydd ap Gruffydd Chwith, paternally descended from Elystan Glodrydd.

Pasgen ap Gwyn ap Gruffydd, Lord of Guilsfield, married Nest[1], *alias* Annest, daughter of Llywelyn Vychan ap Llywelyn ap Einion ap Llywelyn ap Meilir Gryg, paternally descended from Brochwel.

ADDENDUM.—Gwyn ap Gruffydd Lord of Guilsfield married Annest, or Nest, daughter of Einion Vychan ap Einion ap Ieva ap Gronw ap Ivor ap Idnerth ap Cadwgan ap Elystan Glodrydd.

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### *The Blayney Family.—Aberbechan.*

The eldest of the name of Blayney, Thomas ap Rhys ap Moris ap Owen ap Ieuan Blayney, Esq , ap Gruffydd ap Llywelyn Vychan ap Llywelyn ap Einion ap Llywelyn ap Meilir Gryg ap Gruffydd ap Iorwerth ap Owen ap Rodri ap Gwaeddan (query) ap Brochwel ap Aeddan ap Cyngen ap Elissau ap Gweliawc ap Beli ap Mael Myngai ap Selyff Sarff Nadau ap Cyngen Garwyn ap Brochwel Yscithrog ap Cyngen ap Cadell Deyrnllyg, Brenin Powys.

[1] See the Blayney Pedigree. Some say that Nest was the daughter of Llywelyn ap Meilir Gryg.

Thomas ap Rhys ap Moris, Esqr., married Mahallt, daughter of John ap Hugh ap Ieuan of Mathavarn ap Dafydd Lloyd ap Llywelyn ap Gruffydd, Lord of Mathavarn. (See Mathavarn pedigree).

Rhys ap Moris ap Owen, Esqr., married Gwenllian, daughter of John ap Meredydd ap Rhys Dafydd Lloyd of Newtown, Esqr.

Moris ap Owen, married Margaret, daughter of Dafydd ap Tudyr, Esqr. (Query).

Owen ap Ieuan Blayney, married Katharine, daughter of Dafydd Lloyd ap Gruffydd Vychan ap Gruffydd Deuddwr, son of Ieuan ap Madoc ap Owyn ap Mewric ap Pasgen ap Gwyn ap Gruffydd, Lord of Guilsfield. (Query, some say that this Katharine was the wife of Moris ap Owen.)

Addendum.—Meilir Gryg, married Dyddgu, daughter and heir of Robert (some say Meredydd ap Robert), Lord of Kedewen, son of Dafydd ap Owen Gwynedd.

Note.—In another place in this MS., Dyddgu is said to be the daughter of Robert ap Dafydd ap Gwenwynwyn (query); and in another place the wife of Meilir Gryg is said to be Jane, or Dyddgu, daughter of Robert ap Llowarch, Lord of Kedewen.

Llywelyn ap Meilir Gryg married Alson, daughter and heir of Robert ap Llowarch ap Trahaern ap Gwyn ap Collwyn ap Ednowain ap Bleddyn ap Bledrig ap Kaenawr Mawr.

The said Alson was the mother of Einion ap Llywelyn ap Meilir Gryg.

Eignion ap Llywelyn ap Meilir Gryg married Gwenhwyfar, daughter and heir of Philip ap Philip ap Einion ap Kynvelyn ap Dolphyn ap Rhywallon ap Madoc ap Cadwgan ap Bleddyn ap Cynvyn.

Llywelyn ap Eignion married Angharad, daughter and heir of Adda ap Madoc (un o Bennaethiaid Kerry) ap Idnerth ap Cadwgan ap Elystan Glodrydd, and she was the mother of Llywelyn Vychan.

Llywelyn Vychan ap Llywelyn ap Eignion, married Margaret, daughter of Gruffydd ap Ynyr Vychan ap

Madoc ap Cadwgan ap Bleddyn ap Cynvyn. The said Margaret was the mother of Gruffydd ap Llywelyn Vychan.

Gruffydd ap Llywelyn Vychan married Elen, one of the daughters and heirs of Ednyvet Lloyd of Maelor, *alias* Bromfield ap Gruffydd ap Ieuan ap Iorwerth Goch, and she was the mother of the aforesaid Ieuan Blayney.

Ieuan Blayney, Esq., married Elen Vychan, daughter of Llywelyn ap Gruffydd ap Ieuan Lloyd, Esq., of Mathavarn ap Llywelyn ap Tudyr ap Gronw ap Einion ap Seissyllt, Lord of Merionydd; and they had three sons: 1. Owen Blayney, Esqr.; 2. Gruffydd Blayney, Esqr.; 3. Howel Blayney, Esqr.; and three daughters, viz., 1. Margaret, wife of Owen ap Meredydd; 2. Gwenllian, wife of Llywelyn Vychan of Bryndrimor; 3. Angharad, wife of Meredydd ap Dafydd.

Rhys ap Dafydd Lloyd ap Cadwaladr ap Owen ap Ieuan Blayney. The mother of the said Cadwaladr ap Owen was Alson, daughter of Meredydd ap Howel of Kerry. The said Cadwaladr married Margaret, daughter of Lewis Gwyn ap Ieuan.

The said Dafydd Lloyd ap Cadwaladr married Catherine, daughter of Howel ap Ieuan.

Hugh ap Owen married Margaret, daughter of Dafydd ap Moris ap Madoc ap Einion, of Kerry, ap Howel ap Tudyr.

The issue of Gruffydd ap Ieuan Blayney are the following, by his wife Gwenllian, daughter of Howel ap Meredydd Vychan of Maesmawr, in Arwystli:—1. Evan Lloyd ap Gruffydd; 2. Rhys ap Gruffydd; 3. David Lloyd; 4. Mauld, wife of Dafydd Lloyd ap Ieuan ap Gruffydd; 5. Margaret, wife of Ieuan ap Gruffydd ap Jenkin.

The issue of the said Evan Lloyd, by his first wife, who was Katherine, daughter of Meredydd ap Rhys Dafydd Lloyd, was as follows, viz.:—

Thomas ap Evan Lloyd *alias* Blayney, Esq., who by his first wife, Gwenllian Herle, had issue—1. David Lloyd Blayney, Esq.; 2. Richard Lloyd Blayney, gent. 3.

Moris ap Thomas *alias* Blayney, gent.; 4. John Thomas *alias* Blayney; 5. Margaret, wife of Richard Philips; 6. Mary, wife of Howel ap Owen; 7. Florence, wife of Ieuan ap Moris.

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*Gregynog in Tregynon.*

John Blayney, Esq., son of Lewis Blayney, Esq., son of David Lloyd Blayney ap Thomas ap Ieuan Lloyd ap Gruffydd ap Ieuan Blayney, and so to Brochwel Ysci-throg, *ut supra.* (See Aberbechan.)

John Blayney, Esq., married Elizabeth, daughter and heir of Jenkin Lloyd, Esq., of Berthlwyd, by Joes Herbert, one of the daughters of Edward Herbert, of Montgomery, Esq. Elizabeth had no lands, but a competent portion.

Lewis Blayney, Esq., married Bridget, one of the daughters of John Pryce of Newtown, Esquire.

David Lloyd Blayney married .... ..... daughter of ..... and had issue—1. The said Lewis Blayney; 2. Captain Thomas Blayney; and 3. Edward Lord Blayney of Ireland; and by a second wife, the daughter of Richard Moris of Rhiwsaeson, Esq., he had issue, viz., John Blayney, gent., and Watkin Blayney, gent.

Thomas ap Ieuan Lloyd, Esq., married Gwen *alias* Gwenllian, daughter of Thomas Herle, Esq., ap Thomas Herle ap William Herle, the old Esquire. The mother of the said Gwen Herle was Jane, daughter of John Perrot, Esquire.

Thomas ap Ieuan Lloyd married to his second wife Margaret, daughter of Sir Richard Herbert of Montgomery, Knight, and by her had issue, Edward Blayney, gent., father of David Blayney, gent., one of the coroners of the county of Montgomery.

Addenda.—Note.—The mother of the said Thomas Herle first named, was Margaret, daughter of Thomas ap Gruffydd ap Nicholas; her mother also was Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Gruffydd, Knight. The said Margaret was first married to Sir Richard Herbert

(of Colebrooke) ap Sir William Thomas (Herbert), Knt., by Gwladys, daughter of Sir Dafydd Gam, and she had issue by the said Sir Richard Herbert, Knight, Sir William Herbert of Colebrooke, and Sir Richard Herbert of Montgomery, and so after the death of her said first husband, she married the aforenamed Thomas Herle, Esq., father of Thomas Herle, Esq., father of Gwenllian, or Gwen, the first wife of the aforenamed Thomas ap Ieuan Lloyd, *alias* Blayney.

By this account it appears that Sir Richard Herbert of Montgomery, and Thomas Herle, father of Gwenllian, were brothers by the mother's side, the said Margaret, daughter of Thomas ap Gruffydd ap Nicholas. The two wives of Thomas ap Ieuan Lloyd, were cousins german, brothers' daughters.

Margaret, daughter of Sir Richard Herbert, after the decease of her husband, Thomas ap Ieuan Lloyd, was married to Hugh Jones, Esq., father to Wythen Jones, gent.

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## *Cedewain.*

Meredydd ap Rotpert ap Llowarch, Lord of Cedewain, ap Trahaern ap Caradoc ap Gwyn ap Collwyn ap Owain ap Bleddyn ap Bledrws ap Ednowain Bendew, etc.

Meredydd's immediate descendants were Madoc Coch ap Gruffydd ap Llywelyn ap Meredydd ap Rotpert.

Trahaern ap Caradoc, Meredydd ap Rotpert's great-grandfather succeeded Bleddyn ap Cynvyn as Prince of North Wales, being his relative, and also having married Nest, daughter of Gruffydd ap Llywelyn. But his reign was short, being overcome and slain by Gruffydd ap Cynan.

Meredydd ap Rotpert lived in the times of Llywelyn ap Iorwerth, and his son Dafydd ap Llywelyn.

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*Newtown, Montgomeryshire.*

Sir Matthew Pryce, Baronet, son of Sir John Pryce, son of Edward Pryce, Esq., son of John Pryce, Esq., son of Matthew Goch ap Thomas ap Rhys ap Dafydd ap Dafydd Lloyd ap Dafydd ap Eignion ap Howel ap Tudyr ap Eignion Vychan (some say ap Meurice, query) ap Ieva ap Gronwy ap Ivor ap Idnerth ap Cadwgan ap Elystan Glodrydd ap Cyhelyn ap Mor ap Sever ap Cawr Gwenwynwyn ap Idnerth ap Iorwerth Hirflawdd ap Tegonwy ap Teon ap y Gwinnau dau Freuddwyd ap Howerleu ap Bywdeg ap Rhun Rhudd baladr ap Lari ap Casnar wledig ap Lludd (*alias* Lud) the son of Beli Mawr.

Sir John Pryce, Baronet, married Catherine, one of the daughters of Sir Richard Price of Gogerddan, in the county of Cardigan, Knight. The said Catherine had been the wife of James Stedman of Strata Florida, now deceased.

Edward Pryce, Esq., married Julian, one of the daughters of John Owen Vychan of Llwydiarth, Esq.

John Pryce, Esq., married Elizabeth, daughter of Rhys ap Moris ap Owen ap Ieuan Blayney, Esq., of Aberbechan. (See Aberbechan.)

Matthew Goch, son of Thomas ap Rhys Dafydd Lloyd, married twice; first, Jane (or Elizabeth), daughter of Llewelyn ap Morgan ap Sir Dafydd Gam (see Abertanat); second, Joyce, daughter of Ieuan Gwyn ap James of the county of Radnor, Esq.

Thomas ap Rhys David married Florentia, daughter of Howel Klwn (or Clun) ap Meuric ap Meredydd, Esq. Meuric ap Meredydd married Ales, daughter of Adam of the Lea. Howel Clun married Isabell, daughter of Llywyllyn ddu ap Howel of Herast, who bore *argent*, a dragon segreant *sable*.

Rhys Dafydd Lloyd married Margaret, daughter and heir of Ieuan ap Owen ap Meredydd of Neuadd wen. The mother of Ieuan ap Owen ap Meredydd was Gwenllian (or Margaret), daughter of Dafydd ap Ieuan ap

Owen ap Dafydd (of Arwystli) ab Einion[1] Ddistain ap Iorwerth ap Gwrgenau ap Uchdryd ap Aleth, Brenin Dyfed.

Rhys Dafydd Lloyd was one of the Esquires of the body of Henry VII, but others say of Edward IV.

Dafydd Lloyd married Gwenllian, daughter of Owen ap Gruffydd ap Einion, Lord of Towyn, Merionydd (but more probably Lord of Towyn, Abertewy), descended from Gwynfardd Dyved.

Dafydd ap Eignion married Gwladys, daughter of Meredydd ap Gwilym ap Madoc Lloyd ap Llywelyn ap Meilir Gryg of Lwynmelyn.

Eignion ap Howel married Nest, daughter and heir of Adda ap Meuric ap Adda ap Madoc ap Maelgwyn (uno Bennaethiaid Kerry).

Note.—Meredydd ap Gwilym ap Madoc Lloyd of Llwynmelyn married Jenet, daughter of Philip Goch ap Howel of Vaenor, ap Llywelyn ap Meilir Gryg.

Howel ap Tudyr married Angharad, daughter and heir of Llywelyn ap Madoc Vychan of Mochtre (or Kerry).

Tudyr ap Eignion Vychan married Margaret, daughter of Gwrgenau Vychan ap Gwrgenau.

Eignion Fychan married Jane, daughter of Maelgwyn ap Cadwallon ap Madoc, etc.

Eignion ap Ieva married Janet, daughter and heir of Owen ap Meredydd ap Robert, Lord of Kedewain. (Query.)

Ieva, Lord of Kevenllys, married Eva, daughter of Meuric ap Madoc Gethin.

Gronwy, Lord of Maelienydd, married Llenku, daughter of Ivor ap Cadivor ap Gwaethvoed.

Ivor, Lord of Maesyfed married Morvydd, daughter of Marchudd ap Cenan, son of the Earl of Dunstable.

Idnerth married Gweryl, daughter of Aaron Paen ap y Paen hên.

Cadwgan married Eva, daughter of Gwrgan, Prince of Morganwg.

[1] Some say that Einion Ddistain came from Gwrgenau ap Uchdryd ap Edwyn Tengengl (but query).

Elystan Glodrydd married Gwladus, daughter and heir of Rhun ap Cenan Veiniaid ap Gwaethvoed.

ADDENDA.—The mother of Thomas ap Rhys Dafydd Lloyd, as before stated, was Margaret, daughter and heir of Evan ap Owen ap Meredydd (of Neuaddwen) ap Dafydd ap Gruffydd Vychan ap Gruffydd ap Einion ap Ednyvet ap Sulien ap Caradoc ap Collwyn (of Myvot) ap y Llyr Craff.

The mother of Ieuan ap Owen (of Neuaddwen) was Mali, daughter of Einion (query), and Einion's wife was Mali, daughter of Howell Selyff. (Query.)

The mother of Owen was Margaret, daughter of Ieuan ap Madoc Gwenwys.

Dafydd ap Gruffydd Vychan married Annes, daughter of Dafydd ap Einion ap Ieuan ap Madoc.

Gruffydd Fychan married Annes, daughter of Philip Vongam ap Meredydd Benwyn.

Gruffydd ap Einion married Ales, daughter of Jenkin ap Llywelyn ap Einion ap Kelynyn.

Einion ap Ednyvet married Gwenllian, daughter of Piers Trevor.

Ednyvet married Arddun, daughter of Einion ap Kynvelyn ap Dolphin.

Sulien married Sioned, daughter of Madoc ap Eignion of Kerry.

Caradoc married Mali, daughter of Dafydd ap Gruffydd ap Gwenwynwyn.

Dafydd Lloyd, as before stated, married Gwenllian, daughter of Owen, Lord of Towyn, and here is the ascent of that line, viz., Owen ap Gruffydd ap Eignion Vychan ap Eignion ap Gwilym ap Gwrwared ap Kyhelyn ap Gwynfardd Dyved. (This is the same pedigree as that belonging to the Lords of Towyn, near Cardigan, with some discrepancy. See Meyrick's *History of Cardiganshire*, 174, J. J.)

The wife of Owen ap Gruffydd, Lord of Towyn, was Elen, daughter of Morgan ap Dafydd Philip ap Trahaern.

The wife of Morgan was Elen, daughter of Rhys ap Ivor Hael of Morganwg. (Query.)

Gwilym ap Gwrwared married Isabel, daughter of Llywelyn ap Owen, Lord of Iscoed, ap Meredydd (ab Owen) ap Gruffydd the son of Lord Rhys.

Llywelyn ap Owen married Eleanor, daughter of William Earl of Barry.

NOTE.—Einion Ddistain had his epithet from his office of Steward of Powys.

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*Glanmeheli in Kerry.*

Adam, the son of Edward Pryce, Esq., ap Richard ap John ap Meredydd ap Rhys Dafydd Lloyd ap Dafydd ap Einion ap Howel, ap Tudyr, etc., to Elystan Glodrydd. (See Newtown Pedigree.)

Adam Pryce, gent., married Susan, daughter and heir of Dafydd Powel of Weston: Susan, after his decease, married Evan Glynn.

Meredydd ap Rhys Dafydd Lloyd married Jonet, daughter and coheir of Howel ap Dafydd ap Cadwaladr ap Ieuan ap Thomas Bowdler.

The mother of Jonet was Jane, daughter and sole heir of Meredydd ab Adda Moel, Esq., steward of the lordships of Kerry, Cedewain, and Halretdr[1] (fortasse, Ucheldre).

The mother of Jane was Jane, sole daughter and heir to Higgin ap Llywelyn ap Gruffydd ap Higgin, steward of the said lordships.

The mother of that Jane was Eleanor, daughter of Sir Roger Mortimer, Lord of Wigmore.

NOTE.—The before-mentioned Adda Moel, steward of Cedewain, Kerry, etc., was the son of Gwilym ap Howel ap Llywelyn ap Meredydd ap Maelgwn ap Cadwallon ap Madoc ap Idnerth ap Cadwgan ap Elystan Glodrydd.

Edward Pryce above named.

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|---|---|
| Adam Pryce. | John Pryce, died Dec. 17, 1634. |
| Richard Pryce m. the daughter of Evan Glynn, who had m. Susan, his father's widow. | |

[1] Halcetor.—M. C. J.

*Kerry—continued.*

Further Account of the Descendants of Eignion hên ap Howel ap Tudyr, the common Ancestor of the Pryces of Newtown and Glanmeheli.

Eignion Hên married Nest, daughter of Adda ap Meuric ap Adda ap Madoc ap Maelgwyn (Maelgwyn was a Crusader, *temp.* Richard I) ab Cadwallon ap Madoc ap Idnerth, etc., and had issue Madoc and Dafydd (who was ancestor of the Newtown, etc., families).

Madoc ap Eignon married Anne, daughter of Piers Corbet of Lee, Esq., ap Roger (or Thomas) ap Roger Corbet, Esq., of Lee, second son of Robert Corbet, Lord of Cawrse, ap William Corbet, ap Sir Peter Corbet, Lord of Cawrse, and by her had issue, Morris, Eignion, Ieuan Goch, Gruffydd, Rhys, and Howel, and daughters, Jonet, Arddun, and Lleuki.

Morris ap Madoc married Tanglwst, daughter and co-heir of Gruffydd ap Jenkin (of Broughton), and had issue—1. Ieuan Lloyd; 2. Rhys; 3. Dafydd; 4. Llywelyn Vychan; 5. Jane; 6. Alson; 7. Gwenllian.

Note.—Sir Gruffydd Vychan, Knight Banneret, married Margaret, sister of Tanglwst.

Ieuan Lloyd ap Moris married Gwenhwyfar, daughter of Howel (or Ieuan) ap Philip ap Cadwgan ap Philip Dorddu and had issue—1. Morgan; 2. Robert; 3. Sir Moris, Vicar of Kerry; 4. Gruffydd; and 5. Thomas; and daughters, the wife of Rhys Dafydd ap Meredydd of Ardd Faelog, in Maelienydd; Margaret, wife of Ieuan Dafydd Vychan of Llinwent, and Annes, wife of Howel Gethin of Bromton. (Query.)

Eignion ap Madoc ap Eignion Hên married Ales, daughter of Gruffydd ap Meredydd ap Eignion ap Kynvelyn ap Dolffin, and had issue—Madoc; Eva, wife of Dafydd Lloyd ap Dafydd ap Ieuan Gwyn ap Llai (or Leighton); Annes; and Arddun.

Evan Goch ap Madoc ap Eignion Hên, aforesaid, married Golan, daughter of Meredydd ap Howel of Kerry, and had issue—Madoc, Rhys, Evan Vychan,

Robert ap Ieuan Goch ; and daughters, Annes, Arddun, Gwenllian, and Jonet.

Madoc ap Ieuan Goch married, first, Gwenhwyvar, daughter of Dafydd ap Cadwgan ap Philip Dorddu, and had issue—Moris, Evan, Howel, Gruffydd, Dafydd, Robert ; and six daughters—Jonet, wife of Evan Meredydd ap Howel ; Annes, wife of Llywelyn ap Tudyr ; Gwervyl, wife of John Pilston of Maelor ; Eva, wife of William Lloyd of Bowldebrok ; Angharad, wife of Dafydd ap Ieuan ap Llywelyn ap Ieuan ; Jonet, wife of Ieuan ap Meredydd ap Howel. The second wife of Madoc ap Ieuan Goch was Gwenllian, daughter of Meredydd ap Philip ap Einion ap Kynvelyn. I do not well know which of these were by the first wife and which by the second.

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*Kerry (continued).—More Families in Kerry.*

Moris ap John ap Rhys ap Madoc ap Ieuan ap Madoc ap Ieuan Goch ap Madoc ap Einion ap Howel ap Tudyr, *ut supra.*

Evan Lloyd ap Dafydd ap Ieuan Goch ap Llywelyn ap Ieuan ap Gwilym ap Dafydd ap Meredydd ap Gruffydd ap Gronwy ap Hoedliw ap Cadwgan ap Elystan Glodrydd.

Ednyved (query Edward ?) ap Thomas ap Dafydd ap Rhys ap Bedo Hir ap Ieuan ap Gruffydd ap Meredydd ap Einion ap Kynvelyn ap Dolffin.

Dafydd Lloyd ap Moris ap Dafydd ap Moris ap Madoc ap Einion ap Howel ap Tudyr.

Ednyved (query Edward ?) ap Dafydd Hir ap Ieuan ap Meredydd ap Howel ap Meredydd ap Adda ap Madoc ap Meredydd ap Maelgwyn ap Cadwallon ap Madoc ap Idnerth, etc., *ut supra.*

Dyfydd Hir predict. married Catherine, daughter of John ap Robert Mydleton, and had issue—George.[1]

George ap Dafydd Hir married Mawd, daughter of

[1] On Grand Jury, 35 Henry VIII. " Mis. Hist.", *Mont. Coll.*, vol. ii, p. 376.

Morgan ap Dafydd ap Howel ap Owen and had issue —Richard, Dafydd, Humffrey, Owen, and Katherine.

Howel ap Ieuan ap Meredydd ap Howell married Elizabeth, daughter of William Corbet of Lee, Esq., and had issue — Dafydd.

Dafydd ap Howell married Margaret, daughter of John ap Madoc Lloyd of Church Stoke, and had issue —Morris, Richard, Gwen, wife of Dafydd Lloyd ap Llywelyn ap Dafydd ap Tudyr of Myvod, Jonet, wife of Richard Ffoords of Montgomery, and afterwards she was the wife of Cadwaladr ap Ieuan ap Madoc of Church-stoke.

Moris ap Dafydd ap Howel married Lowri, daughter of Llywelyn Goch of Llanfyllin, and had issue—Dafydd and Florentia.

Edmund[1] ap Dafydd Hir married Elizabeth, one of the daughters and co-heirs of Gruffydd ap Rhys Gethin ap Rhys Vychan of Cardiganshire, and had issue—John ap Edmund. The mother of Elizabeth was Mawd, daughter of Dafydd Lloyd ap Gruffydd ap Howel Blayney of Heiope.

Lewis ap Moris had issue — John, Lewis, Moris, Richard, James, Oliver, and Robert.

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## *Kerry and Mochtre.*

Ieuan Lloyd ap Moris ap Madoc ap Einion ap Howel ap Tudyr ap Einion ap Einion Hên ap Ieva ap Gronwy ap Ivor ap Idnerth ap Cadwgan ap Elystan Glodrydd.

Dafydd ap Einion ap Howel ap Tudyr, ancestor of the Newtown Hall family, and Madoc ap Einion ap Howel ap Tudyr were brothers.

Ieuan Lloyd married Gwenhwyvar, daughter of Ieuan ap Philip ap Cadwgan ap Philip Dorddu.

Morgan ap Ieuan Lloyd married Jonet, daughter of Howel ap Gruffydd Derwas.

[1] "Ed. ap DD. here de Kerry, Gent.", 13 Eliz. "Mis. Hist.", *Mont. Coll.*, vol. iii, p. 151.

Ieuan ap Morgan married Lowry, daughter of Dafydd Lloyd ap Gruffydd ap Meredydd.

Morgan ap Ieuan married Jane, daughter of Moris ap John Lloyd ap Ieuan ap Meredydd ap Howel.

Dafydd Lloyd Morgan married Elizabeth, daughter and heir of Thomas ap Howel ap Owen ap Ieuan Blayney.

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Dafydd Lloyd ap Thomas ap Ieuan Gwyn ap Llywelyn ap Moris ap Madoc ap Einion ap Howel ap Tudyr, etc., to Elystan Glodrydd.

Robert ap Ieuan ap Robert, ap Ieuan Lloyd ap Moris ap Madoc ap Einion, etc. (See in Kerry.)

Richard Lloyd ap Dafydd ap Morgan ap Ieuan Morgan ap Ieuan Lloyd ap Moris ap Madoc ap Einion ap Howel ap Tudyr, etc., *ut supra.*

Ieuan Lloyd and his father Moris ap Madoc.

Morgan ap Ieuan Lloyd married Janet, daughter of Howel ap Gruffydd Derwas.

Ieuan ap Morgan, married Lowri, daughter of Dafydd Lloyd ap Gruffydd ap Meredydd.

Morgan ap Ieuan married Jane, daughter of Moris ap John Lloyd ap Ieuan ap Meredydd ap Howel.

Dafydd Lloyd Morgan married Elizabeth, daughter and heir of Thomas ap Howel ap Owen ap Ieuan Blayney.

The children of Madoc ap Idnerth were Cadwallon, Cadwgan, Howel, Gruffydd Vele, Einion Glyd.

The children of Philip Dorddu were Cadwgan, Gruffydd Dwn, Howel, Meredydd, and Ieuan.

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*Gwestyd.*

Arthur ap Richard ap Thomas ap Ieuan Goch ap Dafydd ap Tudyr ap Meredydd Ddu ap Dafydd ap Llywelyn.

Ieuan Goch married Mawd, daughter of Meredydd ap Rhys ap Dafydd Lloyd ap Dafydd ap Einion of Glanmeheli, in Kerry.

Thomas ap Ieuân Goch, married Katherine, daughter and co-heir of Griffith Rhys Gethin. He had issue—Richard ap Thomas, &c.

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*Vaynor—The Family of Pryce.*

Arthur Pryce of Vaynor, Esq., son of Edward Pryce, son of Arthur Pryce, the second son of Matthew Goch ap Thomas ap Rhys Dafydd Lloyd of Newtown. (See Newtown Pedigree.)

Arthur Pryce, Esq., the younger, married Mary, one of the daughters of Owen Vychan of Llwydiarth, Esq.

Edward Pryce, Esq., married the daughter of the Right Rev. Nicholas Robinson, Bishop of Bangor, and she was the mother of Arthur Pryce, the younger.

Arthur Pryce, the elder, married the daughter of the Right Hon. John Bourchier, Earl of Bath. (See more of the connections of this house under Newtown.)

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*Vaynor.—Account of an Elder Family Resident there.*

Edward ap Howel ap Ieuan Lloyd, Esq. (sometime owner of Vaynor), ap Dafydd ap Philip Goch ap Howel ap Llywelyn ap Meilir Gryg.

Howel ap Ieuan Lloyd married Myvanwy, daughter of Madoc Lloyd ap Madoc Vychan ap Madoc Gwyn ap Madoc ap Gruffydd Vychan ap Gruffydd lâs ap Gruffydd Vrâs o Ddyved. She was the mother of the aforesaid Edward.

The mother of the said Myvanwy was Jonet, daughter of Gruffydd Ffordyn ap Dafydd Vychan ap Dafydd ap Cadwaladr ap Meuric ap Robert ap Howel ap Sir Robert, Knight, son of Madoc, named the Good Knight, the son of William, Lord Elblett, in Normandy, sister's son to William the Conqueror.

The mother of Jonet, and wife of Gruffydd Fordyn, was Mawd, daughter of Sir Ralph Stafford, Lord of

Cawrse. Gruffydd Fordyn was steward of the two manors of Gothors, under his father-in-law.

The mother of Gruffydd Ffordyn was Margaret, daughter of Gruffydd ap Philip ap Owen Moel (of Arwystli) ap Iorwerth ap Gwrgenau ap Uchdryd ap Aleth (Brenin Dyfed).

The mother of Madoc Lloyd ap Madoc Vychan was Angharad lân Arian, daughter of Dafydd ap Einion ap Ednyved ap Sulien.

The mother of Angharad was Gwenllian, daughter of Dafydd ap Gruffydd ap Ieuan ap Ririd ap Howel ap Trahaern ap Pasgen ap Gwyn ap Gruffydd, Lord of Guilsfield.

The mother of Madoc Fychan ap Madoc Gwyn was Gwladys, daughter of Howel Vychan ap Howel ap Einion ap Kyfnerth, ap Iddon ap Trahaern ap Iorwerth Hilfawr of Halchton, etc.

The mother of Howel Vychan ap Howell was Mahallt, daughter of Gwilym ap Gwrganau ap Galgronddu (of Meilienydd) ap Llowarch ap Bran (of Môn), one of the fifteen tribes.

The mother of Howel ap Ieuan Lloyd, aforesaid, was Myvanwy, daughter of Gruffydd ap Griffri ap Dafydd ap Madoc ap Dafydd Frych Goch.

The mother of this Myvanwy was Angharad, daughter of Dafydd Vychan ap Dafydd ap Iorwerth ap Einion ap Kynvelyn ap Dolffin, etc.

The mother of Ieuan Lloyd was Llenku Bleddfach, daughter of Dafydd Lloyd ap Adda Vychan.

The mother of Llywelyn ap Meilir Gryg was Jane (or Dyddgu as some say), the daughter of Robert ap Llywarch, Lord of Cedewain. Her mother was Dyddgu, daughter of Madoc ap Idnerth, ap Cadwgan ap Elystan Glodrydd.

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*Llan-Ffynnonwen.*

Priamus Pryce, son of John Pryce, son of Richard, son of John Pryce ap Rhys Wynn ap Gruffydd ap

Howel ap Ieuan Blayney, Esq., ap Gruffydd ap Llywelyn Vychan ap Llywelyn ap Einion ap Llywelyn ap Meilir Gryg, etc.

Priamus Pryce married Elizabeth, daughter of Leonard Gough ap Richard ap John Gough ap Roger Gough of Marsh. His mother was Eleanor, daughter of Hugh Gough ap Richard ap Dafydd ap Gruffydd Vychan. The mother of the said Eleanor was Elizabeth, daughter of Lewis Cadwaladr of Cloddiau Cochion.

John Pryce married Sarah, daughter of Cadwaladr ap Hugh ap Owen ap Llywelyn ap Dafydd ap Howel of Dôl lâs. The mother of Cadwaladr ap Hugh was a daughter of Rhys Wynn ap Gruffydd ap Howel ap Ieva Blayney, Esq.

John Pryce had issue—Priamus, Richard, Solomon, and Judith.

Richard Pryce married Jane, daughter of Alen Blandeville of Stantley, in Derbyshire.

John Pryce married Joyce, daughter of John Harley, Esq., of Brampton Castle, in Herefordshire.

Rhys Wynn married Eleanor, daughter of Gruffydd ap Meredydd Vychan.

Gruffydd ap Howel, Esq., married Katherine, daughter of Edward ap Howel (of Vaynor) ap Ieuan Lloyd ap Dafydd ap Philip Goch ap Howel ap Llywelyn ap Meilir Gryg.

The mother of Katherine was Elizabeth, daughter of John Corbet, son of Piers Corbet.

Howel ap Ieuan Blayney married Alson, daughter of Madoc ap Ieuan, and had issue—Gruffydd, Howel, Dafydd.

Ieuan Blayney married Elen Vychan, daughter of Llywelyn ap Gruffydd ap Ieuan Lloyd of Mathavarn (see Mathavarn), and had issue—three sons and three daughters.

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*Penryn-Berriew.*

John Penryn ab Dafydd ap John ap Gruffydd ap Owen

Gruffydd Goch ap Meredydd Dafydd Lloyd ap Dafydd ap Ieuan ap Einion ap Silas ap Owen ap Trahaern ap Robert ap Owen Gwynedd ap Gruffydd ap Cynan. (Query.)

John, surnamed Penryn, gent., married Martha, daughter of Owen Purcell, gent.

Dafydd ap John ap Gruffydd married Jane, daughter of Richard ap Morris ap Owen of Rhiwsaeson, Esq.

John ap Gruffydd married Margaret, daughter of Rhys Goch ap Dafydd ap Ieuan Vychan ap Gruffydd ap Madoc from Elystan Glodrydd.

Gruffydd ap Owen married Anne, daughter of Hugh *Receiver* ap Hugh ap Howel ap Llywelyn ap Meredydd Duppa.

Owen ap Gruffydd Goch married Ethlin, daughter of Howel Vychan ap Ieuan Vychan ap Dafydd ap Philip Goch. Her mother was Gwenllian, daughter of Owen ap Ieuan Blayney.

Gruffydd Goch married Gwenllian, daughter of Meredydd ap Ieuan ap Gwilym ap Ieuan ap Alo.

Meredydd ap Dafydd Lloyd married Mali, daughter and heir of Ieuan Vychan ap Ieuan ap Owen ap Einion.

Dafydd Lloyd married Annest, daughter of Gruffydd ap Meredydd ap Einion ap Kynvelyn.

Dafydd ap Ieuan married Angharad, daughter of Madoc ap Cadwgan ap Rhys ap Richard ap Eignion.

Ieuan ap Eignion married Meddefys, daughter and heir of Dafydd Vychan (of Penryn) ap Dafydd ap Ieuan ap Trahaern ap Robert ap Owen Gwynedd ap Gruffydd ap Cynan. (Query this.)

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*Velindre.*

John Cadwaladr ap Owen ap Gruffydd Goch *ut supra.*

Cadwaladr ap Owen married Catharine, daughter of Ieuan Goch ap John ap Dafydd ap John Goch ap Gruffydd Lloyd ap Gruffydd ddu ap Gruffydd ap Meredydd ap Einion ap Kynvelyn.

John Cadwaladr married Elen, daughter of Gruffydd

ap Dafydd Lloyd ap Cadwaladr ap Sir Gruffydd Fychan. He married, secondly, Jane, daughter of Richard Morris ap Owen, *ut supra*. He had issue by Jane—Richard ap John ap Cadwaladr, and Mary, wife of Charles Lloyd of Hope.

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*Query the Residence.*

Humffre Lloyd, son of Hugh Lloyd ap Dafydd ap Mathew, Esq., ap Cadwaladr ap Owen ap Dafydd ap Adda ap Meuric (some have Cadwaladr ap Dafydd ap Owen ap Meuric, etc.) ap Pasgen ap Gwyn ap Gruffydd ap Beli (Lord of Guilsfield) ap Selyff ap Brochwel ap Aeddan ap Cyngen ap Elissau ap Gweliawe ap Beli ap Mael Myngau ap Selyff Sarff Cadau ap Cynan Garwyn ap Brochwel Yscithrog.

Humffrey Lloyd married Lucy, daughter of William Trevor ap John Trevor Vychan of Oswestry. The mother of Lucy was Elizabeth, daughter of John Lloyd ap Ieuan ap Meredydd ap Howel. The mother of William Trevor was the daughter of Sir Arthur Newton, Knight.

Humffrey Lloyd had issue — John, Dafydd, Ursula, wife of Edward Pritchard, by whom she had John Pritchard.

Owen ap Hugh Lloyd married Elen, daughter and heir of Lewis ap Dafydd Goch ap Madoc ap Ieuan ap Meredydd. Her mother was Mary, daughter of John ap Dafydd ap Guttyn ap Gruffydd.

Hugh Lloyd married Catherine, daughter of John ap Jenkyn Vychan ap Ieuan ap Llywelyn ap Eignion ap Kelynin. He had the following daughters—1. Margaret, wife of Roger ap John ap Dafydd of Pool; 2. Joyce, wife of Dafydd ap Lewis ap Owen ap Madoc, and afterwards wife of Dafydd ap Lewis ap Dafydd Goch; 3. Catherine, wife of Richard ap Ieuan ap Moris Gethin; 4. Elen, wife of Ieuan ap Owen ap Llywelyn ap Ali; 5. Wife of Gruffydd ap Moris ap Llywelyn ap Ieuan ap Dafydd; 6. The mother of Humffrey Gruf-

fydd of Broniarth. (NOTE —There is a query respecting these daughters.)

Dafydd Lloyd married Margaret, daughter of Gruffydd ap Reignold ap Sir Gruffydd Vychan. Her mother was Elizabeth, daughter of Humffrey Plowden, Esq. The mother of John ap Jenkyn Vychan, predict, was Gwen, daughter and heir of Dafydd Lloyd ap Dafydd Abor. The mother of Jenkyn Vychan was Tanglwst, daughter of Belyn ap Cadwgan Decca ap Iorwerth ap Cadwgan ap Iorwerth, according to the line of Ithel of Wydd Gryg.

Dafydd ap Mathew married Joes, daughter of Owen ap Ieuan Blayney ap Gruffydd ap Llywelyn Vychan. The mother of Joes was Elen, daughter of Meredydd ap Hywel ap Meredydd ap Adda ap Madoc ap Meredydd ap Maelgwyn ap Cadwallon from Elystan Glodrydd. The mother of Elen was Mawd, daughter of Jenkyn ap Ieuan ap Madoc ap Ririd ap Howel ap Trahaern ap Pasgen.

Mathew married Gwenllian, daughter and co-heir of John ap Meredydd ap Gwilym ap Madoc Llwyd ap Llywelyn hynaf ap Meilir Gryg. Her mother was Margaret, daughter of Meuric ap Gruffydd ap Cadwgan ap Howel ap[1] Madoc ap Howel ap Gruffydd ap Gronw ap Gwrgenau ap Hoedliw ap Cadwgan ap Elystan Glodrydd. The mother of John ap Meredydd ap Gwilym was Arddun, daughter of Howel ap Meuric Lloyd ap Meuric Vychan of Nannau.

Cadwaladr married Eva, daughter of Dafydd ap Rhys ap Llywelyn ap Cadwgan ap Rhys ap Rhydderch ap Cadivor ap Gwinffrwd ap Du Tactws (Fortasse Deotatus) ap Dafydd ab Owen Gwynedd ap Gruffydd ap Cynan. (Query.)

Owen married Annes, daughter of Dafydd ap Cadwaladr ap Meuric ap Robert ap Howel ap Sir Robert ap Madoc (Knight of Rhodes) ap Sir William Goodrych ap William, Lord of Eblet. The mother of Dafydd ap Rhys ap Llywelyn ap Cadwgan was Nest, daughter of

[1] Plâs Madoc ap Howel is near Dolvor, Kerry.—J. J.

Ieuan ap Gruffydd ap Llywelyn Voel ap Blegwryd ap Dynawal ap Gwyn ap Gwelw ap Gwinffrwd ap Du Tactws, *ut supra*, but query. The mother of Rhys ap Llywelyn was Mawd, daughter of Meredydd Gain of Carmarthenshire.

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*Neuaddwen.—The elder Family.*

Ieuan ap Owen ap Meredydd ap Dafydd ap Gruffydd Vychan ap Gruffydd (Vyrgoch) ap Eignion ap Ednyved ap Sulien ap Caradoc ap Collwyn ap Y Llyr Craff o Feivod ap Meredydd ap Cynan (brother to Gruffydd ap Cynan).

Ieuan ap Owen married Goleubryd, daughter of Meredydd ap Ieuan Vychan ap Gruffydd ap Ieuan Lloyd ap Llywelyn ap Tudyr ap Goronwy ap Einion ap Seissyllt, Lord of Mathavarn. (See Mathavarn.) The mother of the said Goleubryd was Mahallt, daughter of Rhys Gethyn of Buallt, Esq., and sister to Sir Richard Gethyn, Knight.

Owen ap Meredydd married Gwen, daughter of Owen Goch ap Ieuan ap Dafydd ap Llywelyn.

Meredydd ap Dafydd Lloyd married Margaret, daughter of Ieuan ap Madoc Gwenwys.

Dafydd Lloyd ap Gruffydd Vychan married Annes, daughter of Dafydd ap Einion ap Ieuan ap Madoc.

Gruffydd Vychan married Annes, daughter of Philip Vongam ap Meredydd Benwyn O Gwaednerth ap Ieuan ap Kadian ap Kadvael Lloydcoed ap Y Boed Hên neu Meredydd Hen ap Brochwel.

Gruffydd (Vyrgoch) ap Einion married Ales, daughter of Jenkin ap Llywelyn ap Einion ap Kelynyn.

Eignion ap Ednyved married Gwenllian, daughter of Piers Trevor of Chirk.

Ednyved married Arddun, daughter of Eignion ap Kynvelyn ap Dolffin.

Sulien married Sioned, daughter of Madoc ap Eignion ap Howel ap Tudyr of Kerry.

Caradoc married Eva, daughter of Owen ap Meuric

ap Pasgen. Another account says that he married Mali, daughter of Dafydd ap Gruffydd ap Gwenwynwyn. Perhaps he married two wives in succession.

Collwyn married Elen, daughter of Eignion ap Llywelyn ap Meilir Gryg.

Llyr craff o Feivod married Ales, daughter of Eignion ap Seissyllt of Mathavarn.

Meredydd ap Cynan married Alson, daughter of Llywelyn Vychan ap Llywelyn Aurderchog.

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*Neuaddwen.—The younger Family.*

Rhys Dafydd Lloyd ap Dafydd ap Eignion of Newtown, Esq., married Margaret, daughter and co-heir of Ieuan ap Owen ap Meredydd of Neuaddwen, by whom he had issue—Thomas ap Rhys and Meredydd ap Rhys. (See Newtown and Glanmeheli.)

Thomas ap Rhys married Florentia, daughter of Howel ap Meuric ap Meredydd, and had issue three sons, etc. : — Mathew Goch, settled at Newtown; Arthur Pryce, settled at Vaynor; and Oliver ap Thomas, the third son, on his grandmother's portion at Neuaddwen.

Oliver ap Thomas ap Rhys Dafydd Lloyd married Katharine, daughter of Moris ap Ieuan ap Howel (of Llangedwŷn) ap Iolyn ap Ieuan Gethin ap Madoc Kyffin, etc. Their issue were—1. Thomas ap Oliver; 2. Moris; 3. Robert; 4. Watkin; 5. Oliver; 6. Richard. The daughters were—1. Florence, wife of Evan ap Owen ap Dafydd ap Gwilym; 2. Seina, wife of Dafydd ap Rhys ap Dafydd ap Owen; 3. Mawd, wife of Humffrey ap John ap Ieuan ap Owen ap Evan Teg ap Deis ap Llywelyn ap Eignion ap Kelynin of Meivod.

Note.—Thomas Tanat, second son of Thomas Tanat, Esq., of Abertanat, married Mary, daughter and heir of Thomas ap Oliver, and had issue—Edward Tanat, gent., of Neuaddwen. Edward Tanat, gent., married Mary, daughter of Hugh Nannau, and had issue —Thomas Tanat and Nannau.

Robert ap Oliver married Katharine, daughter of Cadwaladr ap Dafydd ap Owen, and had issue—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Humffrey | and | Dafydd Lloyd. |
| \| | | \| |
| Oliver. | | Evan. |

Extract from the *Statistical Account of Llanervyl, etc.*, by William Jones of Dolhowel.

The most ancient mansion house in these parts is Neuaddwen, in the parish of Llanervyl. This was the seat of Meredydd ap Kynan, brother of Gruffydd ap Kynan, prince of Wales, who served the princes of Powys, and was termed Lord of Rhiwhirieth, Coedtalog, and Neuaddwen. Some genealogists say that he was Meredydd, the brother of Bleddyn ap Cynvyn, prince of Powys; but his coat bears a greater resemblance to the arms of North Wales, viz.:—Quarterly, *azure* and *gules*, four lions passant, counterchanged of the field. The estate of Neuaddwen was divided and subdivided, according to the custom of gavelkind, until the time of Ieuan ap Owen, the last of the male issue of Meredydd ap Cynan, whose two daughters and co-heiresses were married, the one to the Llwydiarth Family, the other to that of Newtown Hall.—*Cambrian Register*, vol. ii, p. 383.

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## *Dolanog.*

Thomas,[1] son of William Williams ap Thomas Williams ap William ap Owen ap Meredydd, etc., to Llyr Craff.

William Williams, gent., married Sabel, daughter of Evan Meredydd of Mathraval.

Thomas Williams of Dolanog ap William Owen married Jane, daughter of John ap Dafydd Pryce of Cyfronydd.

William ap Owen married a daughter of Dafydd ap Rhys ap John ap Dafydd, Lord of Llanllygan.

Owen ap Meredydd married Gwen, daughter of Owen Goch ap Ieuan, etc. (See Neuaddwen.)

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[1] On Jury, 6 Charles II, 1654.

*Caer Gai.*

John Vychan, Esq., ap Rowland ap Owen ap John ap Howel Vychan, and so to Kelynin. (See Llwydiarth.) He married the daughter of the said Hugh Nanney of Nanney, Esq.

The mother of the said Rowland Vychan was Margaret wen, daughter of Thomas ap Rhys ap Howel of Cricciaeth, county of Carnarvon.

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*Rhiwsaeson.*

Richard Owen, Esq., son of Athelystan Owen, son of Moris Owen, son of Richard ap Moris ap Owen ap Llywelyn ap Owen ap Gruffydd ap Ieuan ap Meilir ap Menion ap Ithel Gleddeu Aur.

The said Athelystan Owen married ..... ... daughter of Mathew Herbert, Esq. (of Dolgiog), son of Edward Herbert of Montgomery, Esq., son of Sir Richard Herbert of Montgomery, Knight. (See Herbert pedigree.)

Moris Owen, Esq., married Lucy, daughter of Dafydd Lloyd Blaney, Esq., ap Thomas ap Ieuan Lloyd ap Gruffydd ap Ieuan Blaney. (See the Blayney pedigree.)

Richard Moris ap Owen, Esq., married Elen Lloyd, daughter of John Vychan ap Rhydderch ap Rhys ap Meredydd ap Owen, Lord of Towyn.

Moris ap Owen, Esq., married Mary, daughter of Howel Vychan ap Howel ap Gruffydd ap Jenkin ap Einion ap Kelynin. She was his last wife, his first wife came out of the House of Glanleri, in the county of Cardigan. (Query.)

Owen ap Llywelyn ap Owen married Tanglwst, daughter of Dafydd ap Llywelyn ap Ieuan (surnamed Blayney) ap Philip ap Ieuan Vychan ap Ieuan ap Rhys ap Llowddeu ap Iorwerth ap Uchdryd ap Aleth.

Ieuan Vychan married Angharad, daughter of Pasgen ap Gwyn ap Gruffydd, Lord of Guilsfield.

Llywelyn ap Owen married Gwenllian, daughter of Dafydd ap Rhydderch ap Ieuan Lloyd ap Ieuan ap Gruffydd Voel ap Gruffydd ap Ivor ap Cadivor ap Gwaethvoed. (See Gogerddan pedigree.)

Owen ap Gruffydd ap Ieuan married Eva, daughter of Llywelyn Gogof ap Ieuan Lloyd ap Llywelyn ap Tudyr of Mathavarn. (See Mathavarn.)

Gruffydd ap Ieuan ap Meilir married Margaret, daughter of Howel ap Rhys ap Dafydd ap Howel Vychan ap Ieuan ap Gruffydd, son of the Lord Rhys.

Ieuan ap Meilir married Eva, daughter and heir of Llywelyn ap Gruffydd ap Meredydd ap Philip ap Uchdryd ap Edwyn, etc.

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*Abergwidol in Darowen.*

Meredydd ap Rhys ap Ieuan ap Lewis ap Howel ap Madoc ap Gruffydd ap Llywelyn ap Iorwerth ap Dafydd ap Howel ap Philip ap Uchdryd. He married Elen, daughter of John Wyn ap Humffrey ap Howel ap Jenkin of Ynysymaengwyn, Esq.

Rhys ap Ieuan ap Lewis married Jane, daughter of Hugh ap Evan ap Dafydd Lloyd of Mathavarn.

Lewis ap Howel married Gwenllian, daughter of Gruffydd ap Ieuan Lloyd ap Ieuan ap Gruffydd Voel ap Gruffydd ap Ivor (of Glyn Aeron) ap Cadivor ap Gwaethvoed, Lord of Caredigion.

Howel ap Madoc ap Gruffydd married Tanglwyst, daughter of Llywelyn ap Deikws ap Dafydd ap Cadwgan ap Llywelyn ap Griffri ap Meredydd ap Philip.

Madoc ap Gruffydd ap Llywelyn married Christian, daughter of John ap Madoc Lloyd (of Church-stoke) ap Madoc ap Madoc Gwyn ap Madoc ap Griffith Vychan.

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*Machynlleth.*

Richard Owen, gent., son of John Owen, Esq., ap Howel Goch ap Gruffydd ap Llywelyn ap Gruffydd

ap Philip ap Meredydd ap Gruffydd ap Hirgrwm ap Llywelyn ap Howel[1] ap Madoc ap Howel ap Gruffydd ap Gronw Gwrgenau, to Elystan Glodrydd.

John Owen married Margaret, daughter of John ap Hugh ap Ieuan of Mathavarn.

Owen ap Howel Goch married Katherine, daughter of Thomas ap Rhys Dafydd Lloyd of Newtown, Esq.

Howel Goch ap Gruffydd married Tanglwyst, daughter of Jenkin ap Dafydd ap Kenan.

Gruffydd ap Llywelyn ap Gruffydd married Gwenllian, daughter of Gruffydd Goch ap Llywelyn ap Einion ap Thomas Corbet ap Piers Corbet ap Perkin Corbet, Lord of Lee, the son of Sir Richard Corbet, Knight.

Llywelyn ap Gruffydd ap Philip married Mable, daughter and heir of Ieuan ap Howel Goch ap Madoc ap Gruffydd Goch ap Howel ap Philip ap Uchdryd ap Edwyn, Lord of Tegengl.

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Rowland Owen, Esq., the son of Owen Jones (M.A.) ap John ap Dafydd Lloyd ap Owen ap Gruffydd ap Madoc ap Ieuan (of Caereinion) ap Ieuan Foelfrych ap Iorwerth Vychan ap Iorwerth ap Madoc Vychan ap Madoc ap Urien ap Einion ap Lees ap Idnerth Benvras ap Meredydd ap Edwyn of Tegengl.

Rowland Owen, Esq., married Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Pugh, Esq., ap Rowland Pugh ap John ap Hugh ap Ieuan of Mathavarn. Another account mentions that Rowland Owen married Barbara Williams, daughter of Ystum Colwyn. Probably he married twice.

Owen Jones (M.A.) married Elizabeth, daughter of Owen ap Howel Goch ap Gruffydd ap Llywelyn ap Gruffydd ap Philip, etc.

John Dafydd Lloyd married Mahallt, daughter of Hugh ap Ieuan ap Dafydd Lloyd of Mathavarn.

Dafydd Lloyd married Damasin, daughter and co-

[1] The seat of Madoc ap Howel was near Dolvor, in Kerry, now called, in 1829, Plâs Madoc ap Howel.

heir of Thomas Ireland, Esq., the son of Richard, son of Roger Ireland of Salop, Esq.

Owen ap Gruffydd ap Madoc married Isabel, daughter and heir of Dafydd Lloyd ap Ieuan ap Ririd Middleton of Middleton Hall.

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Harry Vychan ap Dafydd Lloyd ap Llywelyn ap Moris ap Howel ap Llywelyn ap Howel ap Llywelyn ap Howell ap Rhydderch ap Llywelyn ap Gruffydd ap Meredydd ap Philip ap Uchdryd, etc.

Harry Vychan married two wives; the first was Jane, daughter of Richard ap Hugh ap Ieuan ap Dafydd Lloyd of Mathavarn.

Dafydd Lloyd ap Llywelyn ap Moris married Elizabeth Vychan, daughter of Harry Vychan of Dalgarth.

Llywelyn ap Moris married Jane, daughter of Howel ap Jenkin ap Iorwerth ap Einion of Ynysymaengwyn. (See Ynys.)

Moris ap Howel ap Llywelyn married Margaret, daughter of Dafydd Lloyd ap Dafydd ap Rhydderch ap Ieuan Lloyd ap Ieuan ap Gruffydd Voel ap Gruffydd ap Ivor ap Cadivor ap Gwaethvoed.

Howel ap Llywelyn ap Howel married Jane, daughter of William Gwyn ap Ieuan Vychan ap Gruffydd ap Llywelyn ap Tudyr ap Gronwy ap Einion ap Seissyllt.

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*Llanidloes.*

John Gwyn ap Morgan Gwyn, Esq., ap Owen Gwyn ap Llywelyn Lloyd ap Ieuan ap Rhys ap Adda ap Howel ap Adda ddu ap Gruffydd ap Meredydd ap Einion ap Kynvelyn ap Dolfin ap Rhiwallon ap Madoc ap Cadwgan ap Bleddyn ap Cynvyn.

John Gwyn married Joes Gamege, daughter of Robert Gamege, Esq., son of Sir Thomas Gamege, Knight, son of Morgan Gamege and of Margaret, daughter of Sir Robert Vaughan of Tretwr, Knight, son of Sir Roger Vaughan and Gwladus, daughter of Sir Dafydd Gam.

Morgan Gwyn, Esq., married Mahallt, daughter and heir of Lewis ap Moris ap Ieuan Lloyd.

Owen Gwyn ap Llywelyn Lloyd married Katharine, daughter of Lewis ap Dafydd ap Llywelyn.

Llywelyn Lloyd ap Ieuan married Tanglwst, daughter of Jenkin Goch ap Ieuan ap Gruffydd ap Howel Lloyd of Llangurig.

Evan ap Rhys ap Adda married Angharad, daughter of Rhys ap Llywelyn ap Dafydd Chwith ap Rhys ap Iorwerth of Caio.

Rhys ap Adda ap Howel married Sabel, daughter and heir of Dafydd Lloyd ap Howel Ddu ap Gruffydd ap Philip ap Owen Voel.

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Lewis Gwyn ap Morgan Gwyn, Esq., descent to him from Gwaethvoed of Powys, downwards.

Gwaethvoed married Morvydd, daughter of Ynyr ddu, king of Gwent.

Gwerystan married Nest, daughter of Cadell ap Brochwel ap Aeddan, prince of Powys.

Cynvyn married Angharad, daughter of Meredydd ap Owen, prince of Wales, and relict of Llywelyn ap Seissyllt.

Bleddyn ap Cynvyn married Haer, daughter of Cillin ap Y Blaidd Rhudd o'r Gest yn Evionidd. He married afterwards three other wives, one of which was Isabel, daughter of Pigot de Say.

Cadwgan, Lord of Nannau, married Gwenllian, daughter of Gruffydd ap Cynan, as some say. (Query.)

Madoc married Sian, daughter of Cynvric ap Rhiwallon (of Trevor) and some say he married Eva, daughter of Einion ap Seissyllt. (He perhaps married twice. J. J.)

Rhiwallon married Annes (or Jane) daughter of Idnerth ap Cadwgan ap Elystan Glodrydd.

Dolffin married Sian, daughter of Howel ap Ieva (Lord of Arwystli) by his last wife. (Another MS. states that Dolffin married Alson, daughter of Cadwallon ap Madoc, perhaps for his second wife.)

Kynvelyn married Julian, daughter of Sir Roger Mortimer.

Einion married Alson, daughter of Meredydd ap Rotpert ap Llowarch ap Trahaern ap Gwyn ap Collwyn.

Meredydd ap Einion (of Maesmawr) married Sioned, daughter of Gronw ap Einion ap Seissyllt, Lord of Mathavarn ; and afterwards Gwenllian, daughter of Cadwgan ap Philip Dorddu.

Gruffydd ap Meredydd married Ales, daughter of Alo ap Rhiwallon Llwyd (of Trevnant) from Iestyn ap Gwrgant.

Adda ddu married Eva ap Meuric ap Aronpen, one of the Lords of Kerry.

Howel (of Henvaes) married Annes Gethin, daughter and heir of Gruffydd (of Hirgoed) ap Gruffydd ap Iorwerth.

Adda ap Howel married Sioned, daughter of Philip Vaughan ap Philip ap Gruffydd. (Query.)

Rhys ap Adda married Isabel, daughter and heir of Dafydd Lloyd ap Ddafydd ap Howel ddu.

Ieuan ap Rhys married Angharad, daughter and heir of Rhys ap Llywelyn ap Dafydd Chwith o Gaio.

Her mother was Gwenllian, daughter of Llywelyn ap Philip ap Llywelyn ap Gruffydd ap Meredydd ap Madoc Danwr.

Llywelyn Lloyd ap Ieuan married Angharad (or Tanglwst, query), daughter of Jenkin Goch (of Llangurig) ap Ieuan ap Gruffydd ap Howel Lloyd.

Her mother was Katherine, daughter of Moris Vychan ap Moris ap Madoc ap Eignion of Mochtref.

Moris Vychan married Jonet, daughter of Ieuan ap Howel of Llanvechan.

Moris ap Madoc married Tanglwst, one of the daughters and co-heirs of Gruffydd Jenkin of Broughton. Sir Gruffydd Vychan, Knight, married Margaret, her sister and co-heir.

Owen Gwyn ap Llywelyn Lloyd married Katherine, daughter and heir of Lewis Dafydd ap Llywelyn ap Gruffydd ap Hirfam.

Morgan Gwyn ap Owen married Mahallt, daughter and heir of Lewis ap Moris ap Ieuan ap Gruffydd Lloyd.

Lewis Gwyn ap Morgan married Mahallt, daughter and heir of John ap Lewis ap Howel ap Ieuan.

Lewis Gwyn had issue, two daughters, co-heirs—Katherine, wife of Mathew Pryse, Esq., and Lowry, wife of David Blayney, gent., Coroner for the county Montgomery. Lowry, after his decease, married Lloyd Piers, Esq., son of Edward Piers, Esq., by Elizabeth, daughter and sole heir of Gruffydd Lloyd ap Edmund ap Thomas Lloyd ap Hugh ap Cadwaladr, etc. (There is so much variation in the MSS. with regard to the marriages in this line, particularly in the early part of it, that it is impossible to reconcile them, or ascertain which is the correct account.)

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John ap Hugh ap Moris ap Ednyved ap Dafydd Lloyd ap Meredydd ap Llywelyn Vychan ap Llywelyn ap Gruffydd ap Gwyn ap Gronwy ap Eignion ap Seissyllt.

John ap Hugh married Diana, daughter of John Edward.

Hugh ap Moris married Mawd, daughter of Gruffydd ap Meredydd Vychan ap Meredydd ap Howel ap Philip Dorddu.

Moris ap Ednyved married Alson, daughter of Dafydd ap Tudyr ap Meredydd ddu ap Dafydd ap Llywelyn of Gwersted.

Ednyved ap Dafydd Lloyd married Gwenllian, daughter of Dafydd Goch ap Howel ap Einion ap Howel Vychan ap Howel ap Llywelyn ap Dafydd y Dion ddu.

Daffydd Lloyd ap Meredydd married Llenku, daughter of Howel Goch ap Madoc ap Gruffydd ap Howel ap Philip ap Uchdryd ap Edwyn.

Meredydd ap Llywelyn Vychan married Annest, daughter of Gruffydd ap Ieuan Lloyd ap Llywelyn ap Tudyr ap Gronwy ap Einion ap Seissyllt.

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## *Arwystli.*

Brochwel ap Aeddan, prince of Powys, had three sons—Cadell, Selyff, and Mathew Hên, or, as he is called, Bod Hên. (Query as to the name of the second son, he is sometimes called Cynan Garwyn, which must be incorrect.)

Cadell had one only daughter, called Nest, married to Gwerystan Gwaethvoed, and she carried the principality of Powys into that line from the heirs male of the old family—she was the mother of Cynvyn, the father of Bleddyn.

Selyff, the second son, was Lord of Deuddwr, Broniarth, and Guilsfield.

Mathew Hên, or Bôdhên, was Lord of Arwystli.

The following are, among others, descendants in a direct line of Mathew, or Bôd Hên :—

Mathew Hên ap Brochwel, Lord of Arwystli, married Tudvyl, daughter of ... ..... descended from Merfryn Frych ap Gwrgad ap Elidr, etc., king of Wales.

Kadvael ap Mathew (or Bod) Hên married Alson, daughter and heir of Einion ap Llywelyn fras, Lord of Knwchlas.

Kadian ap Kadvael married Arddun, daughter of Moreiddig warwyn, Lord of Llechryd.

Kuan ap Kadian married Jonet, daughter of Rhiwallon ap Madoc ap Cadwgan ap Bleddyn.

Gwyn Gwaeddnerth ap Kuan married Eva, daughter of Ivor Hael of Wernycleppa.[1]

Gronwy ap Gwyn married Gwervyl, daughter of Madoc Krippl, Lord of Dinas Brân and Glyndwr.

Griffith ap Gronwy married Eva, daughter of Ieva ap Cadwgan ap Elystan Glodrydd.

Meredydd Hên Arglwydd y Penwyn married Gwervyl, daughter of Gruffydd Carno ab Howel ap Ieva, Lord of Arwystli.

This Howel ap Ieva was the son of Owen ap Tra-

[1] Ivor Hael lived much later. Probably she was the daughter of some other Ivor Hael.—J. J.

hearn ap Caradoc ap Gwyn ap Collwyn ap Ednowain ap Bleddyn ap Bledrus ap Haenawg Mawr.

Iorwerth ap Meredydd married Jonet, daughter of Gwên ap Gronwy ap Einion ap Seissyllt, Lord of Mathavarn.

Howel ap Iorwerth married Annest, daughter of Llywelyn ap Eignion ap Kelynin.

Griffri ap Howel married Arddun, daughter of Cadwgan ap Philip Dorddu.

Dafydd ap Griffri married Margaret, daughter and co-heir of Meredydd ap Adda Moel.

Owen ap Dafydd married Angharad, daughter of Gruffydd ap Meredydd ap Dafydd ap Meredydd.

Llywelyn ap Owen married Catherine, daughter of Llywelyn ap Reynold ap Ieuan ap Meredydd.

Meredydd ap Llywelyn married Catherine, daughter of Howel ap Moris ap Howel ap Meredydd Vychan of Maesmawr.

1. Lewis ap Meredydd married Anne, daughter of Dafydd ap Ieuan Bengrych ab Ieuan ab Philip ap Rhys ap Dafydd ap Philip of Gartlwagu.

2. Moris ap Meredydd married Anne, daughter of Edward ap Howel ap Gruffydd ap Hopkin. These two, Lewis and Moris, are supposed to be brothers.

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*Maesmawr, in Arwystli.*

Mathew ap Dafydd ap Madoc ap Dafydd ap Gruffydd (o'r Maesmawr, in Arwystli) ap Ieuan ap Meredydd ap Gruffydd ap Meredydd ap Eignion ap Kynvelyn ap Dolffin.

Mathew ap Dafydd married Gwenllian, daughter of Howel ap Meredydd Fychan ap Meredydd ap Gruffydd ap Meredydd ap Einion, etc. (Query.)

Howel ap Moris ap Howel ap Meredydd Vychan, Esq.

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*Cemmaes, in Cyfeiliog.*

Moris ap Gwilym Vychan ap Gruffydd ap Gwilym ap Gruffydd Derwas ap Meuric Lloyd ap Meuric Vychan ap Ynyr Vychan ap Ynyr ap Meuric ap Madoc ap Cadwgan ap Bleddyn ap Cynvyn.

Moris married Catherine, daughter of Gruffydd ap Ieuan ddu ap Ieuan Gethin ap Madoc Kyffin.

Gwilym Vychan married Jonet, daughter of Meredydd ap Rhys (of Penrhos) ap Llywelyn ap Rhys ap Owen Vychan to Einion ap Seissyllt.

Gruffydd ap Gwilym married Elen, daughter of Dafydd Lloyd ap Dafydd ap Einion ap Howel ap Tudyr.

The mother of Elen was Gwenllian, daughter of Rhys ap Meredydd ap Owen (Lord of Towyn) ap Gruffydd ap Einion Vychan ap Einion ap Gwilym ap Gwrwared ap Kyhelin ap Gwynfordd Dyved.

The mother of Rhys ap Meredydd was Elliw, daughter of Rhys ddu ap Gruffydd ap Llywelyn ap Ieuan Vychan ap Ieuan ap Rhys ap Llowdden.

The mother of Meredydd ap Owen was Elen, daughter of Morgan ap Dafydd ap Philip ap Trahaern of Rhydodyn.

The mother of Elen was Eva, daughter of Rhys ap Ivor Hael of Morganwg.

The mother of Einion ap Gwilym was Isabel, daughter of Llywelyn ap Owen (Lord of Iscoed Kerddyn) ap Meredydd ap Owen ap Gruffydd, son of the Lord Rhys, etc.[1]

The mother of Isabel was Eleanor, daughter of the Earl of Barry, by his wife Eleanor,[2] daughter of Edward I, King of England.

Gwilym Fychan married Goleubryd, daughter of Llywelyn Lloyd ap Jenkin ap Llywelyn ap Howel of Gilvach Wen.

Gruffydd ap Gwilym married Elen Vychan, daughter of Llywelyn ap Dafydd Lloyd of Mathavarn.

[1] Pedigree of Rhys ap Meredydd, Lord of Towyn.
[2] Carte says she was the wife of the Count of Bar.

Gwilym ap Gruffydd married Elen, daughter of Dafydd Lloyd ap Dafydd ap Eignion, *ut supra*.

Gruffydd Derwas, married Malli, daughter and heir of Evan Lloyd ap Ieuan Blayney ap Ieuan, etc.

The mother of Malli was Eva, daughter of Evan ap Cadwgan ap Llywelyn ap Griffri of Cyveilioc.

Meuric Lloyd married the daughter of Philip ap Howell Purkill.

Her mother was Eva, daughter of Gruffydd ap Ieuan ap Madoc ap Iorwerth ap Madoc ap Ririd Flaidd.

Meuric Vychan married Eva, daughter of Eignion Vychan of Mochtre.

Her mother was Jonet, daughter of Owen ap Meredydd ap Rotpert, Lord of Cydewain.

Ynyr Vychan married Julian (query) daughter of Sir Roger Mortimer, Lord of Wigmore and Earl of March. She had formerly been the wife of Kynvelyn ap Dolffin ap Rhiwallon ap Madoc ap Cadwgan ap Bleddyn ap Cynvyn.

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## *Davies of Middleton.*

John Davies, Junior, Esq., son of John Davies, the son of John Davies of Middleton, co. Salop, Esq., by Elizabeth, his wife, daughter and heir of Ralph Pudsey of Gray's Inn, co. Middlesex, Esq., son of John Davies of Middleton, gent., by Elizabeth, his wife, daughter of Thomas Evans of Oswestry, Esq., son of John Davies of Middleton, by Jane, his wife, daughter of John Roydon of Holt, Esq., son of David Thomas of Middleton, by Katherine, his wife, daughter of John Hanmer of Lee, Esq., son of Thomas ap Richard of Middleton, by Isabel, his wife, daughter of David ap Owen ap David ap Madoc, gent., son of Richard ap John ap Einion of Middleton, son to John ap Einion, gent., son of Einion Goch, Esq., son of Dafydd Goch ap Iorwerth ap Kynric ap Heilyn of Pentreheilyn, son of Trahaern ap Iddon of Duddeston, son of Rhys

Sais ap Ednyved ap Llowarch Gam ap Lluddocca ap Tudyr Trevor.

He beareth, as his ancestors formerly have done, arms, as followeth :—*Gules*, a chevron engrailed between three boars' heads, erased, *argent*. And, for his crest, on a helme a boar *argent*, armed and bristled, *or*, with a garland about his neck, *vert*, standing upon a chapeau *gules*, turned up, *ermine*, mantled *gules*, doubled *argent*.

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*Sir Gruffydd Vychan's Family continued.*

Dafydd Lloyd ap Sir Gruffydd Vychan was twice married. His first wife was Lucy, daughter of Meredydd ap Cadwaladr ap Owen ap Dafydd ap Meuric ap Pasgen. His second wife was Elen, daughter of Jenkin Kynaston.

By Lucy, his first wife he had Dafydd Lloyd Vychan of Havodwen and Katherine.

Dafydd Lloyd Vychan ∓ Margaret, d. and heir of John ap Robert ap Philip Middleton. Her mother was Jane, d. of Stephen Bowdler.

Oliver Lloyd ∓ Gwenllian, d. of Gruffydd ap Howel ap Ieuan Blayney. Her mother was Katrin, d. of Edward ap Howel of Vaynor.

Richard Lloyd ∓ Margaret, d. of John Newton ap Sir Peter Newton. Her mother was Elizabeth, d. of Gruffydd Hinton.

Richard Lloyd ∓ Lucy, d. of Richard Powel of Ednop, Sergeant-at-Arms, and her mother was Anne, d. of Dafydd Yong ap William Yong.

Priamus Lloyd.

Katherine, his daughter by Lucy, his first wife, was married to Edward Bewpy, by whom she had Oliver Bewpy (who died without issue), and two daughters—Anne and Mawd.

Anne Bewpy married twice : first to John Harp, the Elder, by whom she had William Harp (father of John and Anthony Harp), Thomas, Margery, Ales, and

Eleanor; Eleanor married John Gomond, father of William Gomond, John, Ralph, Johanna, and Anne.

Anne Bewpy married, secondly, John de la Hay, by whom she had Thomas de la Hay (father to John de la Hay, father to Paul de la Hay), William de la Hay and Elizabeth, wife of William Says, by whom she had Thomas, Roger, and Anne Says.

Mawd, daughter of Katherine, married also two husbands. The first was Mr. Bradford, by whom she had Edward Bradford, and a daughter, married to Mr. Andrew Sunnybank, goldsmith. She married, secondly, John Hopton, father to William Hopton, father to Edward Hopton, father to Sir Richard Hopton, Knight, and Edward Hopton, Esq.

Note.—These Notes were had at Owlberry, drawn in a Table by Richard Lloyd of Marrington, Esq.

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Dafydd Lloyd ap Sir Gruffydd Vychan had issue by Elen Kynaston, his second wife, Humffrey Lloyd, Roger Lloyd, Edward Lloyd, and Anne, wife of William Corbet of Worthyn, gent.

Humffrey Lloyd married Gwenllian, daughter of Thomas ap Rhys Dafydd Lloyd.

Humffrey Lloyd left issue—Richard, Roger, Francis, David, and Katherine, Joes and Margaret. Katherine was the wife, first, of Hugh Davies, secondly of Edward Langford, and thirdly of John Redge.

Roger Lloyd, son of Dafydd Lloyd, and second brother of the above Humffrey Lloyd, has left no notice. (We know not from Cedwyn whether he married, and whether he left any issue.)

Edward Lloyd, the third son of Dafydd Lloyd, left issue—Dafydd Lloyd, and he left a son, Oliver of Gungrog, and Oliver left three sons—David, John, and Oliver Lloyd.

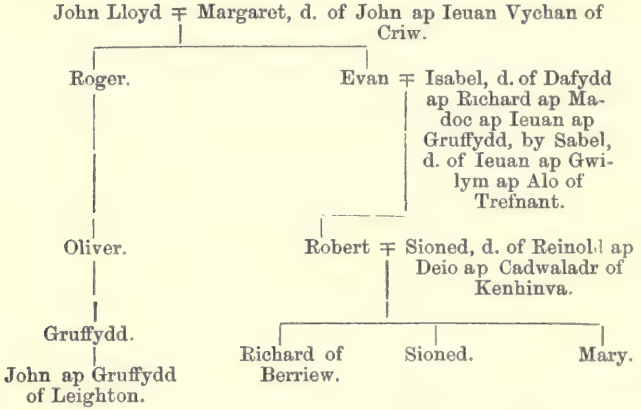
Joes, daughter of Humffrey Lloyd, married Humffrey ap John Wyn.

Margaret married Owen ap Meredydd of Meivod.

She also married Jeffrey ap Ieuan ap Thomas, and afterwards Humffrey Allen.

Margaret had issue by Jeffrey ap Ieuan—Katherine Lloyd, wife of Humffrey Lloyd ap Edmund of Llanvair; and by Humphrey Allen, her third husband, Thomas Allen of Montgomery.

Dafydd Lloyd ap Sir Gruffydd Vychan had a natural son, called John, and two natural daughters, Lowry and Alson.


John Lloyd ∓ Margaret, d. of John ap Ieuan Vychan of Criw.
Roger.
Evan ∓ Isabel, d. of Dafydd ap Richard ap Madoc ap Ieuan ap Gruffydd, by Sabel, d. of Ieuan ap Gwilym ap Alo of Trefnant.
Oliver.
Robert ∓ Sioned, d. of Reinold ap Deio ap Cadwaladr of Kenhinva.
Gruffydd.
John ap Gruffydd of Leighton.
Richard of Berriew.
Sioned.
Mary.

The aforenamed Evan ap John Lloyd had another son, Hugh ap Evan. He married Lowry, daughter of Hugh ap Owen Llelo ap Dafydd ap Guttyn. He left issue—Rhys, Ieuan, Owen, and Elen.

The said Elen was the wife of Humffrey ap Piers ap Hugh Gwine, by whom she had Oliver Humffrey.

The said Evan ap John Lloyd had also a daughter, called Mary, who was the wife of Reinold ap Hugh ap Y Bedo ap Eignion.

Lowry (aforenamed), natural daughter of Dafydd ap Sir Gruffydd Vychan, married Richard Pen, by whom she had her daughter Elizabeth, wife of Ririd Middleton, *alias* Goch. They had two children—Oliver ap Ririd and Katherine Evans[1] of Montgomery.

Katherine Evans had two sons—Richard Evans of

[1] *Ux.* George Evans, *Misc. Hist.*, 44 Eliz.

Chirbury, and Lewis Evans of Montgomery. Richard Evans had a son, John Evans; and Lewis Evans had also a son, Charles Evans.

Oliver ap Ririd had a daughter, Margaret, wife of William Whittingham; and William Whittingham and Margaret a son, Edward Whittingham.

Alson (above named) natural daughter of Dafydd Lloyd ap Sir Gruffydd Vychan, married Evan Goch ap Owen ap Llywelyn Moel. They had issue—Hugh and Gwen. Hugh had issue—Dafydd and Harry. Dafydd had a son, Edward ap Dafydd of Trewern; and Harry had Richard, Robert, Dafydd, and John.

The above named Alson also became the wife of Dafydd ap Ieuan Teg ap Deio ap Llywelyn ap Eignion ap Kelynin, by whom she had children. J. J.

Gwen, daughter of Evan Goch and Alson, was wife of Dafydd ap Gruffydd ap Dafydd Lloyd and they had issue—Richard ap Dafydd ap Gruffydd, Lowry, and Ales. Richard left issue, three daughters—Anne, wife of Humffrey ap Richard; Elizabeth, wife of John Corbet, by whom she was the mother of Thomas Corbet; and Eleanor, wife of Richard ap Roger Ffoulk.

Lowry, daughter of Dafydd ap Gruffydd, married Rhys ap Dafydd Wyn, and had issue—Dafydd, Thomas, and Edward.

Ales, daughter of Dafydd ap Gruffydd, married Reinold ap Dafydd ap Gruffydd, and had issue—Roger, John, and Mawd. Roger left a son Dafydd ap Roger of Burgedin, who had two sons—Richard and Humffrey. John ap Reignold had a son, Richard, who had a son, named Thomas. Mawd, daughter of Reinold, was wife of Owen ap Ieuan ap Moris, and they left issue —Richard, Thomas, and Margaret.

Reinold ap Sir Gruffydd Vychan had two sons—Gruffydd ap Reinold and John Wyn ap Reignold.

Gruffydd had issue—John Wyn ap Gruffydd and Dafydd Lloyd ap Gruffydd and some illegitimate children. (For John Wyn ap Gruffydd, see Garth).

Anne, natural daughter of Gruffydd ap Reinold, was

wife of Robert ap Dafydd ap Guttyn ap Hoeskyn, *alias* Roger, and she had issue—Robert ap Robert, and Dafydd Lloyd ap Robert. Robert ap Robert had a son, Dafydd Goch ap Robert; and Dafydd Lloyd ap Robert had issue—Hugh, etc.

John Wyn ap Reinold, aforesaid, had issue—Edward and Margaret, who was the wife of Walter Hockleton, and had a daughter, Elizabeth, wife of William Langford.

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*Sir Gruffyd Vychan's Family continued.—Gaervawr, in Guilsfield.*

Richard Lloyd ap Edward ap Thomas ap Edward Lloyd ap Dafydd Lloyd ap Gruffydd ap Reynold ap Sir Gruffydd Vychan, Knight Banneret.

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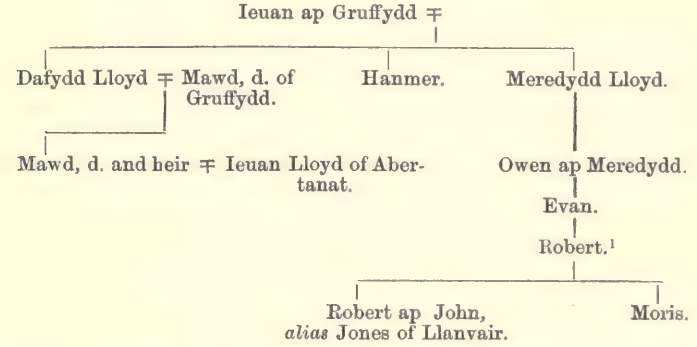
*Burgedin, in Guilsfield.*

Ieuan ap Gruffydd ap Ieuan ap Madoc Gwenwys.—NOTE.—Ieuan ap Gruffydd was the brother of Sir Gruffydd Vychan.




Dafydd Lloyd ap Ieuan ap Gruffydd, aforesaid, had an illegitimate son, Meredydd ap Dafydd Lloyd. His descendants, who were of Rhydeskyn, are as follows :—

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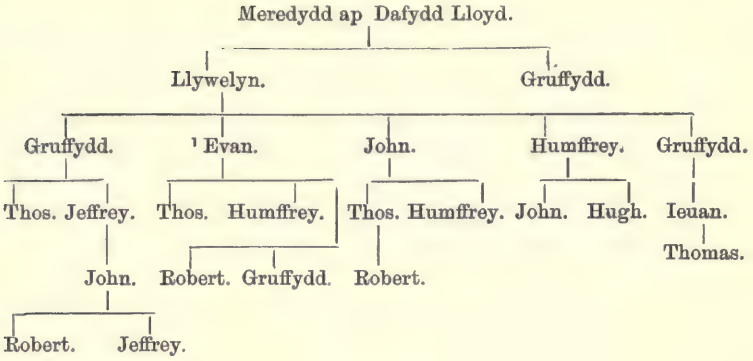
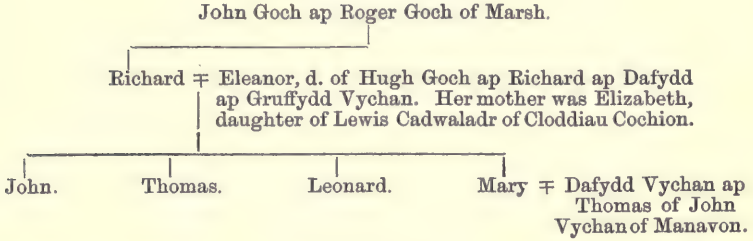
[1] Rob'tus ap John ap Owen de Llanvair, gent. Grand Jury, 32 Eliz.




## *Burgedin.*


John Goch ap Roger Goch of Marsh.
Richard ∓ Eleanor, d. of Hugh Goch ap Richard ap Dafydd ap Gruffydd Vychan. Her mother was Elizabeth, daughter of Lewis Cadwaladr of Cloddiau Cochion.
John.
Thomas.
Leonard.
Mary ∓ Dafydd Vychan ap Thomas of John Vychan of Manavon.

## *Yr Hôb.*

Robert ap Dafydd ap Hugh ap Ieuan ap William ap Dackws ddu ap Gruffydd.

The mother of this Robert ap Dafydd was Gwen, daughter of Ieuan ap Meredydd ap Dafydd Lloyd ap Ieuan ap Gruffydd ap Ieuan ap Madoc Gwenwys, by Margaret, daughter of Owen ap Meredydd ap Iorwerth of Hope.

The mother of Dafydd ap Hugh was Anne, daughter of Dafydd ap Guttyn ap Hoeskyn of Hope.

The mother of Hugh ap Evan was Angharad, daughter of Ieuan Vychan ap Gruffydd Vychan ap Gruffydd Chwith.

Robert ap Dafydd of Hope, married Katherine, daughter of Dafydd Lloyd ap John Wyn ap Gruffydd ap Reynold.

[1] Grand Jury 36 Eliz.

Hugh ap Evan had issue — Dafydd, Robert, and Lowry, wife of Dafydd Lloyd ap Edward of Gyngrog.

Evan ap William had issue—Hugh, John, and Sabel, wife of Dafydd ap Richard ap Madoc of Hope. He had also an illegitimate son, Dafydd ap Evan ap William, father of Reinold Davies of Marsh.

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## *Sadlers of Pool.*

Aleth, Brenin Dyved.
|
Uchdryd.
|
Iorweth ∓ Elen, d. of Hedd Molwynog.
|
Llowdden ∓ Sian, d. of Gruffydd ap Llowdden y Garth.
|
Rhys ∓ Katherine, d. and heir of Llywelyn ap Owen, Lord of Iscoed. (Query of being heir.)
|
Ieuan ∓ Gwenllian, d. of Sir Elidir Ddu.
|
Angharad, d. of Pasgen ap Gwyn ap Gruffydd. ∓ Ieuan Vychan ∓ Tanglwyst, d. of Llywelyn ap Howel ap Meredydd O Benyberth.
|
Rhys Vougam ∓ ..... and had issue—Griffri, Grouis, and Ieuan.
|
Griffri ∓ Eleanor, d. of Gruffydd[1] ap Glym ap Gruff ap Gwenwynwyn. (He had three illegitimate sons—Gruffydd, Rhys, and Reynolds; and one daughter—Mawd, mother of Sir Gruffyd Vychan.)
Ieuan.
|
Gruffydd.
|
David Sadler.
|
John ∓ Jane, d. of Lewis Cadwaladr.
|
Jonet, d. of Reynold ap John Goldsmith. ∓ Moris. | David. | Anthony. | Anne.

[1] Others say Gruffydd ap Gwenwynwyn.

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### *Gwdrys.*

Sir Robert ap Madoc ap Eignion ap Gwdrys, etc., to Elblet, or Blet, sister's son to William the Conqueror. (Apocryphal.)

Sir Robert ∓ Joes, d. of Sir Peter Corbet, Lord of Cawrse.

Howel ap Sir Robert ∓ Ann, d. of Sir . . . . . Goodrich of Lydbury, who built Goodrich Tower in Bishop's Castle.

Robert ap Howel ∓ Jonet, d. of Howel ap Madoc, and sister to Philip Dorddu.

Robert Vychan ∓ Annes, d. of William Mynd, of Mynd-Town.

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### *Sandde Hardd.*

Sandde Hardd, son of Caradoc of Anglesey, and Angharad, daughter of Brochwel ap Bledrws of the same part. He came to serve the Prince of Powys against the English, and had the township of Burton in Bromfield given him for his service. He married Llenku, daughter and heir of Gruffydd ap Cadwgan ap Bleddyn ap Cynvyn.

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### *Alo of Powys.*

The issue of Alo—Gwilym, Ieva, Griffri, Jonet, and Eva.

Ieva ap Alo had issue—Iorwerth, Ieuan Vychan, Dafydd, Arddun, and Annes.

Iorwerth ap Ieva had issue — Gwilym, Gruffydd, Jane, and Gwenllian.

Ieuan Vychan ap Ieva had issue—Howel, Rhydderch, and Arddun.

Dafydd ap Ieva had issue—Gwilym, Griffri, Meredydd, and Llencu.

Griffri ap Alo had issue—Margaret, wife of Ieuan ap Madoc Gwenwys.

Heilyn ap Ieuan of Fron Goch had issue—Griffri, Ieva, Eignion, Madoc.

Ieva ap Heilyn had issue—Gruffydd and Ieuan Vychan.

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*Gwyn ap Gruffydd, Lord of Guilsfield, and his Family.*

Gwyn ap Gruffydd had issue—Gruffydd, Eignion, Pasgen, Kynddelw, Ieuan, Meredydd, Arddun. (His wife was Nest, daughter of Eignion Vychan ap Eignion ap Ieva ap Gronw ap Ivor ap Idnerth ap Cadwgan ap Elystan Glodrydd.)

Pasgen ap Gwyn married Nest, daughter of Llywelyn ap Meilir Gryg (some say daughter of Llywelyn ap Eignion ap Llywelyn ap Meilir Gryg), and had issue—Meuric, Kynvric, Trahaern, and Angharad, Gwervyl, Sioned, and Arddun.

Meuric married Gwervyl, daughter of Ieuan Coch ap Rhys Gwnley ap Rhys Vychan ap Dafydd ap Gruffydd Chwith, to Elystan Glodrydd.

Kynvric married Eva, daughter of Howel ap Tudyr ap Eignion Vychan.

Trahaern married Margaret Goch, daughter of Kynvelyn ap Dolffin.

Angharad, daughter of Pasgen, was the wife of Ieuan Vychan ap Ieuan ap Rhys ap Llowdden.

Gwervyl, daughter of Pasgen, was the wife of Llywelyn ap Cadwgan of Plâs Vynharog.

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*Kerry (continued).*

John Dafydd ap Moris ap Madoc ap Einion married Margaret, daughter of Thomas ap Rhys Dafydd Lloyd ap Dafydd ap Eignion of Newtown, by whom he had two daughters, co-heirs, Jane, wife of Philip ap Moris Goch, of Maesmawr, in Arwystli, and Margaret, wife of Ieuan ap Gruffydd Gynydd of Kerry.

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John Lloyd married Margaret, daughter of Gwilym ap Gruffydd Derwas, and had issue—Moris ap John Lloyd, Hugh ap John Lloyd, Gwenllian, wife of Mere-

dydd ap Howel ap Meuric of Carreg Y Frân, in Bugeildy, and Elizabeth, wife of John Broughton ap Cadwaladr.

Moris ap John Lloyd of Gwernygo, married Lucy daughter of Dafydd Lloyd ap Dafydd Lloyd Vychan ap Sir Gruffydd Vychan, and had issue—John, Lewis, David, Richard, and Mahallt, wife of Gruffydd ap Dafydd ap Moris of Kerry; Lowry, wife of Watkin ap Hugh; and Jane, wife of Morgan ap Ieuan ap Morgan ap Ieuan Lloyd (of Mochtre) ap Moris ap Madoc ap Einion ap Howel ap Tudyr.

John ap Moris ap John Lloyd had issue—James and Richard.

James ap John ap Moris had issue—John Lloyd, Dafydd Lloyd, Richard Lloyd, Hugh Lloyd, Anne, Florence, Elizabeth, Margaret, Mawd, and Katherina.

Hugh ap John Lloyd, predict, married Mahallt, daughter of Moris ap Dafydd ap Moris ap Madoc ap Einion, and had issue—Jane, his daughter and heir, who married William Herbert ap Sir Richard Herbert, Knight, and by him had issue—Edward Herbert and Elizabeth, wife of Humffrey Wynn.

— — —

## *Hopton of Porkyll.*

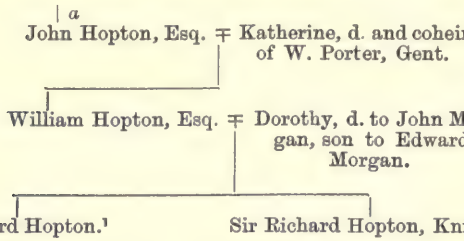
Thomas Hopton, Esq. ∓ Anne, sole heiress of Jeffrey Porkyll, Esq.

Edward Hopton, Esq., of Porkyll. ∓ Jane, coheir of Thomas Corbert of Willaston.

John Hopton, Esq. ∓ Katherine,[1] d. of David Lloyd ap Sir Gruffydd Vychan, Knight.

Edward Hopton, Esq. ∓ Elizabeth, d. of Humffrey Woolrych, Esq.
*a*

[1] It is stated in another place that this Katherine, d. of David Lloyd ap Sir Gruffydd Vychan, married Edward Bewpy, by whom she had Mawd Bewpy, who first married one Mr. Bradford, and after his decease she married John Hopton. (It is a mistake when Katherine, d. of David Lloyd is said to be the wife of John Hopton; it was her daughter Mawd.—J. J.)


a
John Hopton, Esq. ∓ Katherine, d. and coheir of W. Porter, Gent.
William Hopton, Esq. ∓ Dorothy, d. to John Morgan, son to Edward Morgan.
Edward Hopton.[1]
Sir Richard Hopton, Knight.

[1] The following information relating to the Hopton family appears in a letter written by Mr. Joseph Morris of Shrewsbury, *Cambrian Quarterly Magazine*, vol. iv, p. 392 :—"The Hopton family was, at a period now very remote, one of the most distinguished in Shropshire, and was soon after, if not before, the Norman Conquest, seated at Hopton Castle, near Ludlow. Walter de Hopton was of Hopton Castle, and Sheriff of Shropshire in 1268, and in 1275 he was a Baron of the Exchequer. Thomas Hopton of Hopton Castle, Sheriff of Shropshire in 1430, was the lineal heir male of the said Walter Hopton. Walter Hopton of Hopton Castle, fought under the York interest at Ludford on the 23rd September, 1459, against King Henry, for which, however, he escaped on payment of a fine. Soon after this period, Elizabeth Hopton, the heiress of this principal branch of the family, carried their great estates to her husband, Sir Roger Corbet of Morton Corbet, Knight. The male line of the family was, however, continued in a younger branch. Thomas Hopton had married Anne, the sole heiress of Jeffrey Rockhill of Rockhill, in the parish of Burford, and their junior branch became the head of the family. Edward Hopton of Rockhill (descended from the above Thomas), at the dissolution of the monasteries (*temp.* Henry VIII) purchased Chirbury Priory, which also became a possession of the family. John Hopton, son of the said Edward, was of Rockhill and Chirbury Priory, and was Sheriff of Shropshire in 1575. William Hopton, son of John, married Dorothy, daughter of John Morgan, Esq. He was of Rockhill and Chirbury Priory, and was Sheriff of Shropshire in 1591. His eldest son, Edward, having married in a manner which he did not approve (the daughter of John Pearch, Gent., merchant of the staple), he disinherited him; and by deed, dated November 28, 1599, settled all his estates upon his second son, Richard, who was afterwards knighted, and settled at Canon Frome, county of Hereford. Edward, the elder brother, had an only son, Morgan Hopton, rector of St. Andrew's, Holborn, whose son, Edward, was of Gray's Inn, in 1661. From Sir Richard, the younger brother, Mr. Hopton of Canon Frome, is lineally descended.

# RELIQUIÆ MONASTICÆ.

## III.—Cilceirenydd, or Kilkerienuith Manor or Lordship.

It is stated in the *Montgomeryshire Collections*, vol. ii, 120, that Cilceirenydd, otherwise Trefeglws, situated in the parish of Trefeglwys, and comprising the township of Dolgwden, is reputed to be a manor, and was probably owned by the Abbey of Haughmond, in Shropshire.

In the account of Haughmond Abbey in Dugdale's *Monasticon*, vol. vi, there is printed a Confirmation Charter of Edward II to that abbey, from which the following is an extract :—

Donationem etiam quam Maduc quondam Rex Pouwissientium per cartam suam fecit ecclesiæ St. Michaelis Blederiis, quam abbas et canonici dictæ ecclesiæ St. Jhn. Evangelistæ nunc in proprios usus tenent, ut dicitur, de quadragintis satis, scilicet de villa quæ vocatur Trescemer.

Donationem etiam quam Hoelus quondam Rex Arwistill per cartam suam fecit ecclesiæ S. Michael de Trenegelus, quæ tunc fuit in subjectione Dei, et dictæ ecclesiæ S. Jhn. de Hagemon, de tota terra quæ vocatur Brendbedwyn a fossa cemeterii usque ad Olemant et de terra de Trefkemer, a cruce usque ad Olemant, et de terra tota de Kilgrenant cum toto nemore adjacente; videlicet a Nantelyn usque amnem que vocatur Kereft in perpetuam elimosinam.[1]

By this charter Edward II confirms to the Abbey of Haughmond—

Also the donation which Madoc, at one time King of the Powisians, by his charter made to the church of St. Michael "Blederus "(?) which the abbot and canons of the said church

[1] These seem to be the same charters as those printed in the *Archæologia Cambrensis*, 1860, p. 330.

St. John the Evangelist now to their own use hold, as it is said of "quadragintis satis", namely, of the ville which is called Trescemer.

There is a township in the parish of Trefglwys called Maes *Trefgomer*, which is probably the "Trescemer" of the charter.

Also, the donation which Hoel, at one time King of "Arwistill", by his charter made to the church of St. Michael of Trenegelus (Trefeglws) which then was in the service of God, and the said church of St. John of Hagemon, of all the land which is called Brendbedwyn, from the ditch of the cemetery (church-yard) as far as Olemant, and of the land of Trefkemer (Maes Trefgomer) from the Cross to Olemant, and of all the land of Kilgrenant (Glyntrefnant, a township in the parish of Trefeglwys), with all the adjacent wood, namely, from Nantelyn as far as the stream which is called Kerift (query, Kerist?) in perpetual alms.

In the minister's account appears the following—

"March. Wall. Tretheloes Ferma Rector. ... ... £2 6 8

In the March of Wales. Trefeglwys, the . . . of Rectory... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... £2 6 8

It seems probable that the ecclesiastical manor of Cilceirenydd, or Kilkerienuith, owes its origin to the above charters.

Who acquired it on the dissolution of the abbey we have not been able to learn. By the recital in a deed, dated in 1715, we find that it was dealt with by a deed, dated April 8, 1691, and made between "Roger Pope, the elder, of Bridgenorth, in the county of Salop, and Roger Pope, the younger, his eldest son and heir apparent, of the one part, and Richard Lister of Rowton, in the said county of Salop, of the other part", and the manor is there described (with other property) as follows :—

All that the Manor or Lordship of Kilkerienuith *alias* Kilkeriunith, with the rights, members, and appurtenances thereof, lyeinge and beeinge in the county of Montgomery, and all and singular messuages, houses, rents, reversions, services, privileges, franchises, royalties, libertyes, profits, comodityes, and

hereditaments whatsoever of the said Roger Pope, the elder, and Roger Pope, the younger, or either of them, to the said Manor or Lordship of Kilkerienuith *alias* Kilkerieunuith, belonginge or appertaining, and those four several messuages or tenements, with the appurtenances, situate, lyinge, and beinge in Dolegooden, *alias* Dolegwden, and Bodayoch, or either of them, in the said county of Montgomery, then or then late in the tenure, occupacon, or possession of John Wilson, gent., or his undertenants; and also all that messuage or tenement, with the appurtenances, scituate, lyeinge, and beeing in Maes Tregymer, in the said county of Montgomery, then or late in the tenure, possession, or occupacon of Evan Bower, gent., or his under-tenants, and also all that messuage or tenement with the appurtenances scituate, lyeinge, and beeinge in Maestregymer aforesaid, then or late in the tenure, possession, or occupation of Giles Jarman, or his undertenants; and also all those two messuages or tenements, with the appurtenances, scituate, lyeinge, and beeing in Maestregymer aforesaid, then or then late in the tenure, occupation or possession, of Jane Davey, widow, her undertenants or assignes; and all that messuage or tenement with the appurtenances, scituate, lyeinge, or beeinge in Dolegooden *alias* Dolgwden aforesaid, in the said county of Montgomery, then or late in the tenure, possession, or occupation of Thomas Smith, or his undertenants; and also all that messuage or tenement with the appurtenances, scituate, lyeinge, and beeinge in Dolgooden *alias* Dolegwden aforesaid, then or late in the tenure, possession, or occupation of Evan Braynton, or his undertenants; and also all that messuage or tenement with the appurtenances, scituate, lyeinge, or beeinge in Dolegooden *alias* Dolgwden aforesaid, then or then late in the tenure, possession, or occupation of John Worthington, or his undertenants; and also all the tythes and tenths of corne, grayne, hay, sheap-wool and lamb of them the said Roger Pope, the father, and Roger Pope, the sonne, or either of them, yearely arisinge, beeinge and growinge in or out of the township of Eskirieth, Dolegooden *alias* Dolegwden, Kilernieunuith *alias* Kilkerniunuith and Maestregymer, and parish of Trevegloes, and every or any of them, in the said county of Montgomery.

Our extract goes no further; but it appears to be a mortgage to Richard Lister for securing £1,500 and interest.

By a subsequent deed, dated the 28th of May, 1706, and made between Sir Edward Lutwyche of Lutwyche,

in the county of Salop, Knight, Serjeant-at-Law, Thomas Lister of Shrewsbury, in the county of Salop, Esq., and Jonathan Scott of Belton, in the said county of Salop, Gent., of the first part, Sir Thomas Travell of Wilborne weeke, in the county of Somerset, Knight, of the second part, and Matthew Johnson of the Middle Temple, London, Esq., Henry Sawyer of Lincoln's Inn Fields, in the county of Middlesex, Esq., and William Holberth of Farnborough, in the county of Warwick, Gent., of the third part. The mortgage of the manor and other property seems to have been transferred to the latter three gentlemen.

Again, by a deed, dated the 22nd of June, 1 George I, 1715 (from the recitals in which our information has been derived), and made between Matthew Johnson, Henry Sawyer, and William Holberth, of the one part, and Bromwith Pope of Wolsastorim (?), in the county of Salop, Esq., grandson and heir of Roger Pope the elder, late of Bridgenorth, in the county of Salop, Esq., deceased, of the other part, the property probably became re-vested in Bromwith Pope, the then representative of the Pope family.

Our information here stops, and we have been unable to learn to whom the manor now belongs, or whether it has fallen into desuetude. M. C. J.

# LIST OF ELEGIES, ETC.,

## IN WELSH,

## IN HENGWRT MS. 362A, AT PENIARTH.

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AMONGST the *Hengwrt MSS.* at Peniarth is one of much interest and value (*Hengwrt MS.*, No. 362A), in the autograph of Owen Griffith, who was a poet and genealogist of Penmorva, in Carnarvonshire, late in the seventeenth and early in the eighteenth century. There is also an extremely valuable collection of pedigrees by the same person in the Herald's College.

*Hengwrt MS.* 362A consists entirely of epithalamia, complimentary odes, and elegies, upon a vast number of the gentry of North Wales, mostly of Carnarvonshire, Merionethshire, Anglesea, and Denbighshire. All these poems are dated, and I look upon this volume as quite equal in interest to most of the *Herald's Visitations.* I have made the following index to the whole of its contents, and send it for publication in the *Montgomeryshire Collections*, as the genealogical readers of that work will find it greatly useful in their enquiries.

October, 1876. W. W. E. W.

FOLIO

An ode in praise of Mr. Thomas Wynne, parson of Llanystyndwy, much faded. The numbering of the page torn off.

A fragment of an ode written by Rees Cain, in 1591. The numbering of the page torn off.

Fragment of an ode to Mr. Edward Williams, "Per son y Dr. Crewen Whittington." The numbering of the page torn off.

A fragment, "Morgan ap Hugh Lewis wrth y farwolath." The numbering of the page torn off.

FOLIO

"Cywydd Marwnad i wyr Bangor", by . . . . . Rowland Williams. The paging torn off.
Elegy upon Edward Prys by Sion Cain, 1626. The numbering of the page torn off.
Elegy upon Richard Philip, the bard, imperfect, and the paging torn off.
A collection of stanzas as between men and angels. The numbering of the page torn off.
Fragment of an ode by "Gwerfyl ferch Howel Vychan", 1590. The numbering of the page torn off.
Ode to Wm. Vaughan of Corsygedol, son of Rich. Vaughan, by John Brynkyr and William Philip ... 31
"Cywydd Priodas", by Edmund Prys, Archdeacon of Merioneth.
"Cywydd dysgedig yn dangos dialeddig y byd yn cynwys ynddo lawer o histor . . . .", by Dr. John Kent... 34
"Cywydd i ferch o waith Robin Ddu Am o ganu Cliw 'y brydydd." ... ... ... ... ... 36
"Cywydd i ddrisgreibio pryd ei gariad", by Richard Philip ... ... ... ... ... 37
Elegy upon the death of Mr. Griffydd Wynne, of Bodnan, 1680, by Owen Gruffydd ... ... ... 38
Ode in praise of Mr. Hugh Hughes of Cefn Llanfair, by Richard Cynval, Easter-day, 1628 ... ... 41
Elegy upon Mr. Richard Hughes of Cefn Llanvair, by Griffydd Philip, 1618 ... ... ... ... 42
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[1] The date is certainly so given in the elegy, but it must be an interpolation, as the elegy is not by Guttyn Owen, for he was one of those commissioned by Henry VII to search after the pedigree of Owen Tudor, as is said, in the seventh year of that reign; but I find in *Burke's Peerage* that this Thomas Salusbury was slain at the battle of Barnet, 12 Edward IV.

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## A MORTIMER CHARTER.

THE following charter is from Sir Edmund de Mortimer, who was the fifth and last Earl of March. He was son and heir of Sir Roger de Mortimer, the fourth Earl of March, who died in 1398, when his son and successor was but six years old. The date of the charter is June 1, 3 Henry V (1416), just after Sir Edmund attained his majority. It is a reward for faithful services to Meredith ap Adda Moel, who was his steward of his Lordships of Kery, Kedewen, Arwystli, and Cyveilioch, and also High Constable of Montgomery Castle; he moreover, had family claims upon Sir Edmund having married a granddaughter of Sir Roger de Mortimer.

The stewardship he acquired in right of his wife, Elena, who was the daughter and heiress of Higyn ap Llewelyn ap Griffith ap Higyn who held that office. (See Lewys Dwnn's *Visitations*, vol. i, p. 316.)

Edmundus de Mortuomari Comes Marchie & Ultonie Dominus Wigmor & de Clare omnibus ad quos presentes litere peruenerint Salutem. Sciatis quod tam pro bono & laudibili, seruitio quod dilectus seruiens noster Meredith ap Adda Moell nobis impendit quam pro bono & fideli gestu ipsius Meredith & antecessorum suorum legeania (*sic*) penes dominum Regem & progenitores suos ac nos & antecessores nostros super partes Marchearum Wallie, concessimus eidem Mereduth omnia terras tenementa prata & boscos in Aberhauesb infra dominium nostrum de Kedewen & omnia terras tenementa prata & boscos in villis nostris de Gwenrews & Coytreff infra dominium nostrum de Kery in manibus nostris tanquam escaeta & forisfactura existentia. Habendum & tenendum omnia predicta terras tenementa prata & boscos in villis nostris de Gwenrews & Coytreff infra dominium nostrum de Kery predictum & omnia predicta terras tenementa prata et boscos in Aberhavesp infra dominium nostrum de Kedewen ut predictum est in manibus nostris escaeta et forisfactura existentia cum omnibus suis libertatibus ffranchesiis consuetudinibus predicto Meredith assignatis suis impperpetuum de nobis & heredibus nostris per redditus & seruitia inde debita & de iure consueta. In cuius rei testimonium has literas nostras fieri fecimus patentes. Datum Londini primo die Junii anno Regni Regis Henrici V. post conquestum tercio.

[From a transcript in the autograph of Robert Vaughan, Esq., the Merionethshire Antiquary, in *Hengwrt MS.*, 96, p. 1346.]

MONTGOMERY CASTLE.

# MONTGOMERY CASTLE.

By the Rev. GEORGE SANDFORD, M.A.

## Part I.

Montgomery Castle is a name among the "storied past" that must always be remembered with interest by the members of the Powys-land Club. It ranked among the first and stateliest monuments of Norman ambition, and stood like a vast vulture's nest, overhanging the neighbouring country, or like a mighty rock in the midst of the surging billows which gathered around it. It recalls to our recollection the feats of our ancestors in the cause of freedom in by-gone ages.

Not far removed from its site at Caer Bre, in the parish of Chirbury, the brave sons of the Cymry

> "so often lodged in open field,
> In winter's cold, and summer's parching heat"—
> 2 *King Henry VI*, Act I.

defied the formidable legions of Imperial Rome, and in a later age confronted Offa, the King of the Mercians, who constructed his dyke, like the wall of China designed for protection against the Tartars, against the incursions of enterprising Welshmen, and ere long, after the conquest of the more wealthy and numerous inhabitants of England, the Cambrian champions of independence erected a firm barrier against the flood of foreign hostility, and repelled the tide of Norman rule for two centuries.

Relying only on their native valour they repeatedly

triumphed over the imposing ranks of Norman chivalry, and

> "from the banks of Wye,
> And sandy-bottomed Severn, sent their foes
> Bootless home, and weather-beaten back."—
> *Shak.* 1 *Henry IV*, Act 3.

Once and again the Nymph of Cambrian liberty found a secure retreat within the massive ramparts devised for her destruction.

In that renowned border-land many warriors frequently met, where few parted from the deadly conflict, and dark Severn rolled darker waters, after the bloody fray, over the "unreturning brave".

Nowhere, however, did the aggressive Normans possess themselves of a single acre of Cymric soil without being constrained to defend it by a strong contiguous castle and a watchful garrison.

"'Mid cromlechs, and the Carnedd's funeral stone,"—*Sotheby.*

the vestiges of ancient heroism attract the eye and claim a graphic record of memorable incidents, which withstand, unimpaired, all the ravages of time, though we are compelled to admit from the annals of past ages and countries, that no amount of patriotism, however great, and no prodigies of valour, however marvellous, not even when aided by the strength of mountains, could be expected to maintain a more protracted resistance against a numerous and well-conducted enemy.

We confess the impressiveness of the scene when, from the once "castled crag" of Montgomery, we look through the vista of many centuries to the lengthened struggle of the Cymry for independence against the successive foes from the teeming shores of Italy, Germany, and Normandy, and we readily acknowledge the power and truth of the sentiment enunciated by Dr. Johnson :—"Far from me, and my friends, be such frigid philosophy as may conduct us, indifferent and unmoved, over any ground which has been dignified by wisdom, bravery, or virtue."

The Barony, Chatellany, and Honour of Montgomery Castle were alike possessed by the first lord and builder of the fortress; but in later times the Chatellany[1] and Honour were two distinct things, though the latter term is often applied to both, as, for instance, Henry the Third retained as an escheat, and subject to no hereditary claims, the Castle, Manor, and dependencies of Montgomery, inclusive of the Seigneury of Chirbury Hundred, and the services due from many manors therein. But the Honour of Montgomery consisted of many manors in Shropshire, and other counties, which were not retained by the crown as an appurtenance of the then escheated barony, but were suffered to go to the collateral heirs of De Bollers, according to the weight of their claims.

Montgomery Castle, whereby we mean at present the first of that name, was built by Roger de Montgomery, Earl of Shrewsbury, Arundel, and Montgomery. Earl Roger called the fortress after his own name, which his forefathers had borrowed from the ancestral hill in the land of Lisieux.

The site, on which the castle rose, was not acquired by the valour of the earl, but had been previously in English possession, and in the days of King Edward the Confessor was located in the Hundred of Chirbury (Witentreu), and the neighbouring land had been held by three English Thanes—Seuuar, Oslac, and Azor,—free from all taxes as a mere hunting-ground in the wilderness.

This stronghold, with the Chatellany attached, is the subject of the following entries in Domesday, 1081.

"Near to the Castle of Montgomery the earl himself has four ox-teams, and he has six pounds of pence from one district of Wales pertaining to the Chatellany. Roger Corbet has two ox-teams, and, with his brother, has from Wales forty-shillings."

Ad castellum de Montgomeri habet ipse Comes IIII carucas;

[1] Eyton's *Antiquities of Shropshire*, vol. xi, 145.

et VI libras denariorum habet de uno Fine de Walis pertinente ad istam Castellariam. Rogerius Corbet habet ibi II carucas, et de Walis, cum fratre suo, habet XL solidos.

According to a second notice, the earl himself built the castle called Montgomery, adjacent to which lie fifty-two hides and a half, which Seuuar, Oslac, and Azor formerly held of King Edward, quit of all geld. By that they had hunting.

Ipse Comes construxit castrum, Muntgumeri vocatum, ad quod adjacent LII hidæ et dimidia, quas tenuerunt Seuuar, Oslac, Azor de Rege Edwardo, quietas ab omni geldo. Ad venandum eas habuerunt. In Etenehope (est) I hida, in Estune II hidæ, in Stantune VII hidæ, in Castelop II hidæ, in Mulitune III hidæ, in Gosford III hidæ, in Hoptune II hidæ, in Benehale VII hidæ, in Dudestune I hida, in Wadelestun III hidæ, in Elchitun dimidia hida, in Walecote I hida, in Ulestanesmude III hidæ.

These lands were held in Saxon times by the aforesaid Thanes. Now Earl Roger holds them. They are, and were, waste. Of over fifty hides there are only three in his demesne. Many of these names of places denote a Saxon occupation anterior to the reign of Edward the Confessor. The policy of the Earl of Montgomery had been so far successful as to provide for him £6 of Welsh rent, and £5 for Roger Corbet, independently of thirty-five and a half hides of desert land, which the earl probably devoted to the chase.

The foundation of Montgomery Castle was laid before the year 1072, and the massive fortress quickly rose with the design of extending the Norman frontier, and of annexing the realms of the Cymry to the land of the conquered Saxons. Earl Roger carried out with fixedness of purpose his notions of aggrandizement among his Welsh neighbours. He married, first, the heiress of Belesme, the cruel Mabel; and secondly, Adeliza, daughter of Everard of Paisat, of the noblest blood of France. By the advice of Father Odelerius he built the Abbey of Shrewsbury, and dying July 27, 1093, he was buried there with the honours of a founder,

His armorial bearings, as assigned by the heralds, were *Azure* a lion rampant, within a bordure *or*.

His eldest son, Hugh, succeeded him in his earldom, and in his ambitious designs of further conquests. He ravaged the districts of Ceredigion and Dyfed, and met with some success, until, in the full current of victory, Cadwgan ap Bleddyn rushed to attack Montgomery Castle, the strongest Norman fortress in Wales, which the followers of the Earl of Shrewsbury still possessed. He took it by storm, slew the garrison, and razed the walls to the ground, 1095.

William Rufus, hearing of this event, and aware of its importance, ordered an army to be immediately levied for the invasion of Wales ; and about Michaelmas put himself at the head of his forces, and marched at once to Montgomery ; but, finding that the Cymric forces had disappeared among the fastnesses of their mountains and forests, he divided his army into two parts, and on the approach of winter concluded his bootless enterprise.

The walls of Montgomery Castle soon rose again, like a Phœnix, from the ashes of its predecessor ; but whether it was rebuilt by Rufus, or Earl Hugh, we are unable to declare with any degree of certainty.

In the eleventh year of the reign of Rufus, Magnus, King of Norway, made a descent upon the Isle of Anglesea ; but was repulsed by Hugh, Earl of Shrewsbury and Montgomery, who perished in the conflict, and was succeeded in his titles by his brother, Robert de Belesme, who united the English and Welsh possessions to those previously inherited by him in Normandy.

Robert, Earl of Shrewsbury and Montgomery, was brave, unprincipled, and intriguing, and employed all his energies, not in encroaching on the liberties of the Welsh, but in upholding the claims of Robert, Duke of Normandy, in open rebellion against his own monarch, Henry the First. He prevailed on the Princes of Powys, Cadwgan ap Bleddyn, and his brothers, Iorwerth, Gruffydd, and Maredudd, to make common

cause with him for their mutual benefit. But Henry opened a secret communication with Iorwerth ap Bleddyn, reminding him of the injuries inflicted by former Earls of Shrewsbury and Montgomery upon himself, and his kinsmen and countrymen; and offering him the territories possessed in Wales by the insurgent barons, free from tribute and homage. Iorwerth changed sides, the confederacy was dissolved, the castle of Earl Robert, at Bridgnorth, surrendered, and the Earl of Shrewsbury and Montgomery, and his brother Arnulph, were banished from the kingdom.

King Henry having now acquired the Chatellany of Montgomery, as an escheat, augmented it largely with distant estates, and granted it to Baldwin de Bollers, the husband of his niece, (*neptis*), Sibil de Faleise, or, as is more probable, his illegitimate daughter. In reference to him, and his possession of Montgomery, the Welsh called the thriving town which was much indebted to his patronage, Trè Valdwyn, or the Town of Baldwin.

In 1114 and 1115, Howel ap Rees, brother and partizan of Gruffydd a pRees, a candidate for the sceptre of South Wales, was imprisoned in Montgomery Castle through the influence of Arnulph de Montgomery; but after a short imprisonment he contrived to escape, and fled for refuge to the court of Gruffydd ap Cynan, Prince of North Wales.

In 1121 Baldwyn de Bollers affixed his signature and attestation to Henry the First's great charter to Shrewsbury Abbey.

Baldwyn de Bollers had by his wife, Sibil, an only daughter, who became the wife of Reginald Fitz-Urse; but the son and heir of Baldwyn de Bollers was Stephen de Bollers, who apparently enfeoffed the ancestor of one John Fitz-Richard, living in 1255, in a half-virgate at Chirbury. Stephen de Bollers, Lord of Montgomery, lived in the reign of Stephen.

In 1162 Almaric de Bollers was undoubted Lord of Montgomery. His proportion of the Danegeld, or land-

tax, then assessed in Shropshire, was £5 4s., a sum which was excused, but stamps him at once as the contemporary Lord of Montgomery; for no other fief which could have belonged to such a person at that time and in that country was proportionate to such an assessment.

In 1176 Robert de Buslers, or Boslers, was evidently Lord of Montgomery; but how related to Almaric we cannot determine. The Shropshire Pipe-roll of 1176 represents him as amerced forty merks for forest trespass by King Henry II, and as paying twenty merks on the instant, and twenty merks in the year following. This Robert married Hillaria Trusbut, sister and co-heir of Robert Trusbut, of Watre, Yorkshire.

In 1195 and 1196 five hundred Welsh foot soldiers were sent over sea to serve under King Richard in Normandy. Their commander was Philip, a knight of Robert de Boilliers, and the Sheriff of Shropshire paid their wages for the first eight days of their service, viz., fifty marks or twopence a day for each man.

Robert de Boilliers[1] was assessed in Shropshire for two *scutages* of Normandy in 1195 and 1197. This quota was, in each case, sixty shillings, the sum proportionate to three knights' fees.

Before Michaelmas 1203, Robert de Bullers was deceased without issue, and buried in Lilleshall Abbey, to which foundation he had displayed munificent liberality.

His widow, Hillaria, long survived him. She gave King John a fine of three hundred marks, and one palfrey, that she might not be constrained to marry a second time. She also gave large charters, inclusive of her Yorkshire estates of Arkendene, to Lilleshall Abbey. The offering is expressed to be for the souls of her father, mother, and Robert de Budlers, her late husband, and for the health of herself and her heirs. The object of the gift is the maintenance of the convent kitchen, and the augmentation of victuals in the refectory, and it is stipulated that there shall be no with-

[1] Bollers, Bullers, Boslers, Buslers, Budlers, Boilliers, were different forms of the same name.

drawal of the food previously and ordinarily set before the brethren. This charter seems to have been ratified about 1206.

Baldwin de Bollers (II) was brother and heir of Robert de Bollers. Before Michaelmas, 1203, he negotiated his relief with King John. It was £100 for the land of his late brother, saving to the wife of the said Robert her dower and her proper share of her chattels. In 1205 Baldwin compounded, by a fine of ten merks, for his Shropshire quota of the sixth *scutage* of King John. His ordinary liability would have been six merks.

In 1206 this Baldwin had special quittance of King John's seventh *scutage*. Before Michaelmas 1207, he seems to have died, for at that period the Sheriff of Shropshire charges for repairs done at Montgomery Castle while it was in the king's hand. He died without issue, and with him expired the elder line of De Bollers. He left a widow, called Wenthlian Tet, who ought to have appeared before the king at Gloucester, Oct. 13th, 1208, to have her dower measured out in opposition to William de Courtenay, then Lord of Montgomery. She sent, however, William de Poulton with an *essoign de malo veniendi*. Another day, November 12th, was appointed for her to appear, and account for some neglect in this matter. Subsequently, in November, 1228, when Henry the Third gave the Castle and Honour of Montgomery to Hubert de Burgh, Earl of Kent, he granted it with the reversionary dowers of Hillaria Trusbut and Wenthlian Tet, which latter widow appears to have died in 1243, for a writ of October 3rd in that year directs, that it be ascertained by inquest how much land *de terris Normannorum* the English estates, which, escheated to the crown of France, when King John lost Normandy, had been held in Poulton by Wenthlian, wife of Robert de Bollers. The jury valued the same land in Poulton at £17 7s. 6d., and explained that Poulton was not land in Normandy, that Robert de Buthlers, sometime tenant thereof, was an Anglican, and that his younger brother married Wenthlian Tet.

We now return to William de Courtenay, the next heir of Baldwin de Bollers, who fined 400 merks, about June, 1207, with King John, to have all the land of which Baldwin de Bollers had died, hereditarily seized, saving the right of any future claimants. This fine seems to have been certified to the Sheriffs of Suffolk, Essex, Worcestershire, and Hertfordshire, and other counties, who were enjoined to give to the said William seizin of the premises, and to allow him to levy an aid on his knights, and free tenants, to enable him to meet the fine.

A patent of June 30, 1207, informs the Sheriff of Shropshire, and the Constable of Montgomery, that the king has restored the Castle of Montgomery and all its appurtenances to William de Courtenay, as his right, saving the right of any future claimant.

In October, 1208, William de Courtenay named Jordan Fitz-Urse his attorney against Wenthlian Tet, his predecessor's widow. In 1209 he gives the king two *destriers*, that he may be allowed to pay, by instalments of one hundred merks yearly, his debts to the Crown, viz., the residue of the above fine and of Baldwin de Budliers's debts to the king, and the *aurum regine*.

A Shropshire Feodary of 1209-10 reports, that William de Courtenay holds three fees *in capite* in Salopesire. Another Feodary of June, 1211, declares that William de Courtenay, Baron, is a tenant *in capite*, and owes the service of three knights. He confirmed Robert de Budlers's grant of Pulton Church to Lilleshall Abbey, and apparently assented to its appropriation, and Herbert, Bishop of Salisbury, confirmed both charters, July 17, 1214.

Before January 18th, 1215, William de Courtenay died without issue. Writs of that date, and of April 22, and July 22, following, relate to the dower of his widow, Ada, who remained with Theobald de Lascelles, in Upminster, Essex. A further writ of May 27, 1217, assigns her dower in the Manor of Bulwick, Northants, and a writ of Oct. 5th, 1215, restores Upminster to

her, after she had been deprived of it by Vitalis Engaine.

William de Courtenay was heir of the Honour of Montgomery on the extinction of the male descendants of Baldwin de Bollers and Sibil de Faleise in 1207. De Bollers and his wife had an only daughter, Matilda, who married Reginald Fitz-Urse (by arrangement of King Henry I), who possessed landed property in seven counties, Wiltshire, Oxfordshire, Kent, Surrey, Essex, Northants, and Bucks, and died before 1158, leaving three children—Margery, born about 1135, who married Richard Engaine ; Mable, wife of — Gernet, and mother of Roger Gernet ; and a son, Reginald, who was exempt from his quota of Danegeld (land-tax) in the three counties of Somerset, Essex, and Northants, and clearly in favour with King Henry II. He was under obligations to the all-powerful Chancellor at Henry's Court, Thomas à Becket, which, however, did not preclude his taking a part in the bloody drama of the murder of his benefactor. He left an only daughter, Matilda, who married Robert de Courtenay, and had by him an only son, William de Courtenay, who thus derived his title to the Honour of Montgomery, and who died without issue.

The next heirs to the Honour of Montgomery were the descendants of his great aunts, Margery and Mable Fitz-Urse. Mable had left a son, Roger Gernet, but we never find him asserting any claim to the inheritance. On the other hand, Margery Fitz-Urse was more clearly represented. Her husband died about 1181, leaving a son and heir, Richard Engaine, who was his mother's appointed heir in 1185, when at the age of fifty years she re-married with one Geoffrey Brito.

Richard Engaine (II) was of Pixley, Northants, and in due course of time succeeded his mother, and left a son, Vitalis Engaine, who disseized Ada de Courtenay of her dower in Upminster in 1217, and thus asserted his heirship to the Honour of Montgomery. In

the following year the king, for a fine of ten merks, recognized his claim to Upminster, as heir of William de Courtenay, and reserved to Ada de Courtenay only her dower therein by a writ of April 5, 1218.

In Michaelmas Term, 1225, Vitalis Engaine advanced a claim to the whole Honour of Montgomery, drawing his pedigree, and that of Roger Gernet, as above-mentioned, and appointing Ralph de Ketelberg his attorney, apparently against Giles de Erdinton and other contemporary claimants; but his success, if any, was confined to some very distant members, or appanages of the Honour of Montgomery, such as Upminster.

The other claimants of the Honour of Montgomery were Thomas de Erdinton and Stephen de Stanton in 1214, Giles de Erdinton in 1225, Robert Wafre in 1241, and lastly William de Cantelupe about 1210, or the last year of the reign of King John.

The ground on which Giles de Erdinton, and other unnamed claimants in 1225, rested their pretensions, is said to have been that Baldwin de Bollers, on the death of his first wife, Sibil, married a second time, and had sons and daughters, whose heirs those claimants pretended to be. In the meanwhile, King John and Henry III had become doubtful about this question of heirship, though they gave partial encouragement to the Erdintons, but, on th e whole, affected to treat the Castle and Manor of Montgomery as an escheat since the death of William de Courtenay.

On January 24, 1215, King John, by charter, conceded and confirmed to Thomas de Erdinton, and his heirs, the Honour of Montgomery, with all its lands, tenements, fees, possessions, and appurtenances, and with the Manors of Bednundesfeud (Badmunsfield), Pulton, Acton, and Lydham, belonging to the said Honour, according to an agreement between the said Thomas and Stephen de Stainton, and Robert, Stephen's son and heir, provided, however, that Erdinton shall abide a trial in *curia regis*, if any one shall gainsay his

title. Wherefore the said Thomas and his heirs are to have and to hold the premises, as is aforesaid, and as Stephen's charter thereanent did reasonably testify, which charter Thomas already had. A patent of January 18, 1215, certifies the above charter to the knights and free tenants of the Honour of Montgomery, and bespeaks their homage and service for their new lord.

A writ-close of the same date orders the Sheriff of Shropshire to give Erdinton seizin. These documents, however, say nothing about Montgomery Castle, which King John probably retained in his own hand, while he appointed Erdinton its *custos*. A writ-close of May 6th, 1215, orders the Barons of the Exchequer to reimburse Erdinton for his outlay at Shrewsbury, Oswestry, Shrawardine, Morton, Clun, Montgomery, Mortoin, and other castles which were in his custody.

King John, however, seems to have been afterwards convinced that the combined title of the Erdintons and Staintons was unsound, and, though Thomas de Erdinton lived till March 20th, 1218, King John, then at Newcastle-on-Tyne, gave to William de Cantilupe, his seneschal, probably in right of some ancestress, all the land which had been William de Courtenay's, saving to every one his right, if any other right should be asserted, and saving to Wennunwen, prince of Upper Powys, the land of Montgomery, which the king had granted to him during pleasure.

Copies of this writ were addressed to the Sheriffs of Northamptonshire, Worcestershire, Dorsetshire, Essex, and Salop, with orders to give instant and full possession to Cantilupe; and three days afterwards the Sheriffs of Northamptonshire, Hunts, and Essex are ordered by a vindictive Act to give Cantilupe possession of all the lands of Richard Engaine and his son, Vitalis. We may infer that Cantilupe's attempt to obtain a grant of these estates was probably a movement against rival co-heirs, who happened to be under attaint.

It is worthy of remark that when Pope Innocent, in 1212, absolved from all fealty and allegiance to King

John, the princes and nobles who had sworn to be that monarch's faithful vassals, Llewelyn ap Iorwerth, prince of North Wales, summoned Gwenwynwyn (Wennunwen), prince of Powys Uchaf, and Gruffydd Maelor, prince of Powys Isaf, to a combination against the common enemy. Llewelyn speedily captured every Norman castle in North Wales, excepting only Rhuddlan and Tyganwy, and marching into Powys Uchaf laid siege to the Castle of Mathrafal, which King John rescued from the grasp of the beleaguering foes and then demolished.

As there is no mention of Montgomery Castle at this perilous juncture, we are bound to believe that its garrison passed through the stormy conflict in comparative tranquillity, winning no laurels and incurring no disasters.

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## Part II.

We are now turning our thoughts to a new and protracted reign, closely interwoven with the fortunes and aspirations of Powys-land—a new castellan and a new castle.

In 1221 King Henry led an army to raise the siege of Buallt (Builth) Castle, which belonged to Reginald de Breos, and was besieged by the local chieftains; and he afterwards proceeded to make a marauding progress through Powys, until, on his arrival at Montgomery, a site was pointed out to him by his advisers as impregnable, and he gave orders that a castle should immediately be built there. He

> "Employed his energies in a neighbouring hill,
> By planting on its naked head the crest
> Of an imperial castle, which the plough
> Of ruin should not touch."—*Wordsworth.*

This was the commencement of the third Castle of

Montgomery, built, according to Eyton, and Williams in her *History of Wales*, on a different site from the preceding castle, which disappears from our view without a clue to indicate the cause or time of its demolition.

A writ of August 8, 1223, clearly shews the project of the third Montgomery Castle to be in the king's hand. The Chief Forester of Shropshire was to admit the king's carpenters, Hugh de Albo Monte, and Burnell, into Shirlot Forest, there to prepare timber for the fortifications of the said castle when need should arise. At the following Michaelmas, the Sheriff of Shropshire charged the king £3 3*s.* 4*d.*, the wages of the king's master carpenters, Hugh and Burnell, working at Montgomery for forty-two days at 9*d.* a day each. The under-carpenters, (*minuti carpentarii*,) had also been paid £3 3*s.* 9*d.* for four week's work. In October of this year the king himself was at Montgomery, and Llewelyn ap Iorwerth, prince of North Wales, volunteered to make submission to him, and promised in writing, and bound himself by an oath, to make compensation for all the injuries which he had inflicted on the English, from the capture of Kinardsley Castle to October 8th, on which day he received absolution from the Archbishop of Canterbury. Sureties were given for Llewelyn on this occasion, and the time fixed for restitution was February 3rd, 1224, which term, however, was exceeded by repeated postponements, and when, in July 1224, Llewelyn was rebuked by Henry for harbouring Fulke de Bréauté, an exiled baron, he haughtily replied, "He did not stay one whole day with me; and if he had done so, I have a right to receive your outlaws, for I am as independent as the King of the Scots."

On October 9, 1223, King Henry sends to his Forest of Dean for twenty able miners to do certain works at the castle which he was building at Montgomery. Nineteen of these workmen appeared with their leader, John Fitz-Wulfwy, at Worcester, on October 14th.

The King was there too. He sent them forward, with orders for their employment, and pay, addressed to Godescall de Maghelines, who here appears for the first time as Castellan of Montgomery. A writ of October 22nd, after the arrival of the king at Westminster, refers to the knights, who were employed by him in the fortifications of the above castle. On the 27th, the king sends Gilbert Fayel, and the carpenter, Robert de Albemunt, to Montgomery. On Nov. 8th, he sends £200 thither for liveries and castle-works. On the 22nd, being at Gloucester, he orders 6000 *quarrels*, manufactured at St. Briavell's, to be conveyed thither; he also enjoins Hubert Hose and Godescall de Maghelines to continue the livery of a serviens, one Peter Blund, like that of the other servientes, who were remaining at Montgomery till the castle should be completed. The same officers are also required to give arrears of pay to several knights who had served under the king in the preceding autumn. Among these knights were a brother of the king and Fulco de Montgomery.

Another writ of the same day relates to a chapel *in the new Castle of Montgomery*, thereby proving that the castle of Henry III was a new structure. Whether it was built on the site of the old castle is a question we are not able to solve. It should be mentioned, however, that Eyton, no mean authority, expresses his belief that Baldwin's Castle has been well assigned to quite a different situation, but he does not hint where. King Henry desires Hubert Huse and Godescall de Maghelines to permit any proper chaplain, appointed by the parson of Montgomery, to minister and receive *obventions* in the said chapel till such time as the king should determine whether the aforesaid parson ought to have the chantry, that is the ministration of the said chapel, or not. On March 28, 1224, the king orders that the parson of the Mother Church of Montgomery shall have all *obventions* of the castle chapel, and all corn-tithes of the

newly-cultivated lands pertaining to the castle, whereof he had been used to receive the small tithes. The term *Mother Church*, here applied to Montgomery, is only relative, indicating the connection between the Church of Montgomery, a recent foundation, struggling for independence against the Prior of Chirbury, and the Castle Chapel. The Taxation of 1291, placing the Church of Montgomery in the Deanery of Pontesbury and Diocese of Hereford, values it at £25 per annum, and the rector was chargeable with two pensions, over and above this income, one of which, amounting to £2 10*s.*, is stated to be payable to the Castle of Montgomery, and was, in all probability, designed for the chaplain's salary.

It is also worthy of remark, that at an Inquest held at Montgomery, January 7, 1249, concerning the dilapidations suffered by the Castle, with its chapel, bridge, and other buildings, during the times of five successive Constables, there is mention of the chamber and the *chapel* being damaged to the extent of 26*s.* 8*d.*

On Dec. 9, 1223, the king sends £300 more for works and liveries of knights and servientes at Montgomery. On Jan. 19, 1224, he orders the Sheriff of Shropshire to proclaim an Annual Fair, to be held in "our Manor of Montgomery" from Nov. 1 to Nov. 8 inclusive, shewing that the claims of any heir of Montgomery were, as regarded the manor itself, deemed to be quite abeyant ; but a writ of Feb. 1, 1224, is decisive on a wider question. It appoints Hubert Huse and Godescall de Maghelines to be *custodes*, or Constables of the Castle, Honour, and Vale of Montgomery during the royal pleasure, and it desires Henry de Audley to give them seizin of the premises. On Feb. 23, 1224, the king sends £300 more to Montgomery, by the hand of Fulco de Montgomery and another. On March 31, the king restores the Seneschalcy of Montgomery to Baldwin de Hodnet, who, as Seneschal, or Steward of the Honour of Montgomery, held the Manor of Hodnet. The

Lords of that manor were provided, at the cost of the Lords of the Castle, with accommodation within the *ballium* of the castle for themselves, esquires, and pages, wives, and female attendants. Baldwin de Hodnet was a common name in the family, and from these Lords of the Manor of Hodnet, through the Ludlows and Vernons, the present proprietress, Mrs. Heber Percy, seems to be descended.

A writ-close of May 2, 1224, now demands our attention. The Sheriff of Shropshire is to give William de Cantilupe instant seizin of the fees of his knights and free tenants of the Honour of Montgomery, such seizin, to wit, as the said William had before the discord recently existing between the king and his barons. It is clear that this writ was not meant to extend to the Castle, Town, Precinct, Manor, or Chatellany of Montgomery. It related to many fees in Shropshire and other counties, which had been originally annexed to the Honour. The civil discord alluded to in the writ, must be that which subsisted in 1223-4, when the Earl of Chester and other nobles had vainly conspired to remove Hubert de Burgh, who had been victorious over the French by sea and land, from his office of Justiciary, and from the royal favour. The two Cantilupes, father and son, were mentioned by Matthew Paris as among the conspirators.

William de Cantilupe died at an advanced age, April 7, 1239, and his son and heir, William de Cantilupe (II), and Vitalis Engaine, after the death of Hillaria Trusbut, early in 1241, gave King Henry a fine of 100 merks that he would restore to them the seizin of the rich Manor of Badmunesfield, in Suffolk, which they claimed as heirs of William de Courtenay, and as their right. The Sheriff of Suffolk was to give full seizin of Badmunesfield Manor to both parties, and this may be taken as proof that the two claimants were related in an equal degree to William de Courtenay, and alike descended from a sister of Reginald Fitz-Urse.

On Aug. 22, 1224, the king despatches £200 to pay

the liveries of the knights and servientes at his Castle of Montgomery, and to continue the works there. On Oct. 1, 1224, the king himself was at the completed Castle of Montgomery with his justiciary. On Nov. 6, 1224, £300 more were despatched by the king for the works and garrison of Montgomery Castle; and on Jan. 9, 1225, Peter, Clerk of Montgomery, had to convey £100 more, and £50 were also despatched April 19th.

By a writ of May 30, 1225, the king orders Godescall de Maghelines to enjoin all persons who had fortalices (*motas*) in the Valley of Montgomery to strengthen the same with wooden turrets (*bretaschiis*) for their own security and the defence of those parts, and on June 15, 1225, he orders £200 to be paid to Godescall de Maghelines for castle purposes.

From a writ of Aug. 12, 1225, it is evident that the king viewed the Chatellany of Montgomery as his escheat. He tells the castellan to ascertain what right Robert de Bollers had in the *bosc* of Snet (Snead) which he gave to the Priors and Canons of Snet (Chirbury), and what manner of seizin the said Prior had thereof, between the date of the gift and the time "*when we took into our hand our castle of Montgomery.*" Such manner of seizin is now to be restored to the Priory.

In Oct., 1225, the king draws another cheque of 200 merks for the castle works and assarts of Montgomery. Another cheque of May 25, 1226, is for £210, another of Oct. 21 is for £200. On Oct. 22, 1226, we have a writ shewing that the king is assured that the men of the Honour of Montgomery have no right to require common-pasture, or to cut herbage in Thomas Corbet's Hayes of Gateden, Murtherele, and Godwinescall, or in his Park of Elrenemor, or his Forest of Stenufrestanes. Godescall de Maghelines is to prevent such trespasses in future.

In 1227 the men of Montgomery bought their franchise, as a free borough, from King Henry for a fine of

£20, and were allowed to enclose the town with a wall and foss.

A patent of April 5, 1227, appoints Thomas de la Haie to be Constable of Montgomery Castle in lieu of Godescall de Maghelines, who was to deliver all stores, within and without the castle, and on the king's other demesnes, to the new Constable, who was to forward one half to the king, and keep the other half.

On April 20, 1227, the king sends an actuary, Peter de Colemere, to live in Montgomery Castle, and to keep account of the expenses, and *mises* there. Thomas de la Haie is to admit the said Peter, and provide for his livery, as it was provided for when he served the like office under Godescall de Maghelines.

On Aug. 2nd, 1227, the king sends two knights, Walter de Brione and Richard de Meinegat, to reside in Montgomery Castle till Friday after the Assumption; for the king's justices, sitting at Shrewsbury about this time, received a report from the jurors of Chirbury Hundred, which stated that Llewelyn ap Iorwerth was in occupation of half Wolston-mynd, Ackley, and Kilkewydd, and all the issues thereof. These were accounted members of the Manor or Hundred of Chirbury, and the king was apparently a loser thereby.

On the 27th April, 1228, a charter passed the Great Seal indicative of the lavish bounty of Henry III to the favourite of the season.

By advice of the magnates of England, and in return for the faithful services of Hubert de Burgh, Earl of Kent, rendered to the king and his father, the king concedes to the said Earl the Justiciarship of England for his life; also the Castle, Manor, and Port of Dover, and the Castles of Rochester and Canterbury, with a salary of a thousand merks per annum for keeping the same in time of peace. The Castle of Montgomery, with its rents and services was also granted to him for life, and a salary of two hundred [merks] for keeping the same. In case of war he was to have a competent addition to the above twelve hundred merks, to enable him to discharge his duties of the honour of the realm.

Hubert de Burgh maintained a strong garrison at Montgomery; but the wild forest, which extended fifteen miles around it, afforded lurking-places to the warlike souls of the Cymry, who lost no opportunity of assailing the interlopers, whenever they risked themselves slightly armed, or in small parties, beyond the impregnable walls.

The castellan determined, therefore, to cut down so many of the trees as to form a wide open space for the safe passage of comers and goers; and in fulfilment of this design, the knights and men-at-arms, in the following month of August, came forth in the pride of their power to share, direct, and overlook the labours of the enslaved natives of the district. The chieftains, however, of the neighbourhood, who watched these proceedings, soon issued from their ambush, attacked the English, and after some bloodshed on both sides drove them back into the castle, opened a trench, and straitly besieged it. The garrison, however, sent tidings of their distress to Earl Hubert, who solicited help from King Henry. Henry arrived at Shrewsbury Aug. 29, 1228, and at Montgomery, Sept. 5. On the 26th and 27th his writs are dated in the Vale of Kery (Kerry), and on the 28th at Kerry itself. The Cymry raised the siege, and the monarch, at the head of large reinforcements, employed his troops in the tedious and difficult work of felling, burning, destroying, and extirpating the thick and tangled forest of the place. A monastery of White Monks[1], invested by the forest, was pointed out to him as used by the Cymry for a place of deposit for the spoils of war, and he gave orders that the sacred edifice should be reduced to ashes, and that a castle should be built on its site.

The stately height of the castle walls[2] proved to

[1] Some think that this monastery was at Cridia, and belonged to the Carmelite Friars.—See *Mont. Coll.*, vol. vi, p. 313.

[2] In the garden of the parsonage-house, in the township of Trevlan, Kerry, an intrenchment, consisting of a high mound of earth, encompassed by a moat, is stated to be the remains of the castle attempted to be erected by Henry III.—Lewis's *Topographical Dictionary of Wales.*

be the only successful result of three months' stay in that quarter, and at length it was arranged, between Henry and Llewelyn, that the prince of Gwynedd should pay a sum of money for the materials of the new castle, and the King of England was to raze it to the ground at his own cost.

On Nov. 25, 1228, the king, by charter, gives to the Earl of Kent, for his homage and service, the whole town of Montgomery, with the Castle, Honour, and Valley of Montgomery, with the advowsons of churches and the knights' fees pertaining to the same, and with the reversionary dowers of Hillaria Trusbut and Wenthlian Tet, and with all lands belonging to the said town, honour, etc., to hold to the said Hubert for the service of one knight's fee; and, by a further charter of Jan. 2, 1229, he annexes all the military services anciently returnable at Shrawardine, to the Castle of Montgomery.

To Hubert de Burgh Montgomery owed its more extended liberties as a free borough.

In April, 1230, Llewelyn ap Iorwerth opened the way for further hostilities with England by hanging an English nobleman, William de Braose, whom he had captured in the Vale of Kerry, 1228; and in May, 1231, he broke an existing truce, or at least nullified a pending negotiation, by ravaging the estates of his late victim. Henry hovered on the western frontier for a time, being at Hereford May 20th, at Wenlock on the 26th, and at Worcester on the 27th, when he moved southwards, leaving Hubert de Burgh to watch the borders. Hereupon the Welsh renewed their predatory warfare, and resorted to such wide-spread ravages in the neighbourhood of Montgomery, that the English knights sallied forth, slew, and captured great numbers of their foes, and delivered up the prisoners to the Lord Justiciary, who ordered the heads of all the prisoners to be struck off, and sent as an acceptable present to his royal master.

The avenging wrath of Llewelyn was aroused. He

rushed forth with his military followers, like a destroying thunderstorm and flood, upon the Marches, and with indiscriminating fury he slaughtered and burnt up all that lay in his way—castles and garrisons, churches and ecclesiastics, with the women and children who sought refuge in the sanctuaries. The fortresses of Maesyfed, Brecon, Rhayader-Gwy, Caerleon, Nêdd, and Cydweli were reduced to ashes, and, finally, he lay encamped with his men among the morasses of the river Severn and its tributaries in the neighbourhood of the beleaguered Castle of Montgomery,[1] which had been reinforced by a strong detachment through the forethought of King Henry.

The Welsh sovereign was a liberal benefactor to the Cistercian Abbey of Llanilltyd (Cwmhir), and is said to have employed one of its monks in conveying false information to the governor and knights of Montgomery Castle, who, being thus misled, were induced to pursue a party of retreating troops until they plunged into a swamp, when the fugitives turned upon them, and made so great a slaughter that few of the English were able to regain the shelter of their fortress. King Henry punished the treachery of the monk by plundering the monastery and burning its grange; but the abbot, at the price of three hundred merks, succeeded in rescuing the abbey from destruction.

In 1232 Earl Hubert lost the favour of King Henry, and was deprived of the office of Chief Justiciary, and was accused of having furtively taken from the monarch's treasury a certain jewel possessing the virtue of rendering its wearer invincible in battle, and of traitorously sending the precious jewel to Llewelyn. He was imprisoned and his estates were confiscated; but on May 27, 1234, he received a full pardon and the restitution of the estates and privileges of which he

[1] Lewis, in his *Topographical Dictionary of Wales*, and Timbs, in his *Abbeys and Castles*, assert that Llewelyn burnt Montgomery Castle; but there is no evidence of its capture or destruction.

had been deprived. Montgomery Castle, however, was not included in the boon.

In 1232 John L'Estrange was appointed Constable of Montgomery Castle.

In 1233 the Shropshire Pipe Roll once more informs us that Montgomery Castle was in the king's hands. It had been repaired under the superintendence of Robert de Broy, and of Baldwin, the Provost of the Borough of Montgomery.

On June 14th, King Henry, then at Worcester, orders the Constable, John L'Estrange, to give custody of the Castles of Montgomery and of Sneth to William de Boeles; and in July of the same year, being at Westminster, he assigns the revenues of the borough of Montgomery to William de Boeles, as a means wherewith to support himself in custody of the castles of Montgomery and of Sneth.

The rebellion of Richard, Earl of Pembroke, Earl Marshal, brought King Henry to the Border in the autumn of this year. He visited Montgomery Sept. 16, and by patent empowered Robert Cymentarius of Montgomery to make a mill between Montgomery and Dudinton, and a windmill near Montgomery Castle. The patentee was to pay three merks yearly rent to the king, and to grind toll-free for the castle.

Negotiations with Llewellyn were at this time proceeding, and the king passed from Montgomery to Shrewsbury on this same 16th of September.

A patent of Jan. 7, 1234, is dated at Gloucester, and bids John de Baieux to allure the men of the Valley of Montgomery into the king's service.

At Michaelmas, 1235, John L'Estrange again appears in Office as Constable of Montgomery, with a salary of 200 merks per annum, one-fourth of which had recently been paid by the Sheriff of Shropshire. The same Sheriff had bought four ox-teams for £12, and transmitted them to the constable. They were designed to till the king's demesne at Montgomery. A tower beyond the castle-well had also been repaired at the king's expense.

In 1236, John L'Estrange continues to draw his salary as Constable, and a patent, dated at Tewkesbury, July 9, protects him from all lawsuits while he held that office.

In 1238 some of the king's wine had been sent to Montgomery; but the purpose is not apparent.

The Pipe Roll of Michaelmas, 1242, shews that John L'Estrange had been then two years farming the Chatellany of Montgomery. His rent to the crown was £20 per annum, and he had to keep custody of the castle as well. In 1243 there is a space left on his Roll, as Sheriff, for his account as Fermor; but no particulars are entered, except his debt of £20. He certainly retained the trust five years, that is, till 1245, if not longer, for he owed £100, or five years' arrears, on this account, in 1248.

In 1247, and part of 1248, Richard de Dover was Castellan of Montgomery, and was succeeded by Andrew de Goyz.

A patent of May 16, 1248, informs the tenants of Montgomery Castle, that the king had given to Richard de Burgh custody of the said castle, and of Kedewy and Kerry; and another patent of 1248 transfers custody of the castle to William de Oddingseles.

On Jan. 7, 1249, an Inquest was held at Montgomery as to the dilapidations suffered by the castle, with its chapel, bridge, and other buildings, during the times of William de Boweles, John L'Estrange, Richard de Dover, Andrew le Gorz, and Sir Richard de Burgh, successive constables of Montgomery. The items of damage are curious, as enumerating the different parts of such a fortress :—

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| The castle inside the keep (*le dunjun*), damaged to the value of ... ... ... ... ... | 0 | 46 | 8 |
| The chamber and chapel, damaged to the extent of ... | 0 | 26 | 8 |
| The wooden turret (*bretachia*) and bridge near the chapel | 0 | 40 | 0 |
| The balister's house ... ... ... ... | 0 | 20 | 0 |
| The wooden turret next the town ... ... ... | 0 | 26 | 8 |
| The stable ... ... ... ... ... | 0 | 40 | 0 |

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| The wooden turret beyond the outer gate ... ... | 4 | 16 | 0 |
| The wall around the grange ... ... ... | 40 | 0 | 0 |
| The grange itself ... ... ... ... | 0 | 20 | 0 |
| The penthouses or sheds (*pentiscie*) which covered the woodwork (*merimium*) beyond the five wooden turrets | 0 | 30 | 0 |
| The tower (*garrita*) without the gate ... ... | 0 | 26 | 8 |
| The barrier (*jarullum*) near the chapel ... ... | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| The porter's lodge (*hostarium*) ... ... ... | 0 | 8 | 0 |
| | £59 | 3 | 8 |

The greater part of these dilapidations had taken place in the time of John L'Estrange.

The same jury valued the whole Chatellany of Montgomery as follows :—

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Annual rents from the Vale of Montgomery ... ... | 3 | 0 | 4 |
| The hundred of Chirbury, when put out at farm ... | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| The annual rents of Halchseten ... ... ... | 5 | 0 | 4 |
| The pleas and perquisites of Halchseten Court... ... | 1 | 6 | 8 |
| Annual rents of the Vill of Montgomery, in time of peace . | 16 | 3 | 0 |
| The Market and Fairs of Montgomery, in time of peace ... | 24 | 0 | 0 |
| Pannage of woods... ... ... ... ... | 0 | 13 | 4 |

There were also five carucates of demesne land at Chirbury, and six carucates at Montgomery ; but there were only four teams to till the whole. This deficiency was attributable to the era of Sir Richard de Dover.

There had been a lull in the storm of international conflict in 1237, when Prince Llewelyn, forewarned by paralysis of his approaching end, and anxious for the peaceful succession of his younger son, David, whose mother was an illegitimate daughter of King John, despatched messengers to Henry III, declaring that old age had rendered him at length unfit for strife and warfare ; and, willing to renounce such claims as might interrupt the tranquillity of his latter days, that he would consent to swear fealty, and acknowledge the King of England's paramount sovereignty, and bind himself by treaty to assist that monarch to the extent of his power. His daughter, Gladuse Duy (Gladys),

had married an English knight,[1] Sir Ralph Mortimer of Wigmore, Herefordshire, and received for her portion the lands of Kerry and Kedewen.

On April 11th, 1240, Llewelyn ap Iorwerth, fondly designated by his countrymen as "the Great", died, and was succeeded by his younger son, who cherished the fraternal animosities that seemed hereditary in the royal family of Gwynedd, and imprisoned in the castle of Criccieth his elder brother, Gruffydd, whom he had invited to a conference. Politically weakened by domestic disunion, he consented, Aug. 29, 1241, to restore to the King of England all the lands acquired by his father, and to reimburse him for the expense of the military preparations then contemplated by Henry. He appeared in London, Oct. 6, and did homage to Henry III ; but in April 1244, he rushed to arms, and marching under the dragon-standard, and inspirited by the strains of national music, ravaged the border-lands.

On March 6, 1245, the Castellan of Montgomery, John L'Estrange, made a hostile excursion in that neighbourhood, and putting himself in the way of the native forces, pretended to flee before them, and thus drew them into an ambush, where more than 300 of Prince David's men were slain. Infuriated by this disaster, and anxious to retrieve the fame which ensures success in war,[2] the prince laid siege to Montgomery Castle, and finding the fortress to be impregnable, he marched onward to attack the Castle of Monthaut (Mold), which he soon won by assault. Ere long, however, pestilence, despondency, and despair raged in Gywnedd, and in the spring of 1246 Prince David died at Aber of a broken heart. His sister, Gladys, was married to Sir Ralph Mortimer of Wigmore, ancestor of the Earls of March and the royal house of York : but his nearest male heirs were the sons of his half-brother, Gruffydd, who had perished in the attempt to

[1] Eyton's *Shropshire*, vol. xi, p. 174.
[2] Williams's *History of Wales*, p. 346.

escape from the Tower of London. The young princes were conspicuous for their intrepidity and domestic feuds. The two eldest, Owen and Llewelyn, were speedily elected by the principal landowners of Gwynedd to the joint sovereignty of the realm, and Owen forthwith quitted the Court of Henry, and received the cordial homage of his loyal subjects.

One of the first acts of these brothers was to conclude a treaty of peace with the English government, whereby they ceded that part of Wales lying eastward of the river Conway, and held their dominions as vassals of the English Crown.

On Feb. 14th, 1254, the castles of Disserth, Rhuddlan, and Tyganwy, and of Montgomery, Carmarthen, Cardigan, and Buallt, were granted by King Henry to Prince Edward, his eldest son, and in the following year Prince Owen attempted to deprive Llewelyn of his share in the sovereignty; but, failing in his design, he was incarcerated in the lonely fortress of Dolbadern, at the foot of Snowdon.

At the commencement of 1256 Prince Llewelyn wrote to King Henry, assuring him that he had given an honourable reception to his messengers, who had desired the prince to repair to Montgomery on March 1st to arrange for the continuance of the existing truce, and to make reparation for its alleged infractions. The object of the letter was to solicit a postponement of the appointed day until April 16th, and to propose the substitution of the Ty Gwyn as the place of meeting.

In the following July Prince Edward visited Chester, and passed in state throughout his territories in North Wales, inspecting his castles and receiving the homage of his vassals.

About this time the chieftains of Powys and South Wales, recovering from the horrors of war, scarcity, and pestilence, turned their anxious thoughts to Llewelyn, the descendant of the ancient champions of Cymric independence, assured him of their sympathy and co-operation, and implored him to make another effort to

throw off the yoke of thraldom; and Llewelyn, at the head of 10,000 horsemen and 20,000 infantry, who swore solemnly to stand up to the death for their country's liberties, attacked the fortresses of Prince Edward, and forced their way to the city of Chester, which they pillaged.

In 1257 Llewelyn divided his army into two parts, each comprising 15,000 men and 250 knights, clad in complete armour, and mounted on iron-clad chargers; and Prince Edward complained to his father of their effrontery, when the king replied, "What is it to me? The land is yours by my gift. Exert your powers for the first time, and arouse fame in your youth, that your enemies may fear you for the future. I am occupied with other business."

King Henry, however, summoned help from Scotland, Ireland, and the continent, and again invaded Wales; and Llewelyn, by the advice of his chieftains, proposed to Henry terms of peace, on condition that the Welsh should retain their ancestral laws and liberties, and should not be required to account for their actions to Prince Edward, or to any person, except the king; and that they were not to be given away or sold, like beasts of burden. The king refused to listen to the terms; but ere long he suffered from scarcity of provisions, and returned home.

In the following year, Aman, Abbot of Aber-Conway, and Madog, his son, the ambassadors of Llewelyn, concluded with Henry a truce, which was to last from June 26, 1258, to Aug. 1, 1259, during which period the adverse parties were severally to retain their possessions, but not to enter those of the other without permission, and this truce was afterwards prolonged for another year. Thomas de Rossall, Adam de Brington, and Hoel ap Madog were despatched to a conference at Montgomery Ford, and in 1261 received from the Sheriff of Shropshire £7 10*s.* for their expenses.

In August 1260, King Henry summoned his feudatories of the counties of Hereford and Gloucester to

assemble in arms at Shrewsbury on Sept. 8th, and persuaded the Archbishop of Canterbury to excommunicate Llewelyn. The command of the English army was entrusted to Simon de Montfort, sixth Earl of Leicester, who sympathised with the Welsh in their aspirations for liberty, and took measures to renew the Oxford truce. Commissioners were appointed on both sides, and met Aug. 22nd, at Montgomery Ford, situated between Forden and Montgomery, and the scene of divers negotiations in the hope of obtaining a permanent peace. A farm-house, near the latter station, is believed to stand on the site of the ancient place of friendly conference. On this occasion the conditions of the former treaty were adopted as a basis, and some less important articles were added, and the truce was to continue till June 24th, 1262.

In the spring of 1262, Llewelyn complained to King Henry that Roger de Mortimer and John L'Estrange, Constable of Montgomery Castle, had broken the truce by an incursion upon the lands of Gruffydd of Broomfield, for in a letter, dated June 8, the king informed the Prince of Wales that he had deputed Humphrey de Bohun and James Audeley to attend upon a certain day in July at Montgomery Ford to examine the charges. There was a postponement of the meeting at Montgomery Ford to Sept. 30th, when fresh grievances were added to the former catalogue of complaints.

In July 1263, an alliance was formally entered into between the Prince of North Wales and the Earl of Leicester, in which they were to afford one another mutual assistance at the cost of King Henry.

About the middle of April 1264, John L'Estrange, the younger, Constable of Montgomery Castle, issued forth one evening with his fierce retainers and marched through Kerry, intending to surprise by night the Castle of Cydewin ; but the people of the neighbourhood, becoming aware of his purpose, gathered promptly together in great numbers, slew 200 of his men, and put the remainder to flight.

A patent of Nov. 22, 1263, had ordered John L'Estrange to give up Montgomery Castle to Hamo L'Estrange, and this measure was doubtless adopted because the loyalty of John L'Estrange[1], junior, was suspected. There had been a rapid succession of castellans at Montgomery Castle, for William de Oddingseles, after three years of office, had resigned the keys of authority to Guy de Rochefort in 1251, who had been followed by Bartholomew Peche in 1254, and John L'Estrange, junior, in 1261, who was then for the first time entrusted with the charge of the Castle, and was succeeded in the following year by John le Bretun and Hamo L'Estrange. Hamo L'Estrange, in 1263, seized Chestrok, Aston, and Muleton, three vills pertaining to the Manor of Lydbury North, which belonged to Swinfield, Bishop of Hereford, and claimed them as part of the Honour of Montgomery.

On May 14, 1264, King Henry was defeated by the Earl of Leicester and his Welsh auxiliaries at the Battle of Lewes, and surrendered himself a prisoner to Simon de Montfort, and within a few days Prince Edward delivered himself up to the Earls of Leicester and Gloucester, and was consigned to imprisonment in the Castles of Wallingford, Kenilworth, and Dover.

In the autumn of this year Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Gloucester, having become estranged from De Montfort, left London secretly in company with Sir Roger Mortimer, and each of them repairing to their Welsh districts assembled their military retainers. But the Earl of Leicester and Llewelyn were prepared for the emergency. They captured the Castles of Hay and Ludlow, and pursued their retreating adversaries to Montgomery, and obliged them to lay down their arms and to give hostages for the observance of a truce.

On May 28, 1265, Prince Edward escaped from Hereford Castle, and putting himself at the head of the

[1] 49 Henry III, April. "De Castro de Montgomery deliberando Johanni de Extraneo uno ex complicibus Simonis de Monteforti."—Rymer's *Fœdera*, vol. i. (*Rege Captivo.*)

Lords Marcher, proceeded to retake the castles which the Earl of Leicester and the Prince of North Wales had acquired.

By a charter, dated June 22, 1265, King Henry, at the instigation of De Montfort, resigned to Llewelyn ap Gruffydd all claim to the actual possessions of that prince, and gave up to him the Cantref of Ellesmere, the Lordship of Whittington, the Castles of Hawarden, Matilda, and Montgomery, with their respective territories, and he also ceded to Llewelyn, and his successors, the sovereignty of Wales, and the right to receive the homage of all its nobles, reserving only to himself a fine of 3000 merks, and to the English crown the homage of the Prince of Wales. At this time the jurors of Chirbury Hundred complained that the Prince Llewelyn occupied and held the whole country of Kerry and Kedewing, which belonged to the Honour of Montgomery, whereby the king suffered a yearly loss of £200.

On Aug. 5, 1265, the fatal Battle of Evesham was fought, when the Earl of Leicester was slain, and many Welshmen were massacred within and without the neighbouring abbey, or drowned in the Severn.

On the following Sept. 13, Pope Clement IV issued a Bull, commanding Llewelyn to restore all the castles he had taken, and to yield obedience to King Henry. This Bull was brought to England by the legate Ottoboni.[1]

Llewelyn at this time desired, by a durable peace, to secure the advantages which had been conceded to him in the king's name, and Prince Edward likewise was intent on leaving his country in a state of tranquillity, for he was resolved to join in the crusade. Robert Walerond was consequently sent, Feb. 21, 1267, in the king's name to Llewelyn, and empowered to conclude with him a truce for two years, preparatory to a lasting

[1] 1265. "Bulla directa Ottobono Legato, ut moneat principem Walliæ Llewelunum ad restituenda castra."—Rymer's *Fœdera*.

peace. In the following summer the king with his army arrived at Shrewsbury, and sent forward Ottoboni, the papal legate, together with Walerond and Geoffrey de Geneville, to settle the conditions of the proposed peace. On Sept. 25th the king issued from Shrewsbury a safe-conduct for Llewelyn to attend at the Ford of Montgomery, and do homage, the protection extending only to the 30th day of the same month. On Michaelmas-day King Henry in due state appeared at Montgomery, and Llewelyn met him there, attended by the principal men of his country.

The treaty bears the double date of Shrewsbury, Sept. 25, and Montgomery, Sept. 29, 1267. Robert de Walerond and John de la Lynde swore to its observance on the part of the king and of Prince Edward; Eineon ap Caradog and David ap Eineon did the like for the Prince of Wales. Llewelyn renounced all his victorious acquisitions, excepting only Brecon and Gwarthrynion. Burget, Cydewin, and Ceri were assigned to him subject to the condition respecting the law of Marches. The Prince of North Wales agreed to pay a fine of 25,000 merks by yearly instalments, subject to augmentation at a specified rate in the event of delay.

On Aug. 17, 1268, King Henry appointed several Commissioners to attend at Montgomery Ford, on Sept. 14th following, to hear and decide all questions relative to the Law of the Marches, according to the terms of the preceding treaty.

On May 21, 1269, a similar commission was appointed, in which Prince Edward and certain associates were empowered to attend on the 23rd at Montgomery Ford, to adjudicate similar causes.

On Oct. 13, 1270, the Prince of Wales, urged by some unrecorded acts of provocation, burned down the Earl of Gloucester's Castle at Caerphilly. The 3rd of November was consequently appointed to be the day for the commissioners to meet at Montgomery Ford in the king's name to investigate the charges made against

Llewelyn, and to adjudicate upon them after the custom of the Marches, the presence of the prince and earl being strictly enjoined.

If this meeting ever took place, it produced no good effect; for on June 1, 1271, the earl commenced the restoration of the castle, and had nearly completed it when Llewelyn announced that unless the earl made immediate compensation to him for certain injuries he would within three days again destroy Caerphilly. De Clare in alarm consigned the castle to the care of the Bishops of Worcester and of Lichfield and Coventry, to be held in the king's name, until the disputed points could be fully tried according to the treaty of 1267. Llewelyn raised the siege, and permitted this arrangement to take place on Nov. 2nd, 1271, the three prelates issuing an order for the cause to be tried at Montgomery Ford on July 8, 1272. When the day drew nigh, the trial was postponed, and again put off on the pretext that the king was going to the continent to do homage to the King of France, and therefore could not be present.

The last letter ever addressed in King Henry's name to Llewelyn acknowledged the arrival of communications conveyed by the Bishop of St. Asaph from that prince, complaining of breaches of the treaty committed by De Clare and De Bohun, and yet again postpones the long promised trial at Montgomery Ford to the next *quindisme* of Easter, March 18th.

King Henry died Nov. 16, 1272, and within a fortnight after his death the members of the regency summoned Llewelyn to present himself on Jan. 20th, 1273, at Montgomery Ford, to renew his allegiance by performing homage to certain Abbots specially authorised to receive it. The Abbots kept the appointment; but Llewelyn was absent, nor was he represented by deputies.

About the middle of the year 1273 the Prince of North Wales aroused the fears of Roger Sprenghose[1],

[1] Williams's *History of Wales*, p. 389.

Constable of Montgomery, who had lately succeeded John L'Estrange and Adam Fitz-Philip in that office, by beginning to erect a fortress and market-place in that immediate neighbourhood. The Prior of Wenlock was consequently ordered by the regency to deliver a letter of prohibition into Llewelyn's hands, and to receive his answer. The remonstrance proved effectual, and the works were abandoned.

Llewelyn was invited to attend the coronation of Edward I, which was fixed for April 1274, and promised ready compliance with the request that venison might be sent for the festival, which was, however, postponed through the delay of the king's return.

The Inquest taken in 1273, on the death of George de Cantilupe, is lost; but an old abstract thereof enumerates among the fees belonging to the Barony of Montgomery the Manor of Wittokeslawe, and a virgate of land in Moneton. In Easter Term, 1280, Milicent, sister of the said George, and widow of Eudo la Zouche, was suing various tenants of her late brother's barony for their services.

Commissioners were appointed by the regency to meet at Montgomery Ford on May 6, 1274, to try causes according to the existing treaty, and the Prince of North Wales, and the Viscounts of Worcestershire, Herefordshire, Shropshire, Staffordshire, and Gloucestershire, were directed to be present either in person or by deputy.

Llewelyn did not attend at the coronation of Edward I, Aug. 19, 1274, nor did he obey a subsequent summons to do homage at Canterbury, but he communicated to the Pope his sense of insecurity in travelling through disturbed districts, and the Pope admitted the force of his reasoning.

On Nov. 2 King Edward issued a summons to Llewelyn to meet him, Dec. 2, at Shrewsbury, and subsequently the Prince of North Wales was required to meet him at Chester, and take the long delayed oath of allegiance; but Llewelyn excused himself on the plea of

personal safety. King Edward wrote him an angry letter, requiring him to come to Westminster within three weeks after Michaelmas, and appointing him an escort of honourable men; but Llewelyn again failed in his attendance. Edward soon afterwards intercepted Eleanor, daughter of the late Earl of Leicester, and the plighted bride of Llewelyn, in her voyage from France to meet her husband.

Early in October 1276, Llewelyn wrote to King Edward, assuring him of his readiness to attend either at Montgomery or Oswestry to do homage, provided that the king would ensure his safety in going, staying, and returning; but Edward denounced him as a rebel, and summoned his military tenants to arms. The Archbishop pronounced his ban of excommunication against the Welsh prince, and Llewelyn, who had found a temporary refuge from attacks by sea and land within the rampart of his mountainous fortresses, solicited peace, which was granted to him by the treaty at Aber-Conway, on condition that he should pay a fine of £50,000 sterling, and 1000 merks yearly for the Isle of Anglesey. About this time King Edward gave to Sir Roger de Mortimer the Castles of Kerry, Cydewin, and Dolforwyn.

After the lapse of about four years the Welsh were again in arms. King Edward declared that he would receive nothing less than unconditional submission from princes and people. The eyes of two kingdoms were fixed on the exasperated rivals, who had repeatedly crossed one another's path in life. The smouldering fires of undying animosity were only to be quenched in the best blood of Gwynedd. Llewelyn fell pierced by the spear of Adam de Francton, one of Mortimer's knights, on the banks of the Irvon, near Builth, and the intrepid hero, who had once extended his realm into English soil, and striven to regulate England's policy, lay still in death. The dynasty of Gwynedd ceased to reign. Powys-land was to resign her name among the nations, and her prince was to sink to the

rank of an English baron. The glory of the massive fortresses, Montgomery, Dolforwyn, Carreghova, was on the wane. The knell of national Liberty was sounded amid universal regret—

> "For, high-souled Maid, what sorrow would it be
> That Mountain floods should thunder as before,
> And Ocean bellow from his rocky shore,
> And neither awful Voice be heard by thee!"—*Wordsworth.*

In 1610 Speed published a map of Montgomeryshire in his work, *The Theatre of the Empire of Great Britain, presenting an exact Geography, of the Kyngdomes of England, Scotland, and Ireland, and the Isles adjoining.* In the corner of that map is a plan of the Castle of Montgomery, and also of the town. This plan describes the castle as having on the south side four towers, on the west and north three towers respectively, including the corner towers. In the accompanying illustration this plan is reproduced.

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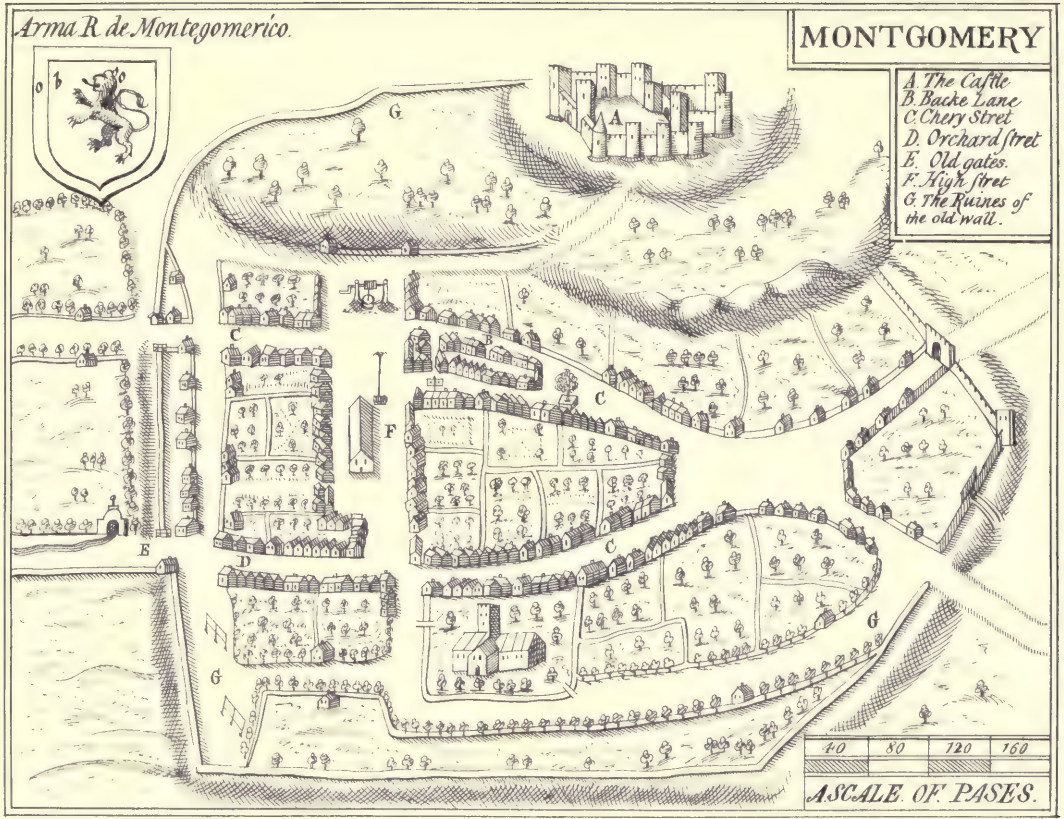
## Part III.

The Castle of Montgomery lost its prominence in border warfare, and Montgomery Ford was destined to forego its celebrity as the place of meeting for diplomatists in quest of peace. A long period of tranquillity ensued, ruffled only by the rumours of French invasion, the struggle of Glendower for Cambrian independence, and the terrible conflict of Charles I with his Parliament.

The Chatellany of Montgomery and the Seigneury of Chirbury were farmed for several years under Edward I by Bogo de Knovill at an annual rent of £40, most of which was spent on the defences of the town. In the account of 1282 this Constable of Montgomery Castle charges another kind of outlay, viz., "for holy Wauhan and his son David, and their two Welsh pages who had been captured by De Knovill, and imprisoned at




MONTGOMERY CASTLE & TOWN.
IN 1610.

Montgomery 106 days (from April 1 to July 15) at 6*d.* per day, 53 shillings, and in expenses of the said David during 128 days (July 15 to Nov. 20), at 2*d.* per day, 23 shillings."

Edward I granted to Bogo de Knovill a certain quantity of timber out of his forest of Corndon to defray the expenses of repairing the walls and ditches round the town and Castle of Montgomery.

The inventory of the property and contents of Montgomery Castle at the time of its being handed over by Bogo de Knovill to his successor, William de Leyburn, has already appeared in the *Cambrian Quarterly Magazine*, in the form of a letter from Sir Samuel R. Meyrick, and is well worthy of being inserted in our *Montgomeryshire Collections*:—

TO THE EDITORS.[1]

GENTLEMEN,—Some time ago I copied from one of the MSS. in the Cotton Library in the British Museum, marked C. 10, p. 154, a document connected with the History of Montgomery Castle, intending it for your highly valuable and well-edited magazine. Since then it has appeared in print from the pen of Mr. Nicolas; but as it was given with all its contractions and without any translation, I send it in this new form, in case you should be of opinion that it is worthy of a place in the *Cambrian Quarterly*. Mr. Nicolas has prefixed to his publication of it the following biographical notice of the two parties in the transaction:—"Bogo de Knoville was an eminent soldier, and served in most of the military expeditions during the reign of Edward I, and was summoned of Parliament.[2] As early as the 3rd of Edward I the Castle and Hundred of Montgomery was granted to him.[3] In the 15th of Edward I he was Constable of that castle[4], and he probably continued to fill the situation until the 29th year of that monarch's reign (the date of the present document), during the greater part of which he was engaged in the affairs of Wales. In the 18th of Edward I, being then the king's bailiff, he complained that Edmund de Mortimer had tried several men, who fled from the Liberties of Montgomery, for having killed some persons belonging to the Bishop of Hereford, in his Court of Wigmore, and executed

[1] *Cambrian Quarterly Magazine*, vol. iii, p. 133. [2] *Parl. Writs*, p. 539.
[3] *Rot. Orig.*, 3 Edward I, m. 3. [4] *Parl. Writs*, p. 539.

them, instead of remanding them to the king's jurisdiction in Montgomery. For this offence Mortimer was fined 100 marks; and it is a curious picture of the times, ordered to deliver to Knoville effigies of the criminals in their names, which effigies the bailiff was directed to hang up, as representatives of the offenders.[1] William de Leyburn was also a baron and a distinguished soldier, and in the *Siege of Carlaverock*,[2] he is described as a 'Vaillans homs sans mes et sans si (valiant man, not always saying but and if).'"

The document is an inventory of the contents of Montgomery Castle, on Bogo de Knoville resigning the same into the hands of William de Leyburn, in the year 1301 :—

Transcriptum Indenturæ inter Dominum W. de Leyburn recipientem et Dominum Bogonem de Knoville liberantem castrum Montis Gomerici. Memorandum quod die lunæ proximo post festum Sancti Lucæ Evangelistæ anno regni regis domini Edwardi XXIXo. Bogo de Knoville liberavit Domino Willelmo de Leyburn castrum de Monte Gomerici cum omnibus rebus in eodem continentibus, videlicet cum tribus personis de Scotia per Dominum Regem ibidem prius missis; liberavit etiam eidem XIII galeas primi valoris—XXVIII capellos ferri primi valoris; XX balistas lesas et X milia quadrellorum pro balistis unius pedis et I miliare quadrellorum pro balistis duorum pedum; III bandrellos pro balistis duorum pedum, et II viceas pro balistis extendendis. Item, liberavit eidem III balistas cornuas ad viceas integras, et unam lesam, et III balistas cornuas ad II pedes, et duas ad unum pedem de dono Domini Bogonis ad optimum principem. Item, XII targas et III scuta primi valoris, et unum incudem et I martellum et II suffletis primi valoris. Item, liberavit eidem III paria co-opertorum ferri, et II testeras et V loricas cum capite et V sine capite de veteri opere cum pluribus defectibus. Item, I mola ad manum sine hoper; I ollam æneam et I eratictam; XVI paria firgearum et III cathenas ad pontes; I habendum.

Item de ornamentis capellæ; liberavit eidem unam parem vestimentorum integram cum corporali; III manutegia debita et tertia partem unius antiphonalis et tertiam partem unius gradalis et unum coferem prædictis ornamentis imponendis et II crueti et unam pixidem et unam campanam pendentem in capella et IIIIor cistas cum co-operturis et III sine co-operturis et III dolia vacua.

The transcript of an indenture between Sir William de Leyburn on receiving, and Sir Bogo de Knoville on delivering up, the Castle of Montgomery :—

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[1] *Rot. Parl.*, i, p. 45. [2] An heraldic poem, re-edited by Mr. Nicolas.

Memorandum, that on the Monday immediately after the festival of St. Luke the Evangelist, in the 29th year of the reign of the King our Lord Edward, Bogo de Knoville delivered to Sir William de Leyburn, the Castle of Montgomery with all its contents, viz., with three persons from Scotland first sent thither by our lord the king. He delivered also to him thirteen helmets as good as new; 28 chapelles de fer[1], as good as new; 20 damaged cross-bows, and ten thousand quarrels[2] for cross-bows of one foot, and one . . . . . of quarrels for cross-bows of two feet[3]; three belts for cross-bows of two feet, and two moulinets for winding-up cross-bows. He also delivered to him three cross-bows of horn, with moulinets complete, and one damaged, and three cross-bows of horn for two feet, and two for one foot, the gift of Sir Bogo to the best of princes (Edward I). Also twelve targets[4] and three shields as good as new, and one anvil and one hammer, and two bellows as good as new. Also he delivered to him three pairs of housings of mail, and two testieres[5], and five hauberks with hoods and five without hoods, of old work, very full of defects. Also, one handmill without a hopper, one brazen mortar and one pestle; sixteen pairs of . . . . . and three chains for drawbridges, one to be had.[6]

Also, of the ornaments of the chapel he delivered to him one entire pair of vestments, with a corporale, three gloves wanting, and the third part of one antiphonal, and the third part of one gradale, and one coffer to hold the aforesaid ornaments, and two cruets, and one pix[7], and one bell suspended in the chapel, and four chests with covers, and three without covers, and three empty casks.

I remain, Gentlemen, respectfully yours,

SAMUEL R. MEYRICK.

Goodrich Court, in the Marches of Wales,
January 18th, 1831.

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[1] Conical iron skull-caps.

[2] The arrows for the cross-bow, so called because their heads were quarré, square.

[3] This probably refers to the length of quarrel required.

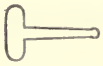
[4] The target, as well as the buckler, was round, yet differed, not only by being larger, but generally put on the arm instead of being held in the hand.

[5] Covering for the horse's head and neck.

[6] From this it seems the castle had two drawbridges, and such the earthworks still indicate.

[7] To hold the consecrated wafer.

NOTE.—Numerous vestiges of ancient weapons, such as broken swords, arrow-heads, cannon-balls, etc., have, from time to time, been found among the ruins and in the vicinity of Montgomery Castle; but curious relics of a different nature have also been obtained. About six-and-twenty years ago part of the ruined walls gave way, and a labouring man discovered among the disjointed masonry seven old silver instruments. The handles were about the size of modern dessert spoons, and their entire shape very similar to the subjoined figure.



The labourer, influenced by an absurd idea that Earl Powis would seize them, kept the discovery very secret, and when a travelling dealer in jewellery passed through the town, he sold them to him, doubtless for much less than their value.

A few years afterwards we gave from recollection, as well as we could, a description of these curious instruments to the late Rev. John Brickdale Blakeway of Shrewsbury, a gentleman possessing extensive antiquarian knowledge. He was of opinion that they were used in the Catholic ceremony of unction. Ornaments in very high relief covered their surfaces, and some remains of gilt plate or wash were still discernible.—EDITORS *Cambrian Quarterly*.

We meet with a confirmatory reference in *Harleian MSS.*, Cott. Vitellius cx, and fol. 154:—"W. de Leyburn commissio et indentorum inter eundem, et Hugonem de Knoville de custodia Castri Montisgomerie", on vellum.

And in the same fo., 155, there is a "Petition to Edward I touching the privileges, repairs, etc., required for the town of Montgomery, with two other scrolls of notes written in French on Vellum," and in *Ayscough*, 4485, Article 6th is concerning the Executorship of William Leybourne, who farmed the Castle of Montgomery with the Honour, 5 Edward II.

We are also in possession of a curious paragraph from the *Historical Documents of Scotland*, vol. ii, p. 56, in which allusion is made to three Scottish prisoners immured within the walls of Montgomery Castle, June 4,

1296. Probably this castle was selected on account of its great strength and distance from Scotland, and the prisoners were apparently Scotchmen of rank and bravery, who were opposed to the reign of John Baliol.

1296. June 4.—Allowance made to Scotch prisoners in the Castle of Montgomery, from the *Memoranda Rolls* (Treasurers), 24 Edward I, m 69 dorso.

Præcepta facta Rudulfi de Saerle, Vice-Comitis Salopiæ et Staffordiæ. Redditum ad saccarium in crastino sancti Michaelis, anno xxiiij finiente. Et viii libris xvij solidis, quibus liberavit vinctos, Ricardo le Mereschal Michaeli le Barber, Roberto de Middletone, et Johanni de Kew, Armigeris, Prisonibus inimicis regis in castro de Monte Gomeri commorantibus, et duobus custodibus eorum pro vadibus suis a iiij die Junii anno xxiij usque diem Sabbati in festo sancti Michaelis anno eodem, utroque die computato, sc. per cxiij dies viz per diem iij per breve regis.

Vol. i, p. 205.—Owayno de Monte Gomeri misso ad vicecomites Cestriæ et Gloucestriæ pro eodem.

Owen was a recipient of wheat and oats.

The Scottish prisoners appear to have been detained at Montgomery Castle 113 days; their expenses amounted to £8 17*s.*, and Owen of Montgomery Castle was sent to the Sheriffs of Chester and Gloucester for payment.

On Mynydd, or Cefn Digoll, five miles from Montgomery, was fought, in 1294, a fierce battle between Madoc, a relative of Llewelyn ap Gruffydd, and the Lords Marchers, which terminated his formidable insurrection.

The jurors of the Hundred of Chirbury found at the Assizes, 20 Edward I (1292), that Hugh de Woderton held "decem mercatas terræ in villa de Woderton in capite", and that John, his son, was in ward to Bogo de Knovill, and made his claim to be Constable of the Castle of Montgomery. Bogo de Knovill, who held both the Castle of Montgomery and the Hundred of Chirbury, "qui vocat inde ad warrantium dominum regem", referred the claim to Parliament, where it was disallowed. (Dukes' *Antiquities of Shropshire.*)

In 1324 Hugh de Audeley died seized of the Manor of Chirbury, which, with the Hundred, belonged to the Castle of Montgomery, and was the inheritance of the Mortimers.

In the minority of Edward III (1382), Sir Roger Mortimer was created Earl of March, in the Marches of Wales; but two years afterwards he was accused before Parliament of various offences, one of which was soliciting and obtaining exorbitant grants of the royal demesnes, among which was probably recorded Montgomery Castle. The Parliament condemned him without trial, or hearing his answer, or examining a witness, and he was hanged on a gibbet at the Elmes, in the neighbourhood of London, Nov. 29, 1330; but this sentence was about twenty years after reversed by Parliament in favour of Mortimer's son, and the reason assigned was the illegal manner of proceeding. In 1356, the Castle of Montgomery together with the Hundred of Chirbury, in which it was then regarded as being comprised, is mentioned in an inquisition obtained for the reversal of the attainder against him, as forming part of the possessions of Roger Mortimer, Earl of March, at the time of his death.

In 29 Edward III (1355)[1] Roger, Earl of March, brought a writ of right against Edward, Prince of Wales, for the seizin of the Castle of Montgomery and of the Hundred of Chirbury, by virtue of an Act of Parliament for restoring him to his honours and estate. And the 31st Edward III (1357)[2], "recitato statuto de restitutione Rogerus de Mortimer recuperat seisinam de 70 acrīs terræ, 16 acrīs prati, versus Nicolaum de Wynnesberie, qui per ballivos hundredi de Chirbury summonitus non venit; ideo comes habeat restitutionem." But to put all matters touching the right of this hundred out of dispute, 33 Edward III, Roger de Mortimer

[1] See *Ayscough*, 4449, fo. 139. William Ford, a Baron of the Exchequer, received a pension of £16 13*s.* 4*d.* annually, being the fee-farm paid by Roger de Mortimer, Earl of March, for the Hundred of Chirbury and lands of Montgomery.

[2] Dukes' *Antiquities of Shropshire.*

had a grant in fee simple of the Hundred of Chirbury as annexed to the Castle of Montgomery.

In 1337 France actually made preparations for the invasion of England, and Edward III ordered the castles[1] of North and South Wales to be put in order, so as to be ready to repel the French invaders wherever they might land, and the Castle of Montgomery, which had long been the scene of unruffled tranquillity, again resounded with the din of military preparation.

In an *inquisitio post mortem* 16 Edward III (1343), William Fitz-Waryn is described as Custos de Montgomerie.

Edward III made a grant of a certain quantity of timber[2] for the repairs which were needed in the castle and town walls of Montgomery, and a toll was ordered to be taken for seven years on certain articles exposed for sale at the market, among which squirrel skins are enumerated.

During the reign of Richard II, from 1377 to 1399, Montgomery Castle remained in the peaceful possession of the Earls of March ; but it was again the object of political interest when

> "York and Lancaster
> Divided in their dire division"[3]

contended for supremacy.

As Owen Glendower committed devastations promiscuously on all the English near the borders of Wales, he devastated the estates of the Earl of March ; and Sir Edmund Mortimer, uncle to that nobleman, who, in right of his mother Philippa, daughter of Lionel, Duke of Clarence, was lineal heir to the throne of England, led out the retainers of the family and gave battle to the Welsh chieftain, but was defeated and taken prisoner ; and at the same time the Earl himself, who had been allowed to retire to the Castle of Wigmore, fell into

[1] *Edward III and his Times*, by R. Longman.
[2] Lewis's *Topographical Dictionary of Wales.*
[3] *Shakespeare's Rich. III*, Act. v, Sc. iv.

Glendower's hands, and was carried by him into Wales. Henry IV dreaded and hated all the family of March, and though the young earl's sister, Elizabeth, had married Hotspur, the heir of the Earl of Northumberland, Henry IV was opposed to the Percies treating for his ransom with Glendower.

The Percies entered into a correspondence with the Welch chieftain, and charged Henry with usurping the title of the House of Mortimer. Glendower wished for a tripartite division of the kingdom of England, and for an assignment

> "All westward Wales, beyond the Severn shore,
> And all the fertile land within that bound
> To Owen Glendower."[1]

This conspiracy was crushed at the battle of Shrewsbury, 1403.

Powysland suffered severely from the predatory incursions of Glendower, for he sacked the town of Montgomery, burned the suburbs of Welshpool, and ravaged many estates of persons of influence hostile to his pretensions.

Meredith ap Moel Adda is to be named among the High Constables of Montgomery Castle. (*Lewys Dwnn*, vol. i, p. 315.) He married a grand-daughter of Sir Roger de Mortimer, and appears to have been Steward of the Lordships of Kerry, Kedewen, Arwystli, and Ceveilioch. Sir Edmund de Mortimer rewarded him for his services by a charter dated June 3, 1416. (See *Mont. Coll.* vol. x, p. 60.)

Anne, sister of Edmund Mortimer, Earl of March, married Richard, Earl of Cambridge, who was put to death by Henry V in 1415 ; but his countess did not fail to transmit the hopes and pretensions of her family to her son Richard, Duke of York, who, on the death of his uncle Edmund, fifth Earl of March, 1434, succeeded to the Mortimer baronies and estates, and resided as Constable of Montgomery Castle within

[1] *Shakespeare's Henry IV*, Part i, Act 3.

its walls in 1446 and 1447. This circumstance is evident from the testimony of charters still extant. Richard, Duke of York, is shewn by an inspeximus of two charters granted 31 Aug., 25 Henry VI, by the Duke to the towns of Kerry and Kedewen, "Dat. apud Castrum n'om de Montgomer. 'ult° die Augusti Anno Regni Rs Henrici sexti post conquestum Angliæ vicesimo quinto", to have resided in the Castle of Montgomery in 1446-1447. (*Mont. Coll.*, vol. ii, p. 388.)

In Montgomery church are two military effigies of members of the powerful family of Mortimer. The armorial insignia displayed on the *jupon* of the earlier effigy are unquestionably those of the Earls of March, and probably date as far back as 1400. About the neck of the later effigy is the Yorkist collar of suns and roses, suspending the white lion of the House of March, and suggests a date of about 1460 or 1470. (*Mont. Coll.*, vol. iv, pp. 207 and 435, and xxviii.)

When the revenues of Richard, Duke of York, in the reign of Henry VI, about 1460, were confiscated, and passed into the hands of the king, the Stewardship of the Castle of Montgomery and the Hundred of Chirbury was given to John Sutton, Lord Dudley, for the term of his life.

The inhabitants of Powysland observed with regret the temporary reverses of the noble House of York, whose influence had extended to the possessions of their chief castle, Kerry, and Cedewen, and they rejoiced at the revolution of the wheel of fortune when the White Rose triumphed over the Red, and the descendant of the Cambrian Princess Gladys occupied the English throne.

King Edward IV, in the 17th year of his reign (1477-8), renewed the long connection that had existed in his family with the Hundred of Chirbury and the Castle of Montgomery, by granting the Hundred of Chirbury, with the nominal charge of the castle, to his eldest son, Edward Prince of Wales. A faithful servant of this monarch was Meredith ap Rees, Esquire of the

body and High Constable of Montgomery Castle under the successive sovereigns Edward IV, Edward V, Richard III, and Henry VII, and Hereditary Steward of the crown lordships in Powysland.[1]

In the 19th Henry VII (1537-8), Sir Charles Somerset, Knight, Lord Herbert, in right of his wife, Elizabeth Herbert, daughter and sole heir of William, Earl of Huntingdon, was made Governor of Montgomery Castle.

On the 18th May, 1 Henry VIII (1509-10)[2], Sir Charles Somerset, the king's chamberlain, had a grant of the Stewardship of the Manors and Lordships of Montgomery, Kerry, Kedewen, and the members of the same, and the office of Constable of Montgomery Castle in the Marches of Wales.

On the 4th of June, 7 Henry VIII (1516), the same Charles Somerset, Earl of Worcester, had the appointment of Chancellor and Chief Forester, with the appointment of officers in the Lordships of Montgomery, Kerry, and Kedewen, and in 10 Henry VIII there was a grant of the reversion of the same to his son by Elizabeth Herbert, Henry Somerset, Lord Herbert.

In the 19th of Henry VIII (1527-8), Owen Henthman, probably one of the king's pages, had a grant of the office of Seneschal, or Steward of Montgomery Castle, and all profits and revenues arising from the Lordships of Montgomery, Kerry, and Kedewen, part of the forfeited possessions of the House of York and Earls of March.

We gather from an entry in the Ministers' Acts of the 32-33rd Henry VIII (1541), that Sir Richard Herbert, who had been Gentleman Usher of the Privy Chamber to King Henry VIII, and knighted on the occasion of his accession, and subsequently Governor of Aberystwith Castle, had been made receiver of Mont-

[1] *Montgomeryshire Collections*, vol. iii, p. 355.

[2] John Leland, who flourished in the reign of Henry VIII, seems to indicate that Montgomery Castle was repaired and enlarged in his time.

gomery *cum membris*, or its appanages and dependencies, in the 26th and 27th years of that king. Sir Richard was second son of Sir Richard Herbert of Colebrook, Monmouthshire, brother of William, Earl of Pembroke.

In 27 Henry VIII (1535), Bishop Lee, Lord President of Wales, in a letter dated from Ludlowe to Cromwell, Dec. 26th, speaking of the poor supply of stores in the Castle, says, "There be also in Sir Richard Herbert's custodye two hundred harnesse lying roting, and he being now sicke", etc. (Wright's *Ludlow*, p. 381.)

Lord Herbert of Chirbury in his autobiography writes, "My great grandfather, Sir Richard Herbert, was Steward, in the time of King Henry VIII, of the Lordships and Marches of North Wales, East Wales, and Cardiganshire, and had power in a martial law to execute offenders : in the using thereof he was so just that he acquired to himself a singular reputation, as may appear upon the records of that time, kept in the Paper Chamber at Whitehall : of him I can say little more than that he likewise was a great suppressor of rebels, thieves, and outlaws, and that he was just and conscionable ; for if a false or cruel person had that power committed to his hands, he would have raised a great fortune out of it, whereof he left little, save what his father gave unto him."

Edmund Middleton of Middleton, in the parish of Chirbury, J.P. for Montgomeryshire, was Governor of Montgomery Castle, 32 Henry VIII (1541), probably owing to the minority of the fifth son of Sir Richard Herbert and his successor in that office, John Herbert, styled by Lewys Dwnn, of Kemmes, Sheriff of the county in 1559 and 1575. In the year 1545, 35-36 Henry VIII, John Herbert farmed Montgomery Castle under the crown.

There exists at Powis Castle, dated 16 Feb., 33 Henry VIII (1542), a lease of the demesne lands of the Castle of Montgomery to John Herbert for twenty-one years, comprising parcel of the late Earl of March, and those lately in the possession of Sir Richard Herbert.

We find the following reference to him (*Mont. Coll.*, vol. ii,[1] 191), "Mountgom'i Castrum. Compus Johi's Herbt. ffirmarii ib'm" (*Ex. Roll*, No 33, Min. Accts., 35-36 Henry VIII)", where we also find an allusion to his elder brother Edward, the fourth son of his father, but eldest son by the second marriage, receiving an assignment from him of the latter's tenure of Montgomery. "Montgom'i Castrum. Compus Edri Harbert per assignat. Joh'is Herbert ffirmarii ib'm", etc. (*Ex. Roll*, 83 Min. Accts., 1-2 Edward VI).

We may hazard a conjecture respecting the cause of the resignation of the Stewardship of Montgomery Castle by John Herbert. On the 12th September, 33 Henry VIII, 1541, Richard Herbert, doubtless the elder half-brother of John Herbert, was Seneschal of Powys. When John Herbert assigned his interest in Montgomery Castle, in 1548, he may then have succeeded his elder half-brother, as Steward of Powys.

In the 7th Edward VI[1] (1553) Edward Herbert received from Sir William Herbert, Earl of Pembroke, the grant of the Hundred of Chirbury for himself and his heirs, and probably the possession of Montgomery Castle was associated with this boon, for fiefs frequently become hereditary in families. The proprietorship, however, seems to have been accompanied by some restrictions, for the consent of the crown appears to have been required previous to the sale of any portion of the property in the Hundred of Chirbury on different occasions. In the same year he was elected M.P. for the County of Montgomery. Edward Herbert entered into the lists of foreign warfare, and as captain of the Welsh contingent of 500 men, under the leadership of his kinsman, the Earl of Pembroke, bore away distinguished trophies from the glorious field of St. Quentin. He was Sheriff of Montgomeryshire in 1557 and 1568, and Lewys Dwnn speaks of him, as Esquire of the body of Queen Elizabeth, Captain-General over 500 men at St. Quen-

[1] *Montgomeryshire Collections*, vol. iii, p. 360.

tin, Exeter, and Cornwall, Lord of Chirbury, one of the Justices of the Quorum for Montgomeryshire, and Constable of Montgomery Castle. In 1581 (23 Eliz.) the Queen gave leave to Edward Herbert to sell three messuages in Chirbury to Francis Newport and the heirs of Richard Herbert and Magdalene Newport. In his old age (1589) he removed from Montgomery Castle to a large low house, Lymore, or Blackhall, where he dispensed sumptuous hospitality. It was an ordinary saying in the country at that time when they saw any fowl rise, "Fly where thou wilt, thou wilt light at Blackhall." He married Elizabeth, daughter of Matthew Price, Esq., of Newtown, Sheriff, 1548. Three of their sons became ancestors of peers, He died 1592, aged fourscore years.

His eldest son, Richard Herbert, is spoken of in the autobiography of his son, the first Lord Herbert of Chirbury, as "blackhaired and bearded, of a manly or somewhat stern look, but withal very handsome, and well-compact in his limbs, and of a great courage." And Isaac Walton refers to Montgomery Castle, his customary residence, "as being at that time a place of some state and strength, and as being successively happy in the family of the Herberts, who long possessed it; and with a plentiful estate, and hearts as liberal to their poor neighbours; a family that had been blest with men of remarkable wisdom, and with a willingness to serve their country, and indeed to do good to all mankind, for which they were eminent." He married Magdalene, daughter of Sir Richard Newport, of High Ercall, the largest landed proprietor in Shropshire of his time. His tenure of the family estates was but little more than four years.

His son, George, was born at Montgomery Castle, April 3rd, 1593, and was pre-eminent for his learning, piety, and poetry. Within the walls of the Castle he delighted to evoke the wondrous melody of the harp, which he accompanied with his voice and lays. Influenced by pleasing reminiscences of his early years, and

attached to the noble race from which he sprang, he bequeathed his choice library to future generations of Herberts in their ancestral hall.

Richard Herbert was succeeded by his distinguished son, Edward, born 1581, who was made a Knight of the Bath at the Coronation of James I, 1603, and created a Baron of Ireland, 1625, and an English peer by the title of Lord Herbert of Chirbury on May 7, 1629. The title of "Lord Herbert of Chirbury" was fitly chosen in connection with the Seigneury of Chirbury and its long association with the Constableship of Montgomery Castle. At the age of fifteen he married his kinswoman Mary, daughter and heir of Sir William Herbert of St. Julian's. When he was about the age of eighteen his mother took a house in London, between which place and Montgomery Castle he passed his time till he came to the age of one-and-twenty. He was distinguished as a diplomatist, soldier, and historian.

We now come to a temporary interruption of the long connexion of the Montgomeryshire Herberts with the possession of Montgomery Castle, and a severance of the Seigneury of Chirbury from the Constableship of the fortress. In the language of Camden on Montgomeryshire:—"This county hath dignified no earl with its name and title till very lately, anno 1605, King James the First created, at Greenwich, Philip Herbert, a younger son of Henry, second Earl of Pembroke, by Mary Sidney, at one and the same time Baron Herbert of Shurland (of the Isle of Sheppey, co. Kent), and Earl of Montgomery, as a particular mark of his favour, and for the great hope he had conceived of his virtuous qualifications. Which Philip also being Earl of Pembroke by the death of his brother without issue, April 10, 1630, the same person ever since has enjoyed the titles of Pembroke and Montgomery."

King James raised the above-named Philip Herbert to the peerage May 4, 1605, and on 9th Feb., 3 James, 1606-7, gave him a grant of Montgomery Castle. Three

documents relative to this act of royal favour are still extant at Powis Castle.

The first is the Original Grant of the Castle under the Great Seal to the Earl of Montgomery, and the date appears to be 9th Feb., 3 James I, 1606-7.

The second document is the licence of alienation, also under the Great Seal, by the Earl of Montgomery to Sir Edward Herbert, dated 11 July, 11 James.

The third document is the consequent alienation from Philip, Earl of Montgomery to Sir Edward Herbert for the consideration of £500, and the date is inscribed 12th July, 11 James (1613).

The arms of Philip, first Earl of Montgomery, were party per pale *azure* and *gules*, three lions rampant *argent*.

It is somewhat strange, that while Lord Herbert of Chirbury in his autobiography alludes to his passing his time between his mother's house in London and Montgomery Castle from the age of eighteen to twenty-one, and relates his pecuniary arrangements with his brothers and sisters, he never refers to the grant of the Castle by King James to the Earl of Montgomery, or to the payment of £500 for the recovery of it. Probably after this compact the proprietorship of the Castle was more absolutely and unequivocally in his hands than before, for when in the lifetime of his son in 1649 the Parliament of the Commonwealth required its demolition, they awarded to Richard, Lord Herbert of Chirbury, some recompense, though it was inadequate to its value.

In 1616 King James I granted to Sir William Herbert, subsequently Lord Powis, as Steward of the Crown, the Manors of Kerry and Kedewen, and the Borough and Castle of Montgomery. We may infer that this arrangement was temporary and dictated by the long and frequent absences of Sir Edward Herbert, K.B., on the continent.

Sir Edward resumed the charge of Montgomery Castle; but the ancestral post was fated to be one neither of ease nor credit to him.

We ascertain from Dukes' *Antiquities of Shropshire*, that in 3 Charles I (1628), the king gave leave to Sir Edward Herbert, Knight, to alienate the Hundred of Chirbury to William Neye and Thomas Gardener, Esqrs.

In 1639[1] Mr. Thomas Johnson, better known as the learned editor and emendator of Gerarde's *Herbal*, undertook, with companions, the first professedly botanical tour in Wales. From Machynlleth the travellers went through Montgomeryshire, and at Montgomery Castle were hospitably received and entertained by the illustrious Lord Herbert of Chirbury. In the neighbourhood, inter Dudson (Dudeston) et Guarthelow, they gathered *Solidaginem etiam Saracenicam*, one of our rarest British plants.

In the ill-fated conflict of Civil War Lord Herbert tarnished his gallantry as a soldier, and his loyalty as a subject. His fidelity had been suspected before he exhibited disingenuousness, and betrayed his trust at a critical season. In 1644[2] the strong Castle of Montgomery was said to be in jeopardy through the lukewarmness or wavering affection of its owner, Lord Herbert of Chirbury. Prince Rupert requested that eccentric nobleman's attendance at Shrewsbury, but he excused himself with the following brief note :—

May it Please your Most Excellent Highness.—I shall humbly crave to tell your Highness that though I have the ambition to kiss your most valorous and princely hands, yet because I am newly-entered into a course of physic, I do humbly desire to be excused for the present, beseeching your Highness, nevertheless to hold me in your former good opinion and favour, since I am, your Highness's most humble and obedient servant, E. Herbert.

But ere long his lordship threw off his disguise and surrendered the Castle to the Parliamentary forces under the command of Sir Thomas Middleton, and was

[1] *Montgomeryshire Sheriffs*, by the Rev. W. V. Lloyd, p. 407.

[2] *Prince Rupert and the Cavaliers*, by Eliot Warburton.

entrusted in turn with the command of the Republican garrison.

The following paragraph from the *History of Shrewsbury* deserves notice :—

"In September 1644, the Royalists sustained another reverse. Montgomery Castle had been held for the Parliament, and the king's forces were besieging it: but on the 28th Sir John Meldrum, a Scot, with Sir William Brereton and Sir Thomas Myddleton, succeeded in relieving it and in taking 37 barrels of provision, 12 of brimstone, and a great deal of match, which was coming from Bristol for the relief of Shrewsbury and other places. Hence this town is described as being at the last gasp, of which the Scot announced to the Lords and others of the Committee of Safety for both kingdoms, that he should shortly make a trial, but in his postscript added, that having since had intelligence of a body of horse and Colonel Hunk's regiment of foot being marched thither, he has altered his resolutions touching Shrewsbury, to which at the best", he adds, "I had no other inducement but the hope of a party within the town, and the scarcity of soldiers there."

Montgomery Castle, however, was destined to be no more a stronghold of the Stuart cause. A weak garrison lingered within it, ill supplied with ammunition and provisions, while two hostile armies without confronted one another for the possession of it. A general engagement became inevitable. The Royalists, to the number of five thousand men, were posted on the hill above the Castle, and the Parliamentarians, to the number of three thousand, were drawn up in the plain below: the former, descending the hill, commenced the attack, and for some time gained considerable advantage; but the Parliamentarian soldiers, led on by some of the ablest of their generals, and urged by the necessity of throwing succours into this important fortress, rallied, and, after many desperate efforts, succeeded in reversing the fortunes of the day, and after a severe and sanguinary struggle obtained a decisive victory. The Royalists were pursued towards Shrewsbury. More than five hundred men were killed in the battle

and the pursuit, and fourteen hundred were taken prisoners.

We meet, amongst many manuscripts in the Powis Castle Office, with the original of a petition on the part of the inhabitants of Montgomery to the Parliament for indemnification for their expenses and losses in the Civil War :—

"To the Right Honourable the Committee Appointed for North Wales.

"The humble Petition of the Inhabitants of the Towne of Montgomery :—

"They humble show that they are behinde for quarteringe of souldiers in the said Towne upon just account taken the 4th of November last the sum of £254 16*s.*, which the Committee at the Castle promised diverse times to satisfye.

"They shewe further, that diverse cattle and other provisions, to the value of £60, were taken for the provision of the Castle of Montgomery during the siege, of other of the inhabitants, which is yett unsatisfyed.

"Therefore in regarde to these great plunderings and sufferings they had by the King's side for theire true affection to the Parliament, they humbly desire your Honours' consideration, and that you will be pleased to assigne the contributions of two hundreds within the county for a certaine time to pay it, or so much of the arrears of contribution within the said county that is behinde. And your Petitioners will pray for your Hynours, etc."

The reply endorsed is as follows, and autograph signatures are attached :—

"This petition is referred unto Lloyd Piers, Esq., and the rest of the Committee for the County of Montgomery, to cast upp what the Quartering of the souldiers in the Towne of Montgomery doe amount unto, and what had been received by him for ye same, and to certifie the same to this Committee, whereupon such order shall bee taken for the petitioners' reliefe as shall be agreeable to justice.

"Ruthin, 18 Aug., 1646. Wm. Myddleton. Thos. Mytton. Jo. Jones Rog. Hope. Richard Price. Sim. Thelwall."

Edward, the first Lord Herbert of Chirbury, died Aug. 20, 1648, and was succeeded in his honours and

estates by his eldest son Richard, the last High Constable of Montgomery Castle, a cavalier without fear and without reproach, who had been a colonel in the service of King Charles I, and had raised at his own charge a full regiment of foot and a troop of horse. The defection of the father from the royal cause had not shaken for a moment the devoted loyalty of the son, or diminished the confidence and attachment which his royal master entertained towards him.

When the Parliament had become all-powerful in the kingdom, and driven for a season from the field the champions of the monarchy, Richard, Lord Herbert, was permitted to compound for his estate, and paid a large fine, and on June 16, 1649, the demolition of Montgomery Castle was required by order of Government. The noble-hearted proprietor preferred its destruction, painful as was the alternative, to its occupation by the Republicans, and was allowed to sell the old materials, which yielded, however, but little more than the expense incurred in pulling down the fine old structure. The account of wages paid to labourers engaged in dismantling the Castle was long preserved at Powis Castle.

The Constable's occupation was gone. The baton of office was in disuse ; but the Seigneury of Chirbury, and the Barony of the Herberts of Chirbury, after a short separation, have been linked together for about one hundred and forty years. They were united in Richard, the second Lord Herbert of Chirbury, and in his two sons, after the demolition of Montgomery Castle, and were subsequently re-united in the person of Henry Arthur, Dec. 21, 1743, Lord Herbert of Chirbury, a descendant of Richard, second Lord Herbert of Chirbury, through his daughter Florence, wife of Richard Herbert, Esq., of Oakley Park, near Ludlow. Chirbury in its Seigneury and Barony is still identified with the chief appanages of the House of Powis.

Honest Isaac Walton touchingly expressed the feelings of thousands when he lamented the cause of the

overthrow of this venerable stronghold and the severe losses and accumulated misfortunes of its owner.

"Alas!" said he, "the family did in the rebellion against Charles I suffer extremely in their estates, and the heirs of this family saw it laid with that earth which was too good to bury those wretches who were the cause of it. By the rebels was destroyed a choice library, which Mr. George Herbert had fastened with chains in a fit room in Montgomery Castle, being by him dedicated to the succeeding Herberts who should become the owners of it." Richard, Lord Herbert, married Mary, daughter of John Egerton, first Earl of Bridgewater, by whom he had a numerous family. He died May 13, 1655, and was buried in the chancel of the parish church of Montgomery.

Edward, the third Lord Herbert of Chirbury, appears to have continued the work of destruction of the old Castle, and to have built in its neighbourhood Lymore, as the family seat of the Herberts.

The destruction of this time-honoured Castle deserves to be registered among the melancholy associations interwoven with the annals of the Commonwealth. It was the stronghold of the capital town, Montgomery, which lay under its shadow; and a chief ornament of the county, where its lofty battlements arrested the admiring eye of the gazer, and was once an envied prize for contending armies in the border warfare. But the massive towers, which testified of a "past antiquity", and had withstood for four centuries "the battle and the breeze", were doomed to desolation in a season of tranquillity, when the blasts of war had ceased to roar. The musings of the statesman are ended within its precincts, the song of the bard is silent, and the light step in the dance has ceased to move.

"Relic of kings, wreck of forgotten wars,
To winds abandoned and the prying stars."— *Wordsworth.*

The scanty ruins, however, symbolise with the lost nationality of Powysland and the departed age of chivalry.

"The unimaginable touch of time" is discernible in the institutions of kingdoms and the majestic piles of human handiwork. But nature retains her unbroken charm of loveliness over hill and dale, rock and river, as though the stillness of the landscape had never been disturbed by the tumult of "shrill-throated war", and the green sward never been stained by the mingled streams of Cymric and English blood.

Montgomery Castle only survives in the recollections of the past. Around its venerated site, as in a theatre, the warlike sons of Cambria nobly performed their part with a spirit of bravery and fortitude which the love of Freedom only could inspire.

> "They had, what burning patriots feel,
> The stern exaltedness of zeal;
> Profuse of blood, untired in toil,
> When battling on their parent soil."—*Byron.*

Our times have fallen on an age of peace; and the active spirits, which once followed no profession but war, seek for occupation in the arts of peace, and their country is as much benefited by the one, as it formerly suffered by the other. Nevertheless, amid the privileges of the era in which we live, we may be pardoned in cherishing feelings of regret at the remembrance of ages of heroism, when Cambria employed at the stretch its several resources—time, energy, stratagem, skill, treasure, and blood, in the sacred cause of Liberty. "The moving accidents by field and flood" will never be obliterated from the memory of the patriot. The names of Cadwgan ap Bleddyn, Llewelyn ap Gruffydd, and Glendower, are worthy of being remembered for their valour among the "mighty dead", and of being classified as champions of liberty with

> "The patriot Tell, the Bruce of Bannockburn."

Montgomery Castle lingers amid the hallowed associations of Cymric adventure which vibrate in our hearts. The fortress, once the scene of so many fierce contests, stood on a steep projecting eminence on the north side of the town. The remains consist of the fragment of a tower and some portion of the walls.

Between the buildings and the precipitous side of the hill above the town is a level space, probably used as a parade-ground for the garrison. The Castle was defended by four ditches cut in the solid rock, and crossed by drawbridges. The town itself was also defended by walls, flanked by towers, and secured by four gates; but of these defences only a few fragments remain. At the foot of the Castle Hill are traces of a small fort, conjectured to be the relics of a previous Norman Castle, and on a neighbouring hill, intersected in the only accessible part by deep ditches, are the remains of an extensive British camp, although by some strange casualty it is called Fridd Baldwin. We subjoin an extract from the *Oswestry Advertiser*, June 3rd, 1868 :—

"On the summit of a wooded hill Fridd Baldwin is situated. With regard to its history it is, on the one hand, alleged that burnt bricks and traces of former walls have been found on excavating within the limits of the entrenchment; but on the other hand, Fridd Baldwin has every character of an ancient British camp; without any appearance of more recent modifications. It is a magnificent specimen of the military engineering tactics of the early inhabitants of the country. The encampment is of great size, and pear-shaped, with the narrow end pointing towards the N.N.E. On the eastern side two deep trenches and corresponding earthworks guard the rather steep slope towards the present castle, and a yet higher British post on the hill immediately above the upper portion of the town. These are continued entirely around the position; but are strengthened on the declivity towards the Severn by an additional rampart from end to end. The entrance is towards the south, at the broader end of the pear-shaped enclosure. It is here the great skill in defending the position has been most displayed. The approach at this part is much easier than elsewhere, and is protected, in addition to the double line surrounding the whole, by two lofty barriers formed of earth and stones, thrown up between to a height of about twenty feet upon each side of the way. It could thus be guarded on either hand by bodies of men posted upon, and between, four strong entrenchments. There is no sign of any stone or other erection having existed.

"Eastward from the Fridd, and somewhat lower, upon a projecting rock of greenstone, presenting a long steep side

towards the town below, are situated the ruins of the later castle. These are not now of great extent, but appearing as they do from the road by which Montgomery is approached, at the top of a perpendicular precipice, they present a singularly picturesque and imposing appearance, and mark the judgment which dictated the choice of the position for the erection of a powerful fortress.

"The remains are so incomplete that it is almost impossible to gain any understanding of the plan of the original edifice. The principal rooms, occupied by the Lord of the Castle, were doubtless at the northern end, immediately above the tremendous rock, at the foot of which the road to Caerhowel and the station now proceeds. Some lofty walls, beautiful at present, not only with their own time-worn grey, but with the rich yellow blossoms of the wallflower, are standing there. The lower portion of some of the fortifications, which faced the town, also remains, stretching between the bases of two towers, and manifesting great strength. On the portion of the adjoining land and rock, where it was possible to do so, the Castle was guarded by several fosses, in one of which water still remains, as a series of small pools, lowered from level to level by means of narrow sluices. The only easy approach was from above the upper portion of the town, the hill being naturally defended by its own steep and rocky character upon all other sides."

About seventy years ago[1] part of the shattered walls fell down, and among the disjointed fragments a labourer found several silver spoons, which he soon after sold to an itinerant dealer; and at various times ancient military weapons—broken swords, arrow-heads, and cannon-balls—have been discovered among the ruins.

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## NOTES.

### I.—Page 79.

On 23rd July, 1227, King Henry III expedited a charter to Chirbury Priory. He first confirmed a recent agreement made between Prior Philip and the Parson of Montgomery. The charter then proceeds

[1] Lewis's *Topographical Dictionary of Wales.*

to give the Prior eleven acres in Sneth, near the land held by William Fitz-Engaine, in exchange for the land of the old hermitage, which was near the king's new Castle of Montgomery, and which the Canons had hitherto enjoyed under a grant of Robert de Buelers.—*Eyton*, vol. xi, p. 59.

II.—Page 90.

In reference to the reinstatement of John L'Estrange in the Constableship of Montgomery Castle, when he was declared innocent of complicity with Simon de Montfort, Earl of Leicester, by Henry III, then a captive, and under the control of the insurgent Barons before the Battle of Evesham, we find the royal mandate:—

"Rex Adæ filio, Philippo, Constabulario Castri sui de Montgomery, salutem.

"Cum de concilio magnatum, qui sunt de concilio nostro, vobis nuper mandaverimus, quod Johanni Extraneo, cui nuper commisimus custodiendum, ad bene placitum nostrum liberaretis.

"Ac vos Castrum illud illi liberare recusaveritis absque speciali mandato Edwardi primogeniti nostri; vobis alias de concilio prædicto et assensu ejusdem filii nostri mandamus, firmiter injungentes quatenus Castrum prædictum cum omnibus pertinentiis suis eidem Johanni sine dilatione liberetis in via, quam vobis primum mandavimus. Et hoc, sicut vos et vestra diligitis, nullatenus omittatis.

"Teste Rege apud Westmon. Secundo die Aprilis, 1265."—Rymer's *Fœdera*, vol. i.

III.—Page 96.

The walls by which the town of Montgomery was formerly surrounded, flanked by round and square bastion towers, have nearly disappeared, leaving some remains, which vary in different places from a few inches only to several feet in height above the surface of the ground. The four gates of olden time were called respectively Arthur's, Cydewen, Ceri, and Chirbury. In 51 Henry III (1267), Muragium, a toll for building wall, was granted and repeated several times, and indicates the time when the town of Montgomery was walled.

IV.—Page 102.

The Mortimers of Wigmore.

The great family of the Mortimers of Wigmore, Herefordshire, took a prominent part in the decline of Welsh nationality. Sir Ralph Mortimer married Gladys, the daughter of Llewelyn ap Iorwerth, Prince of North Wales, who conferred on him the Manors of Kerry and Cydewen. He acquired for his family an increase of dignity on the death of her brother, Prince David ap Llewelyn, who was succeeded on the throne of North Wales by Owen and Llewelyn, sons of his elder half-brother Gruffydd. On June 1259, Roger Mortimer was appointed one of the Commissioners to demand satisfaction from Llewelyn ap Gruffydd for breaches of truce, with power to prolong

the truce, and to treat of peace. A year's truce was thereupon concluded June 25th, at Montgomery Ford. In 1277 Roger Mortimer, uniting with the Earl of Lincoln, captured and destroyed Dolforwyn Castle. Sir Edmund Mortimer headed the forces, which crossed the Wye, near Builth, and shed the blood of the enterprising Prince Llewelyn ap Gruffydd.

The Mortimers were also conspicuous in their wars with Glendower, and subsequently in their coalition with him, when Sir Edmund Mortimer, uncle of the Earl of March, had married in his captivity the daughter of the Welsh chieftain. The Duke of York, nephew of the last Mortimer, Earl of March, resided as Constable of Montgomery Castle in 1447 and 1448. The Mortimers possessed large estates in North and South Wales, being Lords of the Manors of Montgomery, Kerry, and Cydewen in Montgomeryshire, and Constables of the strong Castles of Hay, Knwclas, and Cefn Llys, on the banks of the Ithon, near Llandrindod, in Radnorshire.

## V.—Page 104.

### Account of Meredith ap Moel Adda and Meredith ap Rees, Constables of Montgomery Castle.

Elinor, the daughter of Sir Roger Mortimer of Wigmore, married Higyn ap Ll'n ap Griffith ap Iligyn, Steward of the Lordships of Montgomery, Kerry, and Cedewain, whose daughter and sole heir Jane, married Meredith ap Adda Moel, Esq., Steward of Kerry, Cedewain, Arwystli, and Cyveilioch. Jane, their daughter and co-heir, married Howell ap David Bowdler, *alias* Gethin, of Brompton, an adherent of Owen Glendower. Howell Gethin's daughter Janet married Meredith of Glanmeheli (ap Rhys ap David Llwyd of Newtown) who, according to Lewys Dwnn, was Esquire of the body to King Henry VII, Steward of Kerry, Cedewain, Arwystli, Kyveiliok, and High Constable of Montgomery Castle.—Lloyd's "Sheriffs" (*Mont. Coll.*, vol. vi, p. 400).

## VI.—Page 106.

Leland[1] in his *Itinerary*, vol. vii, p. 28, seems to say that this castle was rebuilt about this time, though his words do not clearly distinguish whether it is the town or castle he means:—

"Montgomerike, (says he) in Walch Trevalduine, standeth a mile from Severne Banke, and is served with small rills cominge from the hills hard by. The soyle of the grounde of the towne hillinge toward the castell, *now a late re-edified*, whereby hath been a park. Great ruines of the waule now apere the vestigia of iiii gates thus cawlyd—Kedewen Gate, Chyrbury Gate, Artur's Gate, at drey Gate. In the waull yet remayne broken towrets, of the wiche the wit towre is now moste notable. One paroche churche in Mountgomerike. There lieth a good plentifull valley by the towne of corne and grace."

[1] Temp. Henry VII, previous to 1552, when he died. Appointed by Henry VIII in 1533 his antiquary.

## LIST OF OFFICERS.

| Honour. | Chatellany. | High Constables. | Seneschals. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Lords of the Honour of Montgomery, or Persons connected with it. | Lords of the Barony or Manor of Montgomery, or connected with it. | High Constables of Montgomery Castle. | Castellans, Governors, Seneschals, or Stewards. |
| Roger de Montgomery, Earl of Shrewsbury and Montgomery. | Roger de Montgomery. | Roger de Montgomery. | |
| Hugh de Montgomery, Earl of Shrewsbury and Montgomery. | Hugh Montgomery. | Hugh de Montgomery.<br>Robert de Belesme.<br>Baldwin de Bollers. | |
| Robert de Belesme, Earl of Shrewsbury and Montgomery. | Robert de Belesme. | Stephen de Bollers.<br>Almaric de Bollers | |
| Baldwin de Bollers. | Baldwin de Bollers. | | Sir Alexander Middleton, 1210. |
| Stephen de Bollers. | Stephen de Bollers. | Robert de Bollers. | |
| Almaric de Bollers. | Almaric de Bollers. | Baldwin de Bollers. | Godescall de Maghelines, 1223-27. |
| Robert de Bollers. | Robert de Bollers. | Hubert de Burgh. | |
| Baldwin de Bollers. | Baldwin de Bollers. | | Hubert Hose, 1224. |
| William de Courtenay. | Hubert de Burgh. | Edward, Prince of Wales, Feb. 14, 1254 (afterwards Edward I). | Thomas de Haye, 1227. |
| Thomas de Erdinton. | *Thomas Corbet*, mentioned in *Inq. p. m.*, 30 Henry III, as of Montgomery Manor. | | John L'Estrange, 1232-3. |
| | | | William de Boeles, 1233. |
| | | | John L'Estrange, 1235-45. |
| William de Cantilupe. | | Sir Roger Mortimer, Earl of March, 1328. | Richard de Dover, 1247-8. |
| Vitalis Engaine, joint heir with Wm. de Cantilupe of lands and fees inherited from William de Courtenay, 1241. | *Baldwin Bollers*, mentioned in *Inq. p. m.* 37 Henry III, as of Montgomery Manor.<br>Henricus le Forcier Braketon. | William Fitz-Waryn, 1342. | Andrew de Goyz, 1248. |
| | | | Richard de Burgh, 1248. |
| | | | William de Oddingseles, 1248-1251. |
| | *John de Engain*, mentioned as owner of rents of Barony, 25 Edw. I. | Edward, the Black Prince, 1351. | Guy de Rochefort, 1251. |
| | | | Bartholomew Peche 1254. |
| | | | John L'Estrange, jun., 1260-1. |
| William de Cantilupe II, 1239. | | Roger Mortimer, Earl of March, 1356. | John le Bretun, Nov., 1261. |
| George de Cantilupe. | | Edmund Mortimer, Earl of March. | Hamo L'Estrange, Nov., 1261. |
| | | | John L'Estrange, Nov., 1263. |
| Millicent Zouche, sister of George de Cantilupe and widow of Eudo La Zouche, 1273. | *Thomas Corbet*, spoken of in *Inq. p. m.*, 29 Edw. I, as of Montgomery manor. | Roger Mortimer. | Hamo L'Estrange, Nov., 1263. |
| | | Edmund Mortimer. | Adam Fitz-Philip, 1265. |

| Honour. | Chatellany. | High Constables. | Seneschals. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Lords of the Honour of Montgomery or Persons connected with it. | Lords of the Barony or Manor of Montgomery, or connected with it. | High Constables of Montgomery Castle. | Castellans, Governors, Seneschals, or Stewards. |
| | *Thomas Tuchet*, Leye Combrey, spoken of in *Inq. p. m.*, as of manor extent de Montgomery Castro. | Meredith ap Moel Adda, 1416. | John L'Estrange, junior, 1265. |
| | | Richard, Duke of York, 1446. | Roger Sprenghose, 1273. |
| Edwardus Burnell, 1336. | *Edwardus Burnell*, spoken of in *Inq. p. m.*, as of Montgomery Castri, 9 Edward II. | Edward, Prince of Wales, son of Edward IV, 1478. | Bogo de Knovill, 1282. |
| | | | Sir William Leyburn, a Peer of the realm, 1301. |
| | | | RādusSonford, 1327. |
| Sir Roger Mortimer, 1368. | | Meredith ap Rees, 1480. | William de Lodelowe, 1348. |
| | | Sir Charles Somerset, Lord Herbert, 1504. | RādusSonford, 1354, Owen Henthsman, 1527. |
| | | Edward Herbert, 1554. | SirRichard Herbert, 1535. |
| | | Richard Herbert, 1592. | EdmundMiddleton, 1541. |
| | | Edward, first Lord Herbert of Chirbury, 1597. | John Herbert, 1545. |
| | | Philip, Earl of Montgomery, 1606. | Edward Herbert, 1548. |
| | | Richard, 2nd Lord of Chirbury, 1648. | *Sir Alexander Middleton*, Lord of Middleton, Chirbury, co. Salop.—See *Lewys Dwnn*, vol. i, p. 322. |
| | *Baldwyn de Boulers.* On the fall of Robert de Belesme, in 1102, King Henry I having the Chatellany of Montgomery as an escheat, augmented it largely with distant estates, and granted it to Baldwyn de Boulers on marriage with Sibil de Falaise, his niece. | | *Rādus Sonford* in *Inq. p. m.*, mentioned as of Montgomery Castrum, 1 Edw. II (1307). |
| *Thomas de Erdington.* Rex concessit Tho. de Edington in feodo honorem de Montgomeri. — *Rot. Pat.*, Reign of John. | | | *William de Lodelowe* spoken of as Senescall Castri de Montgomery cum feod. pertin. eidem manor. |
| | | Sir Roger Mortimer d. 28 Edw. III (1355). | *Rādus Sanford.*—He fought at Cressy, and his "good service" is acknowledged by letters patent under the Great Seal of England, still preserved at Sandford. (See *Burke.*) In an *Inq. p. m.*, 28 Edw. III, Montgomery Castrum is entered among his possessions. |
| | | *William Fitz-Waryn* is described in an *Inq. p. m.*, 16 Edw. III (1342), as Custos Castri de Montgomeri. | |
| | | *Roger Mortimer*, Earl of March, 29 Edw. III brought a Writ of Right | |

| Honour. | Chatellany. | High Constables. | Seneschals. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Lords of the Honour of Montgomery, or Persons connected with it. | Lords of the Barony or Manor of Montgomery, or Persons connected with it. | High Constables of Montgomery Castle. | Castellans, Governors, Seneschals, or Stewards. |
| | | against Edward, Prince of Wales, for the seizin of the Castle of Montgomery, and of the Hundred of Chirbury, by virtue of an Act of Parliament for restoring him to his honours and estates. — Dukes' *Shropshire.* | *Owen Hensthman*, 19 Henry VIII, 10 Jan., had a grant of the office of Seneschal of Montgomery Castle. (*Mont. Coll.* iv, 389.) |
| Edwardus Burnell & Alicia, uxor ejus, Montgomery Castri & Honor.' 9 Edw. II.—*Inq. p. m.* | 28 Edward III in an *Inq. p. m.*, appears *Rogerus de Mortuo* Mari de Wygemore Comes Marchiæ Montgomery Castro and Vill. | *Meredith ap Moel Adda* mentioned as Constable of Montgomery Castle by Lewis Dwnn. | *Edmd. Middleton* of Middleton, Chirbury, J.P., Constable of Montgomery Castle, 32 Henry VIII. (See *Middleton Pedigree.*) |
| | | *Richard Duke of York* succeeded to the honours and estates of his uncle Edmund, 5th E. of March. —*Mont. Coll.*, vol. ii, p. 388. | *John Herbert* farmed Montgomery Castle under the Crown, 35-36 Hen. VIII (1545). — *Mont. Coll.*, vol. iii, p. 371. |
| Sir Roger Mortimer is alluded to in an *Inq. p. m.*, 31 Edw. III (1368). | Roger Mortimer, 4 Edw. III, Rex confirmavit *Roger de Mortuo Mari* in feod. Cast' et terr. in Montg. una cum hundredo de Cherbury pro feodiferma anno octogin et quinque marcat. | *Philip*, 1st Earl of Montgomery, 1605, and 4th Earl of Pembroke, on the death of his brother, April 10, 1630. His mother was celebrated by Ben Jonson as "Sidney's sister, Pembroke's mother." | *Edward Herbert.* 7 Edward VI, the Hundred of Chirbury was given to Edward Herbert and his heirs. —Dukes' *Shropshire.* |
| "Rogerus de Mortuo Mari Feoda pertinen. ad *Honorem* de Monte Gomeri." | | | *Sir John Price* in 1664 appointed Governor by Parliament (Phillip's *Civil War in Wales*, i, p. 275.) |

The following are the works I have consulted and quoted in the foregoing pages :— *Antiquities of Shropshire*, by Eyton, vol. ix, pp. 117-172, et aliunde ; ditto, by Dukes ; ditto, by Anderson ; Camden's *Britannia ;* Collins' *Peerage ;* Longman's *Edward III and his Times ;* Freeman's *Norman Conquest ; Harleian MSS. ; Lord Herbert's Autobiography ; Historical Documents of Scotland*, 1296-1306, vol. ii, p. 56 ; *History of Wales*, by Jane Williams ; Lewis's *Topographical Dictionary of Wales ;* Owen and Blakeway's *History of Shrewsbury ; Prince Rupert and the Cavaliers*, by Eliot Warburton ; *Roll of Bishop Swinfield ;* Rymer's *Fœdera ;* and I beg to express my obligations to Mr. Morris C. Jones for the valuable information with which he has supplied me. G. S.

# POETS OF POWYS-LAND AND THEIR PATRONS.

## No. V.—David Jones, the Toller.

By the Rev. ROBERT JONES, B.A., Vicar of All Saints, Rotherhithe.

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There are few bells that for richness of tone can compare with those of Llanfyllin. Silverly and clear, especially when pouring their chime on the still air of night, their weird-like character enchains both ear and heart. Revisiting the scenes of our boyhood after long years of absence, we have waked at midnight to their music; and as *Plygiad y Bedol fach* or *Megen mwyn Ferch Ifan* came floating on the breeze, it bore with it sweet memories of the old unforgotten time. Early days and early friends came, ghost like, on the scene, and annihilated the long intervening years.

Among the recollections thus brought back was that of the facetious old sexton, Edward Evans. The sexton was a representative man, a model of the sacristan of Sir Walter Scott, or of the later species so graphically described by Lord Lytton. His white hair and rotund form and venerable lineaments betokened sere old age; and yet he was the youngest of three brothers then living, whose anomalous appearance seemed to reverse the order of nature. We have described the sexton. His hair was a mass of snow; that of his eldest brother was black as jet. The sexton was portly, the brother was spare and diminutive. Age had made deep marks on the former; but the latter seemed scarcely to have travelled beyond the mountain's top. But in strange contrast to both, the second brother was tall and spare; his locks were of a dull iron gray, and his features with-

out a particle of resemblance to his brothers. Age was hastening on ; but it had not yet overtaken him, as it had the sexton. All three differed too in character and disposition as well as in person. The eldest was the most remarkable, and went by the name of "The old Sir."

Temperance societies were not in vogue in those days, and teetotalism had not begun to interfere with the comforts of the public-house. From the " Squire", who took the great chair in the bar, to the attorney's bailiff, who claimed the same privilege in the large kitchen, all was hilarity throughout the inn. Nor was the company a small one. A goodly portion of the townspeople spent their evenings there. Among them the sexton took his place ; except, indeed, when business failed and fees were few. Even then his credit was good —at least to a certain point; and when a parishioner of note was ill the score was allowed to run high, in anticipation of a profitable funeral. Sometimes, indeed, the parishioner, to the evident chagrin of the sexton, survived ; and the innkeeper had to wait until another funeral extricated him from his difficulty.

The three brothers excelled in change-ringing. Assisted by the town-crier and his sons they handled the bells with smartness. The sexton took the treble and called the changes ; the "Old Sir" rang the tenor, which with its rich deep tone closed the round with telling effect. Births and marriages flooded the little town with music, which gave itself up for a time to festive enjoyments.

My reader will be apt to fancy that the person whose name stands at the head of my story, was the one who on other and more solemn occasions tolled the bell when it called to church or heralded the dead to their home. But no. The tolling attributed to David Jones was of a different kind. A toller, in the vernacular of Montgomeryshire, is one who takes toll, a primitive custom observed to this day in remote country districts.

When corn is taken to the mill to be converted into

flour, the miller's payment is a bowl-full of the grain taken from the sack's mouth. Many are the sarcasms that the "toller" has to endure in the exercise of his vocation. Sir Walter Scott, in the *Monastery*, gives him many a hard hit. He calls him "golden-thumbed", in allusion to the daintiness of that member when performing its functions of tolling. And he makes the miller, who was anxious to have the union of his daughter with Sir Piercie Shafton ratified by a second marriage in the face of the church, say in reply to the latter, who declared that they were already wedded, "It will not be the worse for another bolting. It is always best to be sure, as I say when I chance to take multure twice from the same meal-sack."

Nor less to the point was the quaint reply of the boy who, on his first introduction to the Sunday-school, was asked by a teacher, "What he knew?" "Well", said the boy, after some hesitation, "there is one thing that I know, and another that I do not know." "And what are they, my boy?" "I know", replied the boy, naively, "that the miller has the fattest pigs in the parish; but I do *not* know whose meal they are being fed upon."

But this, again, is not the "tolling" to which we would refer. There is, or formerly was, a custom in borough towns of taking toll in the market-place in lieu of a money payment for a stall or standing-room. At Llanfyllin the "toller" went round with a brazen bowl, which he filled and turned into his own bag as many times as the quantity in the seller's sack entitled him to. And this was the tolling whence David Jones derived his appellation. Not that he himself had ever taken toll. The office had been filled by his father, and the name had descended to the son.

The father, though inclined to corpulence, was a little man, and, like all little men, had an overweening sense of his own importance. His functions were performed with an authoritative air, a care and exactitude, and even ceremonial, as if the Lord of Powis, to whom

the tolls were payable, had been there and then present. He had one son, whose welfare was the chief object of his ambition, and whom he brought up to be a land-surveyor. A quick, sharp boy, David Jones the younger became thoroughly conversant with his profession, and was rewarded with a large business. The proprietors of land in the neighbourhood engaged his services, and he was on his road to competence and wealth, when a love affair, entangling him in its meshes, marred the success of his prospects.

David—the David of our story—was a thin, spare man, but of an attractive appearance. His eye and forehead gave strong indications of genius; and he proved himself to be a poet of no mean order. It was unfortunate, perhaps, that he was thus gifted, for the poetry interfered with the land-surveying. All his leisure time was spent in wooing the Muses; and had his earlier life been devoted to the pursuit, he would have shone in his adopted vocation. But though born a poet, he was denied the training of the sacred Nine, and consequently debarred from the loftiest walks of song. Still some of his strains are marvellously sweet and gifted with a pathos and power rarely attained by untutored genius. The melody of "Auld Lang Syne" had struck a chord in his heart which gave utterance to its feelings in the following stanzas. The words are addressed by a husband, after a lapse of long years, to the wife of his youth :—

"No lovely rose decked Flora's grove
With bloom so bright as thine,
When first to thee I prattled love
In Auld Lang Syne.

"Though gallant youths their proffers made,
The happy lot was mine
To win thy hand, a lovely maid,
In Auld Lang Syne.

"Oft did I stray to yonder grove,
And leave the sparkling wine,
To muse on thee and thy dear love,
In Auld Lang Syne.

"And when I did with voice so meek
Entreat thee to be mine,
How bright the blush that decked thy cheek
In Auld Lang Syne!

"Some men, with hearts as black as jet,
O'er their dark lot repine,
And ruthlessly the days forget
Of Auld Lang Syne.

"Shall honours great, shall misers' gold,
Shall time my heart incline,
To lose a view with friendship cold
Of Auld Lang Syne?

"Did e'er I treat thee with disdain,
Or cause thee, love, to pine,
Or wound that bosom once with pain
In Auld Lang Syne?

"Far, far from me be such a mind!
The deed shall ne'er be mine,
To wound the heart that proved so kind
In Auld Lang Syne.

"For Auld Lang Syne, my dear,
For Auld Lang Syne;
I still will kiss those pallid lips
For Auld Lang Syne."

We could give other equally rich examples of the poet's numbers. But we refrain. We feel that we are trespassing on space which should be devoted to biographical or historical matter.

We must, however, refer for a moment to the store of local anecdote and history he had collected, and which, in hours of relaxation, he would impart with great spirit and glee. As he recalled the quaint characters of a previous generation, attaching a story to every name, how delightedly have we sat and drank in his tale! And how well do we remember his graphic account of Rees Ricket, the wheelwright; lame old Philips, the sadler; Shôn *y Saer;* Dafydd, *y Cobler hir*; and many others. It was he that painted to us, on one occasion, the exciting scene that closed Ned the

Steward's strange career. The story will be found in vol. ix, p. 170. We now give the close :—

"One fine morning, when the Steward was with his workmen felling timber, he espied a band of men hastily approaching the spot. He knew the meaning of that movement too well ; and in a moment darted up the mountain followed by the little band in hot pursuit. The scene was an exciting one. It was the case of the hounds chasing the fox. The mountain, as is frequently the case in Wales, had a comparatively easy ascent on one side, while on the other there was a steep precipice. The summit gained, the pursuers so planned their attack as to bring Ned between them and the rock ; they were thus, as they thought, enabled to secure their prey. The situation had now become desperate ; and Ned had to choose between braving the vengeance of his enraged victims and dashing down a frightful precipice. He was equal to the occasion. Standing on the edge of the rock he cast one defiant glance at his pursuers and in a moment disappeared. Amazed, and almost breathless with horror, they reached the spot, fully expecting to see the mangled remains of the Steward below. But imagine their surprise on seeing Ned standing on the level beneath apparently unhurt. Although severely lacerated, he gave a triumphant wave of the hand towards those above, and then left the scene of his exploits for a safe refuge.

"He was, as we have mentioned, afterwards captured. The justices, taking into consideration his perilous descent, would have set him at liberty, but that it was necessary an example should be made and the law vindicated."

. . . . . .

We would that we could put on record more pleasing reminiscences of the evening life of the poet, and paint him, as his sun sank in the west, in the enjoyment of the peace and honours that attend a well-spent life. But no ; we must banish the sunshine ; and, steeping

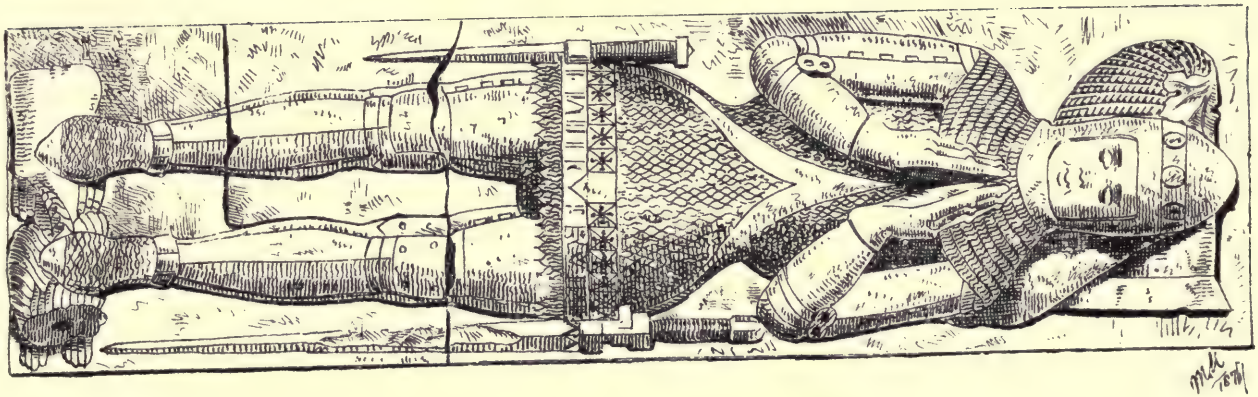
our pencil in gloom, depict a sky murky and dark with cloud. The "bar" of the *Goat* became the habitual resort of the poet. Thither he wended his way with the shadows of the evening, nor returned till the night was far gone—with mind, heart, soul and body steeped in the numbing stream of intoxication.

"O what a noble soul was there undone!"

David has long ago quitted the scene of which, if not a conspicuous figure in the foreground, he yet formed an integral part; for without him, the characters that made up the quaint group of "old inhabitants", would not be complete. With him, too, the "old home" has disappeared, or at least been so metamorphosed, that at our last visit we were scarcely able to recognise its lineaments. The brook before it still ran over its pebbly bed, babbling as merrily and sparkling as brightly as in the long, long ago; but the men that knew our poet had almost disappeared. Slowly, perhaps, but oh! how surely had the grim old Mower thinned their ranks, leaving wide gaps among the living, but indenting the churchyard ground with broad swaths from his relentless scythe. David has passed away, and with him much of the interest that attached to the old town.

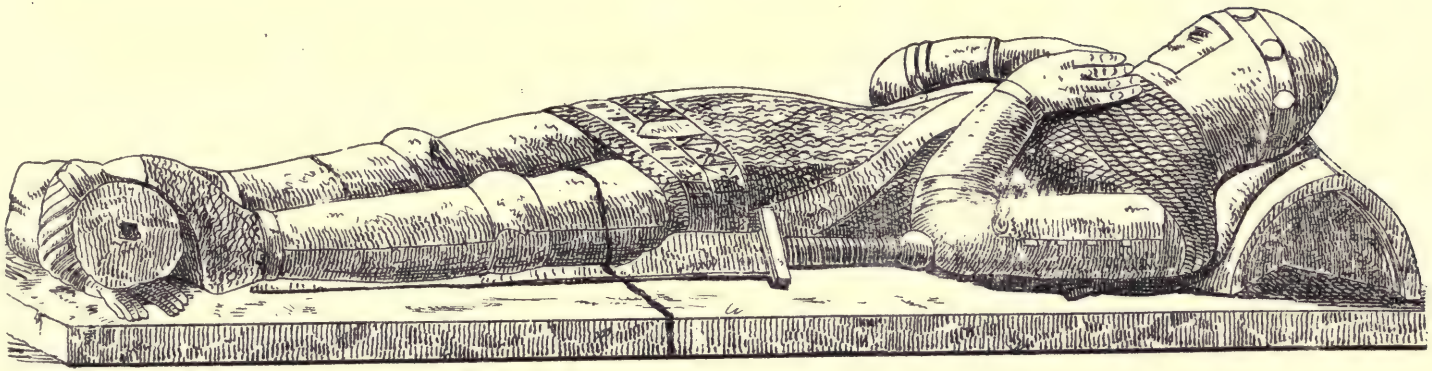
It may seem presumptuous in us to draw a lesson from this life. But when we recall the host of young men that have fallen victims to this resorting to the public-house, even in so small a town, we feel that we must speak out. We could recount the names of a long train of youth of talent, buoyant with hopes, rich in attainments, possessing homes of comfort, drawn one after another into this vortex of dissipation and drunkenness—whirled round and engulphed, without an effort being made for their rescue. Ministers of God! magistrates of the people! professors of religion! can you do nothing to provide a more rational mode for the evening's recreation—can you find no substitutes for this demoralising habit of life? Even yet, as rumours

from your little borough reach this far London, they are weighted with the intelligence of some new victim. O for some amusement—anything—rather than this recourse to the seductive haunts of the drunkard. It destroys the flower of our youth, denudes it of its manhood, and cuts it down in its greenness; it converts middle life into a decrepit senility; and sends old age tottering to an unhonoured grave.



EFFIGY IN LLANFAIR-CAEREINION CHURCH MONTGOMERYSHIRE.

SCALE ONE INCH TO ONE FOOT.



MONT: COLL: VOL X.

# SEPULCHRAL EFFIGY OF A KNIGHT IN LLANFAIR CAEREINION CHURCH.

In the chancel of Llanfair Caereinion Church lies a sepulchral effigy, carved in marble, of a recumbent knight, which is figured in the accompanying illustrations. Before the re-erection of the church in 1868, it lay on the sill of a window on the south side of the church, with its feet towards the east. There being neither arch nor recess for its reception, it is supposed not to have been the place where it was originally placed.

The popular tradition in the parish attributes the effigy to "Einion", whose name is associated with that of the parish and church of Llanfair Caereinion; but that is out of the question, for Einion Yrdd lived and died in the fifth century, and the effigy is pronounced by competent judges to be about the period of the end of the fourteenth, or beginning of the fifteenth century. The parish school was formerly held in the old church, and during that period the effigy met with rough treatment, which accounts for its mutilated and defaced condition. Enough of its original features, however, remain to show, that it is a finely and elaborately carved effigy, and probably that of a person of some distinction.

There is one remarkable, and we may add, so far as our knowledge extends, unique feature connected with it, and that is, there is an inscription on the belt or band extending around the figure. This, it is said, is analogous to some instances in Wales, where sometimes an inscription is found on the verge, or bordure, of the shield, of which Mr. Bloxam, a high authority on this subject, says, he has never found an instance in England.

The inscription is partly illegible; but the first portion is

"Hic jacet David ap [mo ?] RAR AIV. . . . . ."

The identification of this valiant knight is a *desideratum.* The effigy is pronounced by Mr. Bloxam to be of the fourteenth century. He remarks "that the military effigies in Wales of the fourteenth century are many of them very different to those of the same period in England, and we are in want of some Welsh MS. of the period describing the details of armour, etc."

The chevron which is on the *jupon,* and which is probably the armorial insignia of the knight represented, may help to identify him—a task which, as yet, has not been accomplished.

The following elaborate description of the effigy has been kindly given us by Mr. Bloxam, and which, we are sure, our members will highly appreciate :—

"NOTES ON THE SEPULCHRAL EFFIGY OF A KNIGHT IN LLANFAIR CAEREINION CHURCH, MONTGOMERYSHIRE.

"This effigy is, I think, of the latter part of the fourteenth century, A.D. 1370-1390.

"It is that of a knight armed *cap-à-pié.* A conical basinet, with an orle encircling it, protects the head, sides of the face, and chin. A camail of mail protects the neck, shoulders, and breast; epaulieres of overlapping plates further cover the shoulders, whilst the arms are incased in brassarts, coudes or elbow caps, and vambraces for the lower arms, all of plate. Fingered gauntlets of plate protect the hands. The thighs, knees, and legs are incased in cuisses, genouilleres, and jambs, also of plate. The feet are covered by what appear to be flexible sollerets.

"The hands are conjoined on the breast in the attitude of prayer. The head rests on a tilting helme,—the feet on some animal, much mutilated.

'Over the body-armour is worn what appears to be

the *jupon*, or *gyppon*, a quilted covering of some flexible material, perhaps composed of padded cloth, this is apparently emblazoned, as the ogee-like figure in front, over the body, appears to me to represent that heraldic device—a chevron.

"Encircling the loins, at the extreme skirts of the *jupon*, is a horizontal bawdrich, or belt, below which appears the skirt of an apron of mail.

"The sword, with a straight cross-guard, hangs down on the left side, whilst a dagger hangs on the right; both appear to be affixed to the bawdrich.

"The singularity of the appearance of that outer garment I call the *jupon* may induce some to differ from me. A personal examination of the effigy would have been to me desirable. In the absence of that examination I can only judge from the representation before me.

"The *jupon*, *guipon*, *gyppon*, was introduced about the middle of the reign of Edward III. It was an upper garment, or covering, worn over the body-armour, often emblazoned, and succeeded to the surcoat and cyclas, differing from both in this, that it fitted close to the body. It was composed of silk, velvet, or some description of padded cloth, *wambais*. It is mentioned by Chaucer in his *Canterbury Tales*, where, speaking of a knight, he describes him as wearing such, and the material of which it was made—

> 'Of fustian he wered a gyppon
> All besmotied with his haubergeon.'

The *jupon* of Edward the Black Prince is suspended over his tomb in Canterbury Cathedral. M. H. B."

We have also received the following valuable notes from the Rev. Charles Boutell, which we have great pleasure in adding—

"Effigy in Llanfair Caereinion Church, Montgomeryshire.

"As I have not been so fortunate as to see and

examine the original sculpture, I am able to remark upon this unquestionably interesting monumental effigy only on the authority and under the guidance of the two lithographic representations of it (one of them in profile, drawn on the left side of the figure), which have kindly been placed before me by Mr. Morris C. Jones, F.S.A.

"This knight wears on his head, which is supported by his tilting-helm, a basinet encircled with a studded orle or wreath, and so formed as to leave only a square opening to disclose the features; thus the basinet covers the sides of the face; in the lithographs it also appears to descend still further, so as to encircle the throat—this, however, may be assumed to be an indistinct representation of a plate gorget, meeting the basinet, and perhaps attached to it. Over the shoulders is a camail, the adjustment of which in connection with the basinet and gorget is not indicated. The body-armour appears to be a breast-plate worn under a mail-hauberk, which in its turn is covered with a short *jupon*, sleeveless and fringed at the bottom. This *jupon* appears to be of some material having a reticulated pattern; but the lithograph leaves it somewhat doubtful whether this apparent reticulated pattern may not be really the mailing of the hauberk itself, in which case there would be no *jupon;* on the other hand, the presence of a decided heraldic chevron implies that this ordinary was blazoned, not on the mail-hauberk, but upon the *jupon* worn over it. The lithographs do not show whether the edge of the skirt of the hauberk is, or is not, shown below the hip-belt (assuming the presence of a fringed, or perhaps serrated *jupon*). The hip-belt is remarkable from appearing to be double; its upper band, formed of enriched square plates, has a central shield-shaped clasp; and the lower band is charged with an inscription, a very rare if not an unique example, not legible in the lithographs; this inscription is on the belt. The plate defences of all the limbs, and the gauntlets upon the uplifted and clasped hands, are plain and strictly in

keeping with the transition to the panoply of plate-armour which marks the commencement of the fifteenth century. The jambarts are so far singular, that they show the rim which forms their lower extremity at the ankles—the result, this, of the absence of the customary laminated sollerets, with their instep gussets of mail; in place of which the feet of the effigy (resting on a now headless lion couchant) are covered either with mail or with socks of some such material as the assumed *jupon*, in either case there being plain tips (plate, or leather?) at the toes. Attached to the hip-belt are a long and straight sword with plain cross-guard, the pommel of the hilt not decidedly shown, and the blade now mutilated; and a long *misericorde*, apparently still perfect. The great helm, which has a long mantling, appears to have been surmounted by an heraldic crest, or possibly by a panache of feathers; but the lithograph is not clear on this point, which might go far to aid in identifying the knight thus represented.

"This effigy certainly ranks with those that possess the strongest claims for thorough examination and careful preservation. I believe it may be assigned to about A.D. 1405—certainly it cannot be earlier than the first year of the fifteenth century.

"The knightly brasses at Spilsby and South Kelsey, Lincolnshire (both of them engraved in my *Monumental Brasses of England*), may be compared with this effigy, in illustration of its basinet, gorget, and camail. The inscription upon the belt, I am told, is contemporary with the effigy itself, judging by the form of the letters and the general treatment.

"London, 17th Nov., 1876. "CHARLES BOUTELL."

"P.S.—The inscription on the knightly-belt of this effigy, of course, is purely a monumental expression, and has no peculiar significance in connection with the knight's military equipment.

"I have used the term *jupon* here in the restricted acceptation now generally recognised, and very useful to distinguish the knightly surcoat introduced A.D. 1340; the term itself, however, was in use much earlier, with a general application to any form of knightly surcoat.

"C. B."

# A LETTER OF PRINCE RUPERT THREATENING TO ENFORCE CONTRIBUTIONS FROM MONTGOMERYSHIRE.

Prince Rupert had his head-quarters in Shrewsbury early in 1644, and, on the 29th March, issued his proclamation calling for contributions from Carnarvonshire for the support of the garrison of Conway. (Warburton's *Prince Rupert and the Cavaliers*, vol. ii, p. 401; see also *Arch. Camb.*, 1875, p. 309.)

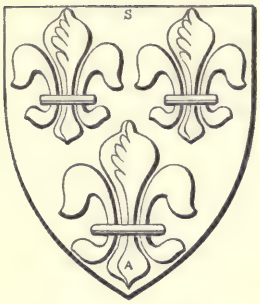
The following letter and document, dated shortly afterwards, are in the collection of the Rev. Dr. Raffles,[1] now possessed by his son, Mr. T. Stamford Raffles of Liverpool. They show that the loyalty of Montgomeryshire, as well as other parts of Wales, was waning, and that it required the military rigour of the Prince to enforce the contributions. This may account for the surrender of Montgomery Castle in the following August by "that treacherous Lord of Chirbury", as he is called by Sir Michael Ernly in a letter dated Sept. 19, 1644. (*Warburton*, vol. iii, p. 25.) From the disposition of the inhabitants (see *supra*, p. 114) it is probable that the Castle may not have been any longer tenable, and that necessity, not treachery, caused its surrender.

"Gentlemen,—I have thought fitt hereby to give you notice since I I finde the county so deficient in the performance of those condicioun̄s concerning the contribucioun̄s of and by Montgomery, which you soe willinglie offered and agreed upon in their behalfe with my Commissioners at their being there with you at Welsh Poole, concerning that affaire, I am now resolued to raise and collect the contributions of that countrye after the same manner that I doe the contribution of Salop, which is by an imposicion of sixpence in the pound by the moneth out of all men's estates, in which there can be noe partialitie nor excuse. And for your arrears of the contributions formerly granted, I shall verie speedilie send some troopes of horse to quarter vpon that countrie till they are fullie payd and satisfyed, which will be a thing that I intended not, had not the country forced me theretoe by a voluntary fayling on their parts. Thus, I rest, your friend,

"Showsburye this nineth day of April, 1644. "Rupert."

"6 May, 1644. Warrant of Sheriff and Magistrates to the High Constables of the hundreds of the said county, touching the assessment of £1500 to be levied therein for the king's service. The assessors are to appear at 10 a.m., on Friday the tenth inst., at the house of Richard Price of Glan Havren."

[1] They will appear shortly in the *Historical Manuscripts Commissioners' Report.*



# THE ANCIENT LORDS OF ARWYSTLI AND CYDYWAIN.

Angharad, Queen of Powys, Gwynedd, and Dinefawr, on the assassination of her husband Llewelyn ab Seissyllt, in 1021, married secondly Cynfyn ap Gwrystan in 1023, by whom she had two sons, Bleddyn and Rhiwallawn, who, after the assassination of their elder brother, King Gruffydd, 1061, assumed the sovereignty of Powys and Gwynedd.

Gruffydd ab Llewelyn ab Seisyllt, King of Powys and Gwynedd, who was slain by Harold King of England in 1061 (see *Archæologia Cambrensis*, Oct. 1872, p. 291), had two sons, Maredydd and Ithel, and an only daughter and eventual heiress, Angharad. This princess married first, Trahaiarn ap Caradog ab Gwyn ab Collwyn ab Ednowain ab Bleddyn ab Bledrws, Lord of Arwystli, who bore *sable*, three fleurs-de-lis *argent*. She married secondly, Fleon, son of Banquo, the ancestor of the Royal House of Stuart.[1]

In 1062, Bleddyn ap Cynfyn and his brother Rhiwallawn, half brothers of Gruffydd ab Llewelyn, took the Principality of Powys from the Princes Maredydd and Ithel, the right heirs of Brochwel Ysgythrog, which was contrary to right. However, in 1068, Maredydd and Ithel led an army against Bleddyn and Rhiwallawn to regain Gwynedd, which was held from them by the

[1] *Lewys Dwnn*, vol. ii, p. 107.

Saxons through violence; and Bleddyn and Rhiwallawn met them at Mechain accompanied by a great host of Saxons; for the Saxons inhabited Powys in equal numbers with the Welsh, under their protection, whither they had fled from the intrusion of the Normans; on which account, as the men of Gwynedd with Maredydd and Ithel were not so numerous as the host of Bleddyn and Rhiwallawn, nothing but bravery could support them against double their number. But through deceit and treachery they lost the field; Rhiwallawn was slain on one side, and Ithel ab Gruffydd on the other; and Maredydd was obliged to fly, and Bleddyn pursued after him so closely that he was obliged to fly to the most desert mountains in Wales, where he perished from hunger and cold.[1]

Bleddyn ab Cynfyn therefore became sole monarch of Powys and Gwynedd; but in 1072 Rhys ab Owain ab Edwin, a younger son of Einion ab Owain ab Hywel Dda, came from the Isle of Manaw, where he had been concealed, and collected a great host of the men of Ystrad Twyi and Brecheiniog, and fought a battle with Bleddyn ap Cynfyn and killed him.

On the death of Prince Bleddyn, his nephew, Trahaiarn ab Caradog, who had married, as before stated, Angharad, the only daughter and eventual heiress of Gruffydd ab Llewelyn, King of Powys and Gwynedd, the right heir of Brochwel Ysgythrog, succeeded him on the throne of Gwynedd. The Principality of Gwynedd was, however divided between Trahaiarn ap Caradog and Cynwrig ab Rhiwallawn ab Dingad, Lord of Maelor Gymraeg, Yr Hôb and Ystrad Alun, the third son of Tudor Trevor. Cynwrig ab Rhiwallawn appears to have become Prince of Powys on the death of Bleddyn, in 1072, as we are told in the life of Gruffydd ab Cynan.[1]

In 1074 Gruffydd ab Cynan ab Iago, the rightful heir of Gwynedd, set sail from Ireland, where he had been brought up, to try to recover the throne of his ancestors. "And when the expected time arrived, he

[1] *Brut y Tywysogion.*

with his friends set sail for Cambria, and landed in the harbour of Aber Menai, and in that part of Cambria which is called Venedotia (Gwynedd), the government of which country was unjustly and tyrannically carried on by Trahaiarn ab Caradog and Cynwrig ab Rhiwallawn, Prince of Powys (Regulus Powysiæ), which they had divided between them. From this place Gruffydd sent messengers to the inhabitants of the island of Mona, and Arvon, and the three sons of Merwydd of Lleyn, viz., Asser, Meiriawn, and Gwgawn,[1] and other chiefs, that they should join him with the utmost speed; this summons they obeyed, and joining their forces with those of Robert, one of the English Barons who held Rhuddlan Castle, and a nephew of Hugh, Earl of Chester, and other troops from Mona, they suddenly marched into Lleyn, against Cynwrig ap Rhiwallon, who was then staying there, and coming upon him unawares, they slew him and the greater part of his friends." This occurred in 1074.[2] Having gained this victory, Gruffydd marched a large army into the Cantref of Meirionydd, where Trahaiarn ab Caradog, the other Prince of Gwynedd, was then staying. A battle ensued at a place called, in consequence of the sanguinary nature of the conflict, Y Gwaed Erw, or the "Bloody Acre", in which Trahaiarn was defeated with great loss, and a thousand

[1] Gwgawn ab Merwydd ab Collwyn ab Tangno, Lord of Evionydd and Ardudwy, *sable* a chevron, inter three fleurs-de-lys, *argent*. From him descended the families of Ellis of Bron y Foel Ystymllyn; Wynns of Gwyn Vryn in Llanystundwy, now represented by Owen Jones Ellis Nanney of Gwyn Vryn, Esq.; Gruffydd ab John Wynn of Pen y Berth in Lleyn; Wynn of Pennarth, in the parish of Llanarnion in Evionydd; Bodvel of Bodvel in Lleyn; Madryn of Madryn, in Lleyn; Owen of Pen y Coed, or Plâs Du, in Llanarmon, in Lleyn; John ab Howel Fychan of Y Perkyn, in the parish of Llanystundwy, in Evionydd, now represented by the Wynnes of Peniarth; Vaughan of Beaumaris; Evans of Bwlch Coed Dyffryn, now called Tan y Bwlch, in Festiniog, now represented by the Oakleys of Plâs Tan y Bwlch; Prytherch of Tref Gayan, in Cwnwd Menai, now represented by Robert Lloyd Jones Parry of Tref Gayan, Esq., descended in the male line from Cynwrig ab Rhiwallawn, Lord of Maelor Gymraeg.

[2] *Life of Gruffydd ab Cynan.*

of his men slain. After this, Gruffydd attacked the combined forces, cavalry and infantry, of the Normans at Rhuddlan Castle, and totally defeated the Baron Robert, the Castellan, and took a great spoil. Soon after this the three sons of Merwydd ab Collwyn ab Tangno and all the men of Lleyn, rebelled against Prince Gruffydd. King Trahaiarn, however, although conquered and a fugitive, perceiving this, went to Powys and implored the chiefs to aid him with an army to revenge the death of his blood relation (*consanguinii sui*) Cynwrig ab Rhiwallon. Upon this Gwrgan ab Seissylt ab Ithel ab Gwrystan, King of Powys, joined his forces with those of Trahaiarn, and marched their army to Gwynedd. On their arrival they were joined by the three sons of Merwydd ab Collwyn, and all the men of Lleyn and Evionydd, and Tudor and Collwyn, two brothers and chieftains in Môn. Gruffydd immediately assembled what forces he could from Môn and Arvon, and with the Danes and Irish who were with him, he met the army of Trahaiarn, and a cruel and bloody battle ensued, in which neither party gave any quarter to the other, but fought it out to the bitter end. In this battle Gruffydd was defeated, and being desperately wounded, was carried off the field of battle by Gwyn, Lord of Môn, to his ships, which were lying in the port of Aber Menai; from thence they made for the island called Ynys y Moelrhoneaid (Insula Phocarum), from whence they sailed for Lluchgarmaw in Ireland.[1] The name of the place where this battle was fought is now known by that of Bron yr Erw or Erw yr Allt.

At this time Goronwy and Llewelyn, the sons of Cadwgan ab Bleddyn ab Cynfyn led an army a second time against Rhys ab Owain ab Edwin ab Einion, Prince of Dinefawr, who met them, and a severe battle took place between them at a place called Pwll Gwtig, in which the sons of Cadwgan overcame Rhys ab Owain, who fled; and Trahaiarn ab Caradog pursued him so closely that he captured him and his brother Hywel

[1] *Brut y Tywysogion.*

besides, and put them both to death in revenge for the slaughter of his uncle Bleddyn ab Cynfyn; which was a merciless action, as they were princes by privilege and right.[1]

In 1080 Gruffydd ab Cynan, who had been staying a year in Ireland with King Diarmid, equipped a fleet and set sail from that country with an army of Danes, and Irish, and Britons, in the hope of regaining his principality of Gwynedd. He landed at Porth Clais, not far from the archiepiscopal see of Mynyw, now called St. David's, in Dyfed. Here he was met by Rhys ab Tudor, Prince of Dinefawr, who came to ask Gruffydd to assist him against his enemies, who had dispossessed him of his territories On Gruffydd's asking him who these enemies were, he said that they were Caradog ab Gruffydd, Prince of Gwent and Morganwg, Meilir ab Rhiwallawn with an army from Powys, and King Trahaiarn, with his men of Arwystli (et Trahaernus Rex cum *suis* etiam Arustlianis). When Gruffydd therefore found out that the very enemies of Rhys were his own also, he determined to aid him, and together they marched their forces to a place called Mynydd y Garnedd, *i.e.*, the "Mountain of the Heap of Stones", for in that place there is a great heap of stones, under which is interred a warrior who lived in the primitive ages of antiquity. It was getting towards evening when they reached this place, and here they met with the army of Trahaiarn ab Caradog, with whom they immediately engaged, and the most bloody battle in our annals was then fought, and Trahaiarn was pierced through his body, so that he lay on his face dead on the ground, and his teeth bit the grass, and Gwcharis, an Irishman, made bacon of him like a hog. And on that same spot there fell around him of his own retinue five-and-twenty knights, while others of them were slain in the front of the battle. Many thousands of them were killed, and the rest turned their backs on the men of Gwynedd, and betook them-

[1] See p. 139.

selves to flight. Among the slain were Gruffydd and Meilir, the sons of Rhiwallawn ab Gwyn ab Collwyn.

"Then Gruffydd, after his accustomed manner, when victorious, pursued them, he and his company, through the woods and glens, and swamps and mountains, all that night by the light of the moon, and all the following day, and scarcely one of them escaped from the combat to their own country.

"And after making enormous devastation there and much spoil, Gruffydd marched towards Arwystli, and destroyed and massacred the common people, and burnt their houses, and carried their wives and maidens into captivity, and so he exacted retribution from Trahaiarn.

"From thence he proceeded to Powys, where he displayed in his course his cruelty towards his adversaries in victorious guise and spared not the enclosures of the churches, and after this he returned to his own dominions."[1]

From the above account it is evident that the Mynydd y Garnedd, where the battle was fought, could not have been more than thirty miles from St. David's, for the battle commenced there on the evening of the self-same day on which they started from Porth Clais. Some people have erroneously thought that the battle was fought at Carno, in Arwystli Uwch Coed; but Gruffydd did not go into Arwystli till a day or two after the battle had been won and ended.

Trahaiarn ab Caradog, King of Gwynedd and Lord of Arwystli, *sable*, three fleurs-de-lys *argent*, had issue by his consort, the Princess Annesta, the daughter and eventual heiress of Gruffydd ab Llewelyn ab Seissylt, King of Gwynedd and Powys, five sons—1. Llywarch, of whom presently; 2. Meurig, who was slain in 1105, by Sir Owain ap Cadwgan ap Bleddyn; 3. Gruffydd, slain with his brother Meurig by Sir Owen ab Cadwgan; 4. Owain, Lord of Arwystli, who married Jane, daughter and heiress of Iorwerth ab Hywel Fychan, descended from Elystan Glodrudd, Prince of Fferlis, by whom he had a son Ieuaf, Lord of Arwystli, who married Brenda,

[1] *Life of Gruffydd ab Cynan.*

the daughter of Gruffydd ab Cynan ab Iago, King of Gwynedd, by whom he had a son and heir, Howel ab Ieuaf, Lord of Arwystli,[1] who bore *argent*, a lion rampant *sable*, crowned *or;* 5. Madog, who bore *argent*, a lion rampant *gules*, and a daughter, named Nesta, who was married to Bernard de Newmarch, the Norman Lord of Brecon, who bore *gules*, five lozenges conjoined in fess *or*.

Llywarch ab Trahaiarn, who was the rightful heir of the Principality of Powys, married Dyddgu, daughter of Idnerth ab Cadwgan ab Elystan Glodrudd, Prince of Fferlis, by whom he had issue three sons—1. Rotpert ab Llywarch; 2. Maredydd; and 3. Iorwerth; and two daughters — 1. Gwladys, who was the first wife of Owain Gwynedd, Prince of North Wales, *vert* three eagles, displayed in fess *or*, by whom she was the mother of Iorwerth Drwyn Dwn, Maelgwyn, and Gwenllan the consort of Owain Cyfeiliog, Prince of Powys Uchaf, and Mabli, wife of Ieuaf ab Niniaf ab Cynwrig ab Rhiwallawn. *Ermine*, a lion rampant *sable*.

In 1109, Llywarch, together with Madog ab Rhirid ab Bleddyn ab Cynfyn, killed Iorwerth Goch ab Bleddyn ap Cynfyn, Lord of Mochnant, in the house of a relation of his at Caer Einion, and then burnt the house and everything in it. In 1121, his lands were cruelly ravaged by the Princes Owain and Cadwallawn, the sons of Gruffydd ab Cynan, in consequence of his having assisted Prince Maredydd ab Bleddyn in taking the Lordship of Meirionydd from his nephew Maredydd ab Cadwgan ab Bleddyn.

In 1124, Maredydd ab Llywarch was imprisoned by Prince Owain, son of King Gruffydd ap Cynan, for putting out the eyes of the sons of Gruffydd; but he broke out of prison and was caught, and his eyes pulled out, by the sons of Meurig ab Gruffydd, and he was placed

[1] *Lewys Dwnn*, vol. i. *Golden Grove MS. Lewys Dwnn*, vol. ii, p. 15.

on the top of a desert mountain, where he perished from hunger and cold.

Iorwerth ab Llywarch was slain in A.D. 1129, 29 Henry I, by Llewelyn ab Sir Owain ab Cadwgan ab Bleddyn.

Rotpert, or Robert, the eldest son of Llywarch, married first, Janet, daughter of Samwel, Lord of Cydywain, and Eign, his wife, daughter and heiress of Madog, third son of Cadwallawn ab Madog ab Idnerth, Lord of Maelionydd and Ceri, of the royal house of Elystan Glodrudd, Prince of Fferlis. Samwel, Lord of Cydywain, was the son of Cadafael yr Ynad, Judge of the Court of Powys, then held at Castle Dinas Bran, in the time of Gruffydd Maelor, Prince of Powis. Cadafael bore *sable*, three ragged staves *or*, fixed proper. This coat was granted to him to commemorate the service he rendered his country by his custom of going with firebrands from mountain to mountain to ignite the fire beacons on their summits to warn the inhabitants of the approach of an enemy. Cadafael was also Lord of Cydywain by right of his wife, Arianwen, daughter and heiress of Iorwerth ab Trahaiarn ab Iorwerth, Lord of Cydywain, second son of Cadwgan ab Elystan Glodrudd, Prince of Fferlis, and one of the Royal Tribes of Wales. The mother of Arianwen was Jane, daughter of Maredydd ab Bleddyn, Prince of Powys.

Rotpert ab Llywarch, by his wife Janet, had issue a son and heir,

Maredydd ab Rotpert, Lord of Cydywain, which he bought, according to Lewys Dwnn, from his maternal uncle Madog ab Samwel, Lord of Cydywain. In 1213, 14 John, he sided with Prince Llewelyn against King John ; in 1241, however, he did homage for his Lordship to Henry III, who confirmed him in it ; but according to the *Brut y Tywysogion*, Henry gave the Lordship to him as a reward for his treachery to Prince Llewelyn by his homage to him at Shrewsbury. In the same year, 25 Henry III, he was one of the intercessors with the king to release Gruffydd ap Llewelyn from his

brother David's custody. Fortune, however, favouring the arms of Prince Llewelyn, Madog ap Samwel recovered his lordship in 1257 for a while; but it was afterwards seized by Edward I.

Maredydd ab Rotpert,[1] Lord of Cydywain, married Eva, daughter of Maredydd Fychan ab Maredydd ab Howel ab Maredydd ab Bleddyn ab Cynfyn, Prince of Powys, by whom he had issue, five sons—1. Owain, whose only daughter and heiress, Janet, married Einion ab Ieuaf, Lord of Cefn y Llys, the ancestor of the Baronet family of Pryce of Llanfair yng Nghywain, or Newtown Hall, the Pryces of Glan Meheli, and of several other families of whom an account is given in the *History of the Parish of Llangurig in Arwystli Uwch Coed*;[2] 2. Gruffydd; 3. Hywel; 4. Llewelyn, who married Margaret, daughter of Maelgwyn Fychan ab Maelgwyn ab Yr Arglwydd Rhys, Prince of South Wales (and by whom he had issue, two daughters, co-heirs—1. Angharad, who married Owain ab Meredydd, Lord of Isgoed; and 2. Catherine, who married Sir Gilbert Pool, Knight); and 5. Trahaiarn. Alson, one of the daughters of Maredydd ab Rotpert, married Einion ab Cynfelyn ab Dolphwyn, Lord of Manafon, Llanllugan, and Maesmawr, descended from Cadwgan ab Bleddyn of Nannau, Lord of Meirionydd, Penllyn, Mawddwy, and Cyfeiliog.

[1] He was founder of the Nunnery of Llanllugan; see the copy of the foundation charter printed in the *Montgomeryshire Collections*, vol. ii, p. 305.

[2] *Mont. Coll.*, vol. ii, p. 225.

*Argent*, a lion rampant *sable*, crowned *or*.

Trahaiarn, Lord of Arwystli and King of Gwynedd and Powys, ∓ ab Caradog, Lord of Arwystli, ab Gwyn ab Collwyn ab Ednowain ab Bleddyn ab Blettwys, Lord of Arwystli, who bore *sable*, three fleurs-de-lys *argent*, ab Ceidio ab Corf ab Caenawg Mawr ab Iorwerth Hirflawdd, slain at Mynydd y Garnedd, in South Wales, in 1080. (*Lewys Dwnn*, vol. ii, p. 272.)

Fourth son.

Owain, Lord of Arwystli. ∓ Jane, d. and heiress of Iorwerth ab Howel Fychan, descended from Elystan Glodrudd.

Ieuaf, Lord of Arwystli. ∓ Brenda, d. of Gruffydd ab Cynan, King of Gwynedd, who recovered his throne in 1080, and died in 1137.

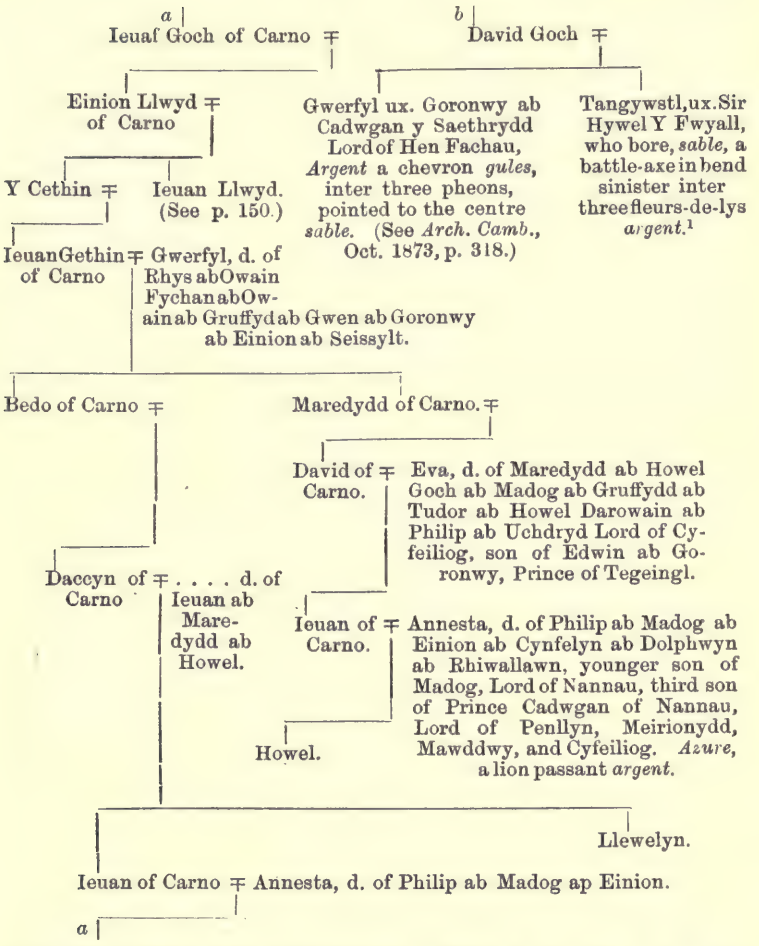
Eilas, p. 151.

Howel ab Ieuaf, Lord of Arwystli. He lived at Talgarth, ∓ in Tref Eglwys. He bore *argent*, a lion rampant *sable*, crowned *or*. He died in 1185, and was buried in Strata Florida Abbey.[1]

Einion. Gruffydd Carno ∓ Howel Fychan. ∓

*a* *b*

[1] Some genealogists, and Lewys Dwnn among others, in one or two of his pedigrees, vol. i, p. 213, state that Howel was the son of Ieuaf, Lord of Arwystli, who they say was the son of Cadwgan ab Elystan Glodrudd, although at the same time they state that Elystan Glodrudd and his son Prince Cadwgan's territory in Wales consisted only of Fferlis, the present county of Radnor, the Lordships of Buallt, Ceri, and Cydywain. If such, then, was the case, how could Ieuaf, Lord of Arwystli, have been the son of Cadwgan ab Elystan Glodrudd? We know from the *Life of Gruffydd ab Cynan*, above quoted, that Arwystli belonged to King Trahaiarn. "*Traha-*


a
Ieuaf Goch of Carno ∓
b
David Goch ∓
Einion Llwyd ∓ of Carno
Gwerfyl ux. Goronwy ab Cadwgan y Saethrydd Lord of Hen Fachau, *Argent* a chevron *gules*, inter three pheons, pointed to the centre *sable*. (See *Arch. Camb.*, Oct. 1873, p. 318.)
Tangywstl, ux. Sir Hywel Y Fwyall, who bore, *sable*, a battle-axe in bend sinister inter three fleurs-de-lys *argent*.[1]
Y Cethin ∓
Ieuan Llwyd. (See p. 150.)
Ieuan Gethin of Carno ∓
Gwerfyl, d. of Rhys ab Owain Fychan ab Owain ab Gruffydd ab Gwen ab Goronwy ab Einion ab Seissylt.
Bedo of Carno ∓
Maredydd of Carno. ∓
David of Carno. ∓
Eva, d. of Maredydd ab Howel Goch ab Madog ab Gruffydd ab Tudor ab Howel Darowain ab Philip ab Uchdryd Lord of Cyfeiliog, son of Edwin ab Goronwy, Prince of Tegeingl.
Daccyn of Carno ∓
. . . . d. of Ieuan ab Maredydd ab Howel.
Ieuan of Carno. ∓
Annesta, d. of Philip ab Madog ab Einion ab Cynfelyn ab Dolphwyn ab Rhiwallawn, younger son of Madog, Lord of Nannau, third son of Prince Cadwgan of Nannau, Lord of Penllyn, Meirionydd, Mawddwy, and Cyfeiliog. *Azure*, a lion passant *argent*.
Howel.
Llewelyn.
Ieuan of Carno ∓ Annesta, d. of Philip ab Madog ap Einion.
a

*irnus Rex cum suis etiam Arustlianis.*" This was in 1080. See also *Lewys Dwnn*, vol. ii, p. 101, where Caradog, the father of King Trahaiarn, is styled Lord of Arwystli, and *Lewys Dwnn*, vol. ii, p. 272, "Howel ab Ieuaf, Lord of Arwystli, ab Owain ab Trahaiarn", vol. i, p. 331.

[1] Sir Hywel y Fwyall greatly distinguished himself by his prowess in the wars in France, in the time of Edward III. His countrymen have ever competed for him, with Denis De Morbeque, the honour of taking the French king prisoner. "This Howel", observes Sir John Wynn, in his *History of the Gwydir Family*, "was knighted at the field of Poyctiers, and by our countrymen is reported to have taken the French king; but, however it was, he did such service there, that the Prince bestowed a messe of meate, to be served up dayly during his life, before his battle-axe, which after was bestowed on the poor, whereof he was called Sir Hywell y Fwyall." *Lewys Dwnn* says in vol. ii, p. 101, that Sir Hywel y Fwyall was the son of Gruffydd of Henglawdd, seventh son of Ednyfed Fychan, and states the same thing in vol. i, p. 331.

*a*

Howel of Carno ∓ Lowri, d. of Gruffydd Goch ab Maurice ab Edward of Llanfair yng Nghydywain. Descended from Hygin ab Llewelyn.

Ieuan of Carno ∓ Gwenllian, d. of Matthew Pryce of Llanfair yng Nghydywain, now called Newtown Hall, Esq. Descended from Elystan Glodrudd, Prince of Fferlis.

Rhys of Carno ∓ Anne, d. of David Llwyd, fifth son of Hugh ab Ieuan, Lord of Mathafarn, in Cyfeiliog, Esq. *Argent*, a lion passant *sable*, inter three fleurs-de-lys *gules*.

Ieuan of Carno ∓ Jane, d. of David ab Morgan ab Jenkin ab Ieuan ab David Lloyd ab Maredydd, of Carno, ab Llewelyn Fychan ab Llewelyn ab Gruffydd ab Gwen ab Goronwy ab Einion ab Seissyllt, Lord of Mathafarn.

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## CARNO.

*Lewys Dwnn*, vol. i, p. 272.

Ieuan Llwyd ab Einion Llwyd ab Ieuaf Goch ∓ ab Gruffydd Carno ab Howel ab Ieuaf, Lord of Arwystli, ab Owain ab Trahaiarn.

Maredydd of Carno ∓ . . . . . d. of Llewelyn ab Howel ab Rhys ab David of Gilfachwen in Cardiganshire. Her mother was Angharad, daughter and heiress of Llewelyn ab Philip ab Llewelyn ab Iorwerth ap Gruffydd ab Cefn yr Hafodau, son of Maredydd ab Madog Danwr, Lord of Llangurig in Arwystli Uwch Coed.

Llewelyn of Carno ∓ Margaret, d. of Ieuan Blaeney of Aberbechan. *Sable*, three horses' heads erased *argent*.

Henry of Cwm yr Awel, in Carno.

Ieuan of Carno ∓ . . . . . d. of Ieuan ab Dackyn ab Bedo ab Ieuan ab Y Cethin of Carno.

Ieuan of Carno ∓ Catherine, d. of Maurice Glynn ab Jenkin Glynn ab Maredydd Glynn ab Ieuan Glyn Hen of Glyn Clywedog.

Lewys.

Owain of Carno ∓ Florence, d. of DavidLlwyd ab Maredydd ab Llewelyn.

Lowri ux. Rhyddarch ab Llewelyn ab David Deg of Plâs Duon in Carno. *Argent*, a lion passant *sable*, inter three fleurs-de lys, *gules*.

*a* *b* *c*

*a* | David of Carno ∓ Mary (2nd wife), d. of Lewys ab Owain ab Ieuan ab David ab Llewelyn of Plâs Yngheisswyn, in the parish of Tal y Llyn Meingul. *Or*, a lion rampant regard. *sable.*

*b* | Catherine, ux. Ieuan abIeuan ab Bedo of Llangurig, ab Cadwgan.

*c* | Gwen, ux. Robert Waring ap Gruffydd Vain of North Wales.

Ieuan ∓ Elizabeth, d. of Richard ab Howel ab David ab Howel ab David Llwyd of Llanwnog.

Jane, ux Howel ab David ab Henry ab Ieuan Goch.

Margaret, ux. Hugh ab John ab Llewelyn ab Guthyn ab Deio ab Gruffydd of Pentref Gilling in Bettws.

## SUTTON, NEAR MONTGOMERY.

*Lewys Dwnn*, vol. i, p. 308.

Ieuan ab Ithel ab Iorwerth ab Trahaiarn ab Iorwerth ∓ ab David ab David Llwyd ab David ab Ieuan ab Einion ab Eilas ab Owen ab Trahaiarn ab Maredydd, Lord of Cydywain ab Rotpert ab Llywarch ab Trahaiarn ab Gwyn ab Collwyn, Lord of Cydywain.

Ieuan Bach ∓ Angharad, d. and heir of Jenkyn ab Deio.

Howel ∓ Catherine, d. of Deio Bach ab Ieuan ab Gilbert.

Gruffydd ∓ Margaret, d. of Thomas ab Reynold.

William Griffith ∓ Jane, co-heir of William Meredith.

Richard Griffiths of Sutton, Esq. ∓ Ann, d. of George Dodington, ab Robert Dodington.

Robert Griffiths of Sutton, Esq. ∓ Judith, d. of Sir Henry Yelverton of Easton Mauditt, in Northamptonshire.

William Griffiths admitted a member of the Mercers' Company in Shrewsbury, 12th August, 1639.

Anne, ux. Charles Jones of Ffronffraith, Esq., ancestor of Sir Charles Thomas Jones of Broadway, Knight, High Sheriff for co. Montgomery, 1832.

## CORRIGENDA.

*Mont. Coll.*, vol. ix, p. 222, for "Gwrgeneu ab Collwyn, Lord of Penllyn, half-brother, by the mother's side, to Bleddyn ab Cynfyn", read "Gwrgeneu ab Collwyn, Lord of Penllyn. His wife was half-sister to Maredydd ab Bleddyn ap Cynfyn, who gave him Penllyn."

*Ibid.* ditto, for "Meredydd ab Bleddyn, who reigned over Powys from 1072 to 1133", read, "Madog ab Maredydd ab Bleddyn, Prince of Powys Fadog, who died at Winchester in 1159."

*Ibid.* p. 227, for "Gwerfyl, daughter of Rhys Lloyd", read "Gwerfyl, daughter and heiress of David ab Rhys Lloyd."

J. Y. Wm. Lloyd, M.A.

# HISTORY OF THE PARISH OF MEIFOD.

By the Rev. CANON WYNNE-EDWARDS, M.A.,

RECTOR OF THE PARISH OF LLANRHAIADR YN KINMERCH,
LATE VICAR OF THE PARISH OF MEIFOD.

(*Continued from Vol.* ix, *p.* 352.)

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Ecclesiastical.—The correctness of the early date which tradition assigns to the first ecclesiastical foundation connected with Meifod, may be tested by rules which are easy to be understood, and which recommend themselves to the judgment of the impartial inquirer into the history of the past, by their intrinsic force and simplicity. Professor Rees, in his valuable work on the *Welsh Saints*, shews very clearly that there are two rules, or canons, for ascertaining the comparative antiquity of churches and chapels in Wales. These canons are derived from a consideration of, first, the nature of their endowments, and, secondly, from the names of the churches themselves. The learned Professor shows, that the larger the area from which the endowment arises, the older the foundation enjoying that endowment is; and, in the next place, that the churches called after the names of native saints[1] are generally older than those called after,[2] or dedicated to, any other saint.

The application of these rules, or canons, to test the early date assigned to the ecclesiastical foundation at

[1] Saints in the sense of "holy persons", not Saints canonized by the Roman Catholic Church.

[2] "There is a passage in Bede's *Ecclesiastical History*", writes Professor Rees, "from which it is clear that Christians of the British Church founded churches without appointing a patron Saint."—Rees' *Welsh Saints.*

Meifod, results in very strong confirmation of its supposed antiquity.

And, first, as regards the area from which its original endowments arose. There is very clear evidence to show that the extent of the district originally attached to Meifod Church was very great. Cynddelw the Bard, who flourished A.D. 1150-1200, in his *Cân Tysiliaw* ("Tysilio's Ode"), speaks of Meifod Church as the chief church of Powysland—

> "Llan bengwern bennaf daearen,
> Llan Bywys baradwys burwen."
>
> "A church (inclosure) at the head of the morass [chief of the land,
> The Church of Powys, paradise most fair."

Further on, he addresses its chief minister thus :—

> "Caraf ei barch ei harchddiacon,
> Caradoc . . . . . .
> Periglor porthfawr Powysion."
>
> "I love its Archdeacon
> Caradoc . . . . . .
> The pastor of the generous Powysians."

There is legal and documentary evidence to testify to the prominence of the ecclesiastical foundation at Meifod, and the extent of its jurisdiction in early times.

Bishop Hugh, in a Grant to the Nuns of Llanllugan in 1239, freely gives them sundry portions belonging to the Church of St. Mary in Caereinion, but reserves to himself that which belongs to him as Rector of Meifod, "excepto hoc quod ad nos pertinet per Periegloriet de Meyvot."

In an agreement also, made in 1265, between Adam, son of Meuric, Rector, or co-Rector of Meifod, and the Prior of Alberbury, Meifod is described as the Mother Church, and certain tithes and dues from distant townships, such as Bragginton, Bausley, and Middletown are said to belong to Meifod as such Mother Church.[1]

There is a curious document, date 1289, corroborative

[1] Thomas's *History of the Diocese of St. Asaph*, p. 775.

of this agreement between the Rectors of Meifod and the Rector of Alberbury.[1]

By a license, granted 28th June, 1380, Richard II empowers Bishop Spridlington, with the assent of his Chapter, to unite the Chapelries of Pole (Pool) and Kegitva (Guilsfield) to the Parish Church of Meyvot for ever, and to appropriate the same church, with the chapelries so annexed, and to hold them so appropriated to the use of the aforesaid Bishop of St. Asaph and his successors for ever.

The same license was afterwards granted to Bishop John Trevor.[2]

All these documents indicate very clearly that the ancient jurisdiction of Meifod extended over a district reaching from Alberbury, Buttington, and Forden (a part of this parish, Kilkewydd, was formerly in Pool parish) on the right bank of the Severn, to Llanllugan, and Llanfair Caereinion, on the left of the Severn, and to other parts adjacent to the head-waters of the Vyrnwy, a branch of the Severn. Thus the great extent of the country, from which, as it appears, the endowments of Meifod arose in former times, is one of the proofs by which, according to Professor Rees' first canon, already set forth, the early date of the original ecclesiastical foundation at Meifod is confirmed.

The next subject of inquiry will be the name and date of the founder. The earliest name connected with the ecclesiastical history of Meifod is that of Gwyddfarch. His parentage, as given in the Welsh *Genealogies of the Saints*, points to his having been one, or the immediate descendant of one, of that body of Christians who ccme over from Armorica[3] (Brittany) in the sixth century of

[1] Eyton's *Antiquities of Shropshire*, vol. vii, p. 46.

[2] *Browne Willis*, vol. ii, p. 94. Other similar licenses are mentioned by B. Willis.

[3] Gwyddfarch is said, in the *Genealogies*, to have been the son of Amalarus, otherwise Maelhrys, Maelerw, or Meilyr ; and this is one of the names that occurs more than once in the annals of Emyr Llydaw, King of Armorica, to whose family the leaders of the Armorican

our era, and who, by their missionary labours, were instrumental in the propagation of Christianity in Wales, and especially in parts of Powysland.

Cadfan, one of the most eminent of these Armorican refugees, founded a church at Tywyn in Merionethshire; Tydecho, another of them, founded the church at Garthbeibio; Cadfan, again, another church at Llangadfan; Cynyw, at Llangynyw; Trinio at Llandrinio; Gwyddfarch's Church at Meifod, as a glance at the Ordnance map will shew, is the connecting link in this chain of Armorican churches, extending across the breadth of Powysland. The legend of Gwyddfarch's being son of Amalarus, king of the Poles, alluded to in Gwalter Mechain's Parish history of Meifod, is thus cleared from the mystery in which it was involved, and the basis of truth (namely the foreign origin of the Saint), on which that legend was founded, brought to light.

Somewhere, then, towards the middle of the sixth century, about one hundred years after the Saxons, under Hengist and Horsa, had landed at the isle of Thanet, the first dawn of light begins to gleam upon the ecclesiastical history of Meifod. It may not be out of place here to put before the reader, in as concise form as possible, the position of British Christianity at that moment. There are just grounds for believing that the light of Christian truth was first granted to the Celtic inhabitants of this island towards the close of the first century of the Christian era. It is asserted by Eusebius, that some of the Apostles preached the Gospel in the British Isles. Theodoret confirms this statement. Tertullian, A.D. 200, speaks of "Britannorum inaccessa Romanis loca Christo subjecta;" "Places in Britain inaccessible to the Romans, but subjected to Christ." Eborius, bishop of York, Restitutus, bishop of London, and Adelfius, bishop of Caerleon ar

band of missionaries belonged. It is probable that these Armorican missionaries were forced to take refuge in Wales from the Franks, who, under Clovis, were then establishing their kingdom in Gaul.

Wysg, attended the Council of Arles, A.D. 314. These are all testimonies that at a very early period a Christian Church existed in the island of Britain. This Church was planted, and had taken root, and borne fruit at a time long antecedent to that at which the Church of Rome had pretended to claim any supremacy over the rest of the Christian Churches of the world. To that Celtic Church, Catholic in its doctrine, but independent in its national life, Gwyddfarch[1] belonged. Attention is needed to this point, inasmuch as it will appear, in the history of the following century, that in the time of Gwyddfarch's immediate successor, Tysilio, a practical question was raised, which depended for its solution upon a just understanding of the true relation between the principles of catholicity and national independence, in regard to the special circumstances of each particular branch of the visible Church of Christ.

Gwyddfarch's mission, as has been already noticed, may be assigned to the earlier part of the last half of the 6th century. The Saxon invasion had partially interposed a barrier of heathenism between the British Church and the rest of the Christian world. What were the members of this British Church doing behind this intervening screen of darkness and barbarism? What were the occupations of the isolated and diminished remnant of British Christians? They did not give themselves up to stagnation and despair. The means of communication were still left open by sea with the sister[2] church of Brittany. They strengthened

[1] Though the Welsh Church was, after a long struggle, brought into forced subjection, under the Norman kings, to the See of Rome, no such submission can destroy its claim to that nationally independent position which was claimed for it by Dunawd, of Bangor Iscoed, at his celebrated interview with Augustine of Canterbury, or deprive it of its claim to a purer succession than that which is derived through the channels of Rome. As well might the Norman Conquest be supposed to debar the Saxon from claiming the descent of the monarchy from Alfred.

[2] This intercommunication between the British (Breton) and the Armorican Churches is thus alluded to in a *Life of St. Gildas*, by l'Abbé Luco, Ex-Directeur de Grand-Séminaire, published at Vannes,

one another's hands by mutual offices of charity and active co-operation. Hence arose the missions of Germanus and Lupus, who came from Brittany to aid in checking the Pelagian heresy, and of Cadfan and his fellow-labourers in the succeeding century. Such helpers from the other side of the sea would be guided in the course they took by the advice of those who were in authority in the native Church.

The chief Episcopal See of the Welsh Church had been lately removed by St. David (afterwards the patron Saint of Wales) from Caerleon to what is now known as St. David's. It is not improbable that under this great Archbishop's advice, the labours of Gwyddfarch and his coadjutors were turned in a northerly direction. This would bring them towards the western districts of Powysland, and to that part of it now known as Montgomeryshire.

It requires some mental effort to realise the circumstances under which Gwyddfarch's first visit was made to the Vale of Meifod. If, as its name indicates, MAIFOD—the "dwelling on the floor of the Vale"—(see commencement of this historical sketch) there was a

Brittany, 1869 :—"Vers le milieu du v^e^ siècle, attaqués au nord par les Pictes et les Scots, à l'est et au midi par les Saxons, écrasés et obligés de se retirer, comme il a été dit, dans les régions montagneuses de la Cambrie, au pays de Galles et dans la Cornouaille insulaire, les Bretons en 446 jettent ce cri de désespoir et de détresse : 'Les barbares nous repoussent jusqu' à la mer ; la mer nous rejette vers les barbares, nous n'avons plus que le choix d'être égorgés ou noyés.' Ce fut alors que commença cette migration qui dura environ un siècle et jeta dans notre Armorique de nombreuses colonies bretonnes." "Towards the middle of the fifth century, attacked on the north by the Picts and Scots, on the east and south by the Saxons, crushed and obliged to retreat, as has been said to the mountainous regions of Cambria in Wales and in the peninsula of Cornwall, the Bretons, in 446, uttered the cry of despair and distress : — 'The barbarians force us into the sea : the sea forces us back to the barbarians : we have only the choice of being slaughtered or drowned.' It was then that the emigration commenced, which lasted about a century, and threw into our Armorica numerous British ( Bretonnes) Colonies." These British emigrants, Bretons from Cambria, are to be distinguished from the native inhabitants of Armorica. They kept themselves a long time distinct from one another.

settled population to be found in it, they were few in number, and could have held but little communication with the world around them. To realise their surroundings and position, we must picture to ourselves an extended surface of country, overgrown with woods and devoid of anything like the convenient and complicated system of modern highways: here and there a Roman road afforded a sufficient provision for transit and carriage: a partial clearing of the forest made room for the few wooden dwellings of the widely-scattered inhabitants and for shelter for their flocks. A higher state of civilisation was connected with the walled towns; but these were few and far between. Even if it be proved, as may very likely be the case, that Mediolanum stood near where Llanymynech now stands, it would still be true that Meifod was a forest clearing, as far separated from Mediolanum, when there were no bridges in general use, as Shrewsbury is now. The following extract from the *History of the Gwydir Family*, written by Sir John Wynn of Gwydir in the sixteenth century, will show how such a description of the country and its general aspect has been applicable to it nearly a thousand years after the times of Gwyddfarch:—"All the whole country (reference is here made to the northern parts of Denbighshire) then was but a forest, rough and spacious, as it still is, but then waste of inhabitants, and all overgrown with woods. This desolation arose from Owen Glyndwr's policy. Nant Conwy was not only wooded, but also all Carnarvon, Merioneth, and Denbighshire, seemed to be but one forest."

After reading such a description of the state of the country not more than three hundred and fifty years ago, we can better understand what were the difficulties which the pioneers of Christianity had to encounter in the times of Gwyddfarch. They are vividly represented in the contemporary account given by a missionary Bishop of our own Church, who thus describes the nature of his work in East Africa:—"Thence we plunged into a

thickly grown forest, and, after a long morning, reached Lake Lutamba. Thence we passed to our first stretch of uninhabited forest, and were six days before we emerged upon the belt of villages near the Rovuma. The approach to the Rovuma was indicated by the sudden rising of great mountainous masses of granite rock." Such a missionary traveller was Gwyddfarch in the sixth century. His instructions gradually prepared the people for the exercise of common prayer and public worship. We know from documents which will be found in the appendix to this history, that a church called by Gwyddfarch's name once stood somewhat to the west of the building which, at present, stands within the precincts of the churchyard at Meifod. The site of Gwyddfarch's church, as indicated in a Terrier, dated 1631, now in the Diocesan Registry at St. Asaph, was where the row of cottages just outside of the western wall of the churchyard now stands. One of these houses, uninhabited in 1631, is pointed out in that Terrier as Gwyddfarch's church ; the gardens attached to them formed part of the churchyard, and "many bones of men were dug up when the yard was made into gardens" in or before the year 1631.

But we must not be misled, by our modern notions of a church, respecting the humble though venerable building in which the Christians of Gwyddfarch's day were wont to assemble for public worship. It was at first, perhaps, a mere oratory, a place where prayer was wont to be made, of oak framing filled up with wickerwork, and plastered with the tenacious clay, of which extensive beds still exist at no great distance from the assigned site of the church. Such buildings were thatched with reeds, we are told by Bede, the historian of the Saxon Church. They were not, according to the custom of the British Church, dedicated to any Saint, but were called after the name of the founder. Hence the first church at Meifod became Gwyddfarch's Church, not by dedication to him, but was so called in virtue of his having been the founder of it.

The following passages out of Bede's history bearing upon this point are too interesting to be omitted :— "Aidan, the bishop, having departed this life, Finan, who had been ordained and sent by the Scots[1] to succeed him, built in the island of Lindisfarne, a church fit for an Episcopal See, which, however, after the manner of the Scots, he did not erect of stone, but of sawn timber, covering it with reeds. At a later time it was dedicated by the most Reverend Archbishop Theodore in honour of the blessed Apostle Peter. But Eadbert, bishop of that place, stripping off the reeds, covered the entire building, both roof and sides, with sheets of lead."

Such probably in kind, though of humbler dimensions, was the church of Gwyddfarch in Meifod. Insignificant as his labours may have seemed in the eyes of his own, and of succeeding generations, his name has outlived that of many, who, in the eyes of the world, seemed to be playing a greater part, and destined to occupy a more prominent place in the records of their nation's history.

Gwyddfarch's remains are mingled with the dust in the rocky bed which tradition points out, on Allt yr Ancr, as *Gwely Gwyddfarch*, the "Bed, or Grave of Gwyddfarch"; there what was mortal of him rests in sleep, until the day of the great awakening; but his works do follow him, and as long as Allt yr Ancr—the "Anchorite's Hill"—stands at the head of Meifod Vale, the name and office of this servant of God shall be held in loving and honoured remembrance; and in that day of dread, when the everlasting hills themselves shall melt away, and many of them that sleep in the dust of the earth shall awake, this humble follower of Christ shall enter into the fulness of his rest and stand in his lot in the end of the days.

The next name of note connected with the ecclesiastical history of Meifod is that of Tysilio. It may be

[1] The church of the Scots was a branch of the Celtic as distinguished from the Anglo-Saxon or Roman Church.

truly said, that all we know of him makes our lack of fuller acquaintance with his life and work the more to be deplored. He was highly gifted by birth, position, and attainments. He was a younger son of the then (A.D. 560-600) reigning Prince of Powys, the famous Brochwel Ysgythrog, the seat of whose principality was at Pengwern, Shrewsbury. Tysilio must have received the rudiments of education, very probably, from some of the monks of Bangor Iscoed, renowned as a seat of learning in that age, and situate within the limits of his father's principality. It was within the walls of that venerable establishment that, in riper years, the young Prince Tysilio made himself proficient in the learning and scholarship for which he was so famous. His noble birth, his name as a lover of learning, as a wise pastor of souls, as a diligent ruler in the Church of God (he is said to have succeeded Asaph in the episcopal see) are celebrated in the verses of Cynddelw's poem in praise of Tysilio (*Cân Tysilio*)—

> "Tysilio, concluder of strife,
> A loved son of exalted majesty,
> A picture of gentleness, the childhood
> Of the son of Brochwel, of generous breast.
> Generous was he born, of high family,
> President[1] of the choir dispensing bounty,
> Kept lord of the leaders of conference,
> To hate loving cruelty."

Tysilio is the reputed author of a lost and much to be regretted history of Wales. But whatever may have been the fame which he attained as a writer and as Bishop of St. Asaph, it is more especially with the work of his earlier years that we have to deal in connection with the history of Meifod Church.

It was not, probably, until the century following the age of Tysilio, that the Princes of Powys were forced from Shrewsbury, by the Saxon invaders, to take refuge at Mathrafal, in the Vale of Meifod.

[1] An allusion probably to his episcopal office as Bishop of the See of St. Asaph.

Mathrafal, the future residence of the Powysian princes, was, prior to its becoming their permanent residence, most probably a hunting-station among the hills, and a resort for that purpose of the members of the princely family of Brochwel. Tysilio must have been familiar with Mathrafal, with Meifod, and with the church of Gwyddfarch there, from his earliest years. The scene of amusement and field sports in youth was to be changed for the prince into the field of spiritual labours there in after years; he was to devote himself to the service of that Master who chooses the instruments of his work according to his own good pleasure, and calls labourers into his vineyard alike from the peasant's cot and the prince's palace. Tysilio was of princely lineage; but he learned to labour harder than any son of toil in the heavenly calling to which he devoted himself. His name is connected with various missionary stations (as they might then be called) in Powysland.

Meifod, as we learn from Cynddelw's verses, was the prominent sphere of his ministerial energy and devotion.

It is in connection with Meifod and its church establishment that his praises are chiefly celebrated by Cynddelw:—

"Tysilio's the sovereignty of a roof,
The government of a blameless city.

. . . . . .

A Church he raised with his fostering hand,
A Church of bright lights, with a chancel of offertory,
A Church over the streams by the glassy waters.

. . . . . .

A Church of Powys, paradise most fair."[1]

Tysilio may be regarded as the second founder of Meifod Church and the ecclesiastical establishment connected with it.

[1] It will be observed that the translator has preferred to regard the Llan, or church here spoken of, as one and the same church, not district churches founded by Tysilio in different localities. Whichever way the passage be taken, it equally celebrates the energy and devotion of Tysilio.

In one of the verses of Cynddelw's poem to Tysilio mention is made of three saints connected with Meifod Church. It has been supposed that the Virgin Mary, to whom one of the churches at Meifod was undoubtedly dedicated, was the third of these three. But there is reason to doubt whether this be so. The mention of three saints together would rather indicate a triad of native *British* Saints; and it is worthy of observation that the name of a third British Saint, CREDIFAEL, is introduced in the course of the poem in connection with Meifod Church; and a reputed miracle is asserted to have been wrought by the hands of this Credifael.

The history of Meifod henceforth follows that of the fortunes of the ruling family of Powys.

Madoc ab Meredydd, Prince of Powys in 1154, is said to have built, and dedicated, a church at Meifod in that year to the Virgin Mary.

Soon after the Norman Conquest the independent position of the British Church ceased to exist. It was brought, after long resistance, into entire subjection to the See of Papal Rome. Its claim to its original independence of that usurping power was, however, never forfeited, and at the present day every member of the Church in Wales is conscious that by whatever test his Church-membership is tried, the principles of unity, catholicity, and antiquity, most certainly unite to secure his title to fellowship with the true Church of Christ.

PARISH CHURCH.—The church, as it now stands, is a building the architecture of which is of a composite character. There are portions of it, at the west end, which may be probably assigned to the early part of the twelfth century, if not to an even earlier date.

A Norman column, forming portion of an arcade, and adjoining the present square tower, was discovered during the restoration of the church in 1871.

A description of this relic, of an earlier church building than that now standing, has appeared among the *Collections* (vol. iv, p. xxxiii), of the Powysland Club;

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Meifod Church. (Montgomeryshire.) 1877.

and from the paper referring to the discovery of the Norman pillar the following extract is made :—

"A marble monument, which had been fixed in the chancel, was necessarily removed during the alterations made at the time of the restoration of the church, and workmen were directed to refix it in the wall immediately opposite the south door, next to the tower of the church. As soon as the workmen began to make an aperture in the wall to receive the monument, a large mass of masonry fell; when the Norman column and arch were at once brought into view. A portion of the arch came down, but its course was easily traceable in an easterly direction towards another column.[1]

"It is a question of some interest to ascertain, if possible, to which of the churches built at different times within or near the present churchyard the fragments discovered belonged. The Welsh Chronicle (*Brut y Tywysogion*) states :—

"'A.D. 1154. Shortly after (viz., the building of the Castle in Caereinion) St. Mary's Church in Meifod was consecrated.

"'A.D. 1158. Died Madoc ap Meredydd, Lord of Powys, . . . . and in Meifod, where was the watchtower in St. Tysilio's Church, was he buried with honour.' It would appear from this statement that there was a church dedicated to St. Tysilio (probably on the site of one previously built by him) of older date than the one dedicated to St. Mary, and that in St. Tysilio's Church, as being the burying-place of the Princes of Powys, Madoc ap Meredydd was buried.

"Does the ruined column and arcade belong to this Church of St. Tysilio, or to St. Mary's Church in Meifod? Mr. B. Ferrey, F.S.A., the architect under whose care the church was restored, writes thus as to the date of the fragments :—'As far as I am able to judge from the little photograph of the column and arch, the details are so very simple and the courses of stones so small, that I believe the fragments to have belonged to the first church (St. Tysilio's).'"

It will be observed that the opinions expressed by Mr. Ferrey and Mr. Walker as to the date of the

[1] In the original paper a note is here added as follows :—"We are indebted to Mr. David Walker, architect, Liverpool, for the plan and section, made from actual measurements, of the column and arcade, since they have been restored, from which our lithograph is taken. Mr. David Walker remarks: "The restoration is thoroughly conscientiously carried out. I consider the arch-mouldings and character of masonry as early as anything I have seen. They are certainly of a period prior to the twelfth century."

ruined arcade, are not based merely upon a consideration of the *style of the architecture;* of which it has been truly observed, that inasmuch as an earlier style may be adopted at a later period, mere style is not a certain criterion of the date of a building. The complete argument in favour of the earlier date assigned to the fragment of the arcade is, that the early style is expressed *with a simplicity of detail* and "*in courses of stones so small*", that the age of the work may be determined from the method of building with greater certainty than from the style of the architecture.

There is a passage in Cynddelw's poem to St. Tysilio, which is certainly obscure, and yet may be interpreted in such a way as to throw light upon the date and story of the fragment of the arcade under discussion. The Norman column and arcade, it should be observed, are built of *red* sandstone, a species of stone little used in the neighbourhood at present, expensive and difficult to obtain.

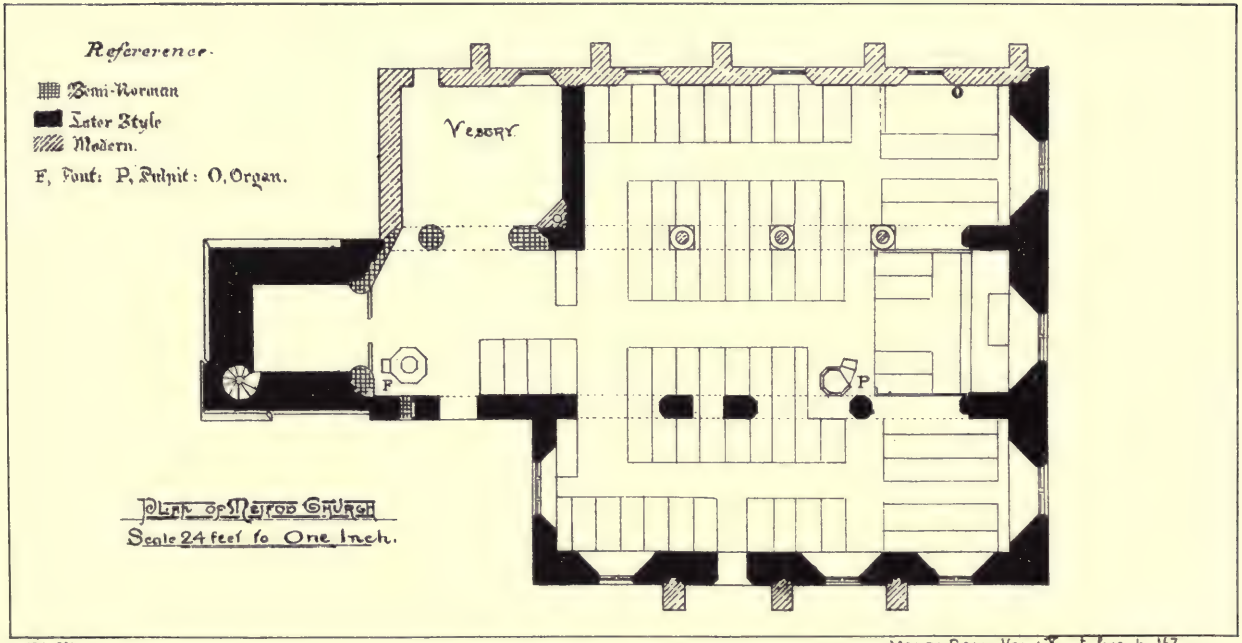
The poet Cynddelw (who flourished A.D. 1150-1200) had been describing the pious deeds of his favourite saint Tysilio, who belonged to a branch of the royal house of Powys; he tells of the church he raised and the choir he trained, and then suddenly proceeds thus :—

"Caid Feifod o firain logawd
Lloch fawrfaith am feddfaith feddrawd,
Terfyn teg i'm terwyn beiddawd
A weles ni welir hyd frawd
Caer rufein ryvedd olygawd
Caer uchaf uchel ei devawd."

which may thus be rendered :—

"Meifod was found of splendid endowment,
A cloister greatly ample for the festival of the sons of mead,
A fair aim of my eager attempt.
I saw what will not be seen till judgment;
A *red*[1] stronghold, wondrous sight."

[1] The expression in the original, *Caer Rufein*, is one of doubtful interpretation. It seems unmeaning, not to say impossible, to regard it as referring to the City of Rome, which it is not probable Cynddelw




G.W. Hancock.

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The last line here quoted is intelligible as referring to a church of Tysilio, with its watch-tower *built of red sandstone*. Its massive Norman architecture, expressed in this, then expensive, material, would stand out in striking contrast to the sombre green hue of its woodland surroundings; it might well awake the enthusiasm of the bard to look upon so striking a monument to the fame and name of his hero and saint. This passage may be taken as corroborative evidence that the ruined Norman column and arcade, now standing as part of the present church at Meifod, was originally a portion of the church dedicated to Tysilio's memory. It is a relic interesting in itself, and it acquires additional interest from the circumstance of its giving this additional gleam of light to some of the poetical remains of one of the earliest and most famous of the Welsh Bards.

Next in succession of place to the Norman arcade, stands the eastern arch of the tower; it is of pointed architecture, and springs from two round Norman columns.

The arcade, between the nave and south aisle of the church, consists of pointed arches, springing from octagonal columns.

The easternmost window in the south wall of the church belongs to the period of early pointed architecture. The east window of the south aisle, filled with painted glass in memory of members of the family of Mytton of Penylan, is of the style called Decorated. At the west end of this aisle, a similar window, the gift of Mrs. Hayhurst of Ystwmcolwyn, is (1877) at the present moment being inserted, and it is to be filled with stained glass in memory of her late husband, H. H. France Hayhurst, Esq. The east window of the nave is perpendicular in style, and has been filled with stained glass by the present Earl Manvers, as a

visited, nor, if he did, is the reference to it intelligible. *Caer Rufein* may mean the red stronghold, if *rufein* be taken as an ancient form from the root *rhuf*—red.

token of fraternal affection towards his sister, Lady Annora Williams Wynn, wife of Charles Watkin Williams Wynn, Esq., M.P., of Coed y Maen.

The north aisle of the church, originally an addition to the church when it was previously restored in 1838, has been lately (1872) connected with the nave by a stone arcade, designed by B. A. Ferrey, Esq., F.S.A.

The relic of earliest date belonging to the church is a coffin lid, now standing against the west wall of the south aisle of the church. It was removed to this place about forty years ago, from a recumbent position in which it was previously placed near the chancel rails. It is supposed, traditionally, to have covered the remains of one of the Princes of Powys. The accompanying illustration clearly shews its early date. The sepulchre of the Princes of Powys, after their removal from Shrewsbury to Mathrafal, was, as we are informed in the *Welsh Chronicles* and in the poem of Cynddelw to Tysilio, in Meifod Churchyard.

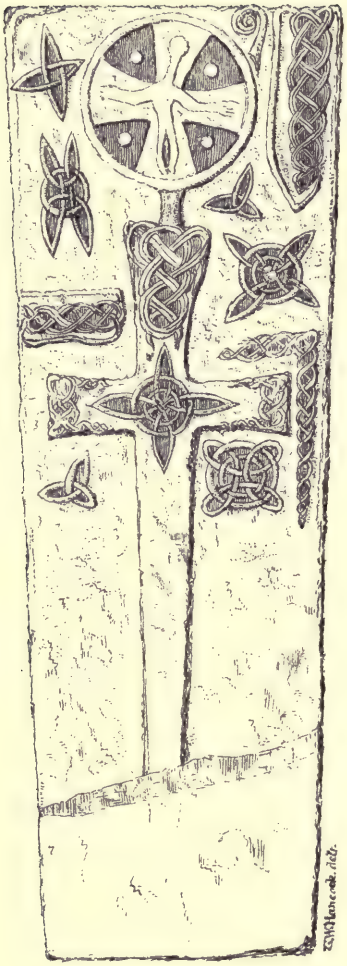
"Gwydd fynwent gwyddfa brenhinedd."

"A conspicuous enclosure—burying-place of princes,"

are the words of Cynddelw, describing the sacred inclosure of Meifod Churchyard.

One of the workmen still living (1877), who was employed in the removal of this coffin lid to its present position, asserts positively that at a considerable depth below the present flooring of the chancel, not far from the easternmost arch of the arcade, between the north aisle and the nave, and beneath the place in which the coffin-lid then was laid, he and others saw the brickwork of what appeared to them to indicate the existence beneath of an arched grave, and that on making an aperture in the brickwork there appeared within a large and handsome-looking coffin; but no real investigation of this last resting-place of the Powysian princes was ever made.

The earliest original documents in which notice is found of any church building in Meifod are Terriers, printed in the Appendix, of the dates 1631 and



STONE COFFIN LID. *(in Meifod Church).*

Scale 1" 2" *Inches*

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1663. They assert that at the west side of the present churchyard and just outside the present churchyard wall, where some cottages stand with gardens in front of them, the original Church of Gwyddfarch once stood.

Later evidence is given respecting the existence of several distinct churches within the precincts of the present churchyard, by the Rev. Walter Davies in his *History of Meifod.*

He quotes the testimony of Thomas Price of Llanfyllin, Esq., contained in a letter to Mr. Babington, dated April 12, 1701, "Besides the Parish Church, now standing, I myself have seen the ruins of two others."

The Rev. Walter Davies further mentions, that in one of the church windows, a few years ago, was a legend in old characters, commemorating the two saints to whom the earlier churches were dedicated. A facsimile[1] of

this ancient legend is here given. The inference to be drawn from these facts, and the evidence afforded by the detached fragments of earlier churches, and tradi-

[1] We have to acknowledge the kindness of Miss Davies of Penmaen Dovey, in lending this wood-block, which originally appeared in the *Cambrian Quarterly Magazine*, illustrating her father the Rev. Walter Davies' *History of the Parish of Meifod.*

tional stories rife in the parish as to hidden[1] remains of churches all point one way, viz., to the fact already alluded to, that Meifod, as the ecclesiastical centre of Powysland, from the times of Gwyddfarch, A.D. 550 downwards, has been adorned by the piety of successive generations of the members of its church, with church structures adapted to the special circumstances of their age and time.

The love of the members of the ancient British Church, it is pleasing to remember, has not yet grown cold.

The present building, much improved about forty years ago, underwent a thorough restoration under the care of B. A. Ferrey, Esq., in the years 1871-2.

An unsightly gallery was removed from the west end, displaying the tower with its handsome pointed arch. The fine old oak roof was brought once more to the light of day from beneath its ceiling of plaster. Five new windows, of a suitable style of architecture, were inserted instead of others, round-headed, mullionless, meaningless apertures of a debased period. Open seats took the place of square pews, the church was lighted and warmed, and other improvements made, of which an account is given in the appendix. The font is one of ancient character, but much defaced by time and ill-treatment.

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## APPENDIX.

Restoration of Church.—The works originally designed by Mr. Ferrey for the restoration of the church, and several important additions to them, have been successfully carried out. The external restoration of the tower, undertaken by the Misses Hawkes as a

[1] Tradition relates that the remains of what may have been the northern transept of Tysilio's Church exist, and that they were struck upon near the northern door of the present church, close to the vestry-room, in 1837-8. Excavation in the present church and churchyard might lead to curious discoveries. The archæological history of Meifod needs to be dug up by the spade before written with the pen.

special memorial, has lately been completed, and forms a very important feature in the work of restoration. The following is an Abstract of the Accounts :—

RECEIPTS.

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Subscriptions ... ... | 1347 | 18 | 9 |
| Proceeds of two Concerts at Meifod ... ... ... | 38 | 9 | 3 |
| Materials sold... ... ... | 11 | 12 | 0 |
| Collection at Re-opening | 50 | 6 | 6 |
| Interest at Bank ... ... | 3 | 17 | 0 |
| Balance ... ... ... ... | 2 | 13 | 1 |
| | £1454 | 16 | 7 |

PAYMENTS.

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| CONTRACTORS :— | | | |
| Mr. Thomas, nave, south aisle and roofs ... ... | 629 | 7 | 0 |
| Mr. Kelly, north aisle, interior of roof ... ... | 80 | 8 | 2 |
| Mr. Bebb, old Norman arches ... ... ... ... | 38 | 2 | 7 |
| Mr. Pickstock, flues for heating ... ... ... | 10 | 0 | 6 |
| Messrs. Garland & Eaton, re-seating ... ... ... | 335 | 0 | 0 |
| Architect... ... ... ... | 48 | 9 | 0 |
| Church furniture ... ... | 22 | 4 | 6 |
| Clerk of works ... ... | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Service Books (English). | 7 | 11 | 6 |
| Legal expenses ... ... | 21 | 0 | 0 |
| Sundries... ... ... ... | 11 | 6 | 5 |
| Contractor for tower and south-west window ... | 164 | 19 | 9 |
| Carving gurgoyles ... | 13 | 5 | 0 |
| Brass tablet ... ... ... | 8 | 10 | 0 |
| Architect... ... ... ... | 7 | 7 | 0 |
| Lights for church, etc.... | 45 | 10 | 2 |
| Printing... ... ... ... | 1 | 15 | 0 |
| | £1454 | 16 | 7 |

The special Gifts consisted of the following :—The Stained Glass for East Window by the Earl Manvers ; the Communion Table Covering by Lady A. Williams Wynn ; the Reading Desk by Mrs. Buckley Williames ; the Ornamental Trees in Churchyard by the late T. O. Sturkey, Esq. ; and the Lectern by Sir Watkin Williams Wynn, Bart., M.P.

The following were the subscriptions to the Restoration Fund :—

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| C. W. Williams Wynn, Esq., M.P. ... ... ... | 165 | 8 | 0 |
| The Misses Hawkes—for tower ... ... ... ... | 180 | 0 | 0 |
| Ditto for church ... ... | 25 | 0 | 0 |
| The Earl of Powis ... ... | 100 | 0 | 0 |
| H. H. Hayhurst, Esq. ... | 100 | 0 | 0 |
| Miss Mytton, Penylan ... | 100 | 0 | 0 |
| The Dean and Chapter of Christ Church ... ... | 75 | 0 | 0 |
| The Rev. Can. W. Edwards | 60 | 0 | 0 |
| The late Right Rev. Bishop Short ... ... ... ... | 50 | 0 | 0 |
| St. Asaph Church Building Society ... ... ... | 50 | 0 | 0 |
| Trustees of Bishop Carey's Fund ... ... ... ... | 40 | 0 | 0 |
| Mrs. Lindsay ... ... ... | 35 | 0 | 0 |
| Sampson Lloyd, Esq. ... | 25 | 10 | 0 |
| Sir R. Palmer, Bart. ... | 25 | 0 | 0 |

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| D. H. Mytton, Esq. ... | 25 | 0 | 0 |
| The late Rev. R. J. Harrison | 20 | 0 | 0 |
| John Dugdale, Esq. ... | 16 | 0 | 0 |
| The Lady Annora Williams Wynn ... ... | 15 | 0 | 0 |
| Edward Jones, Esq., Goedtre ... ... ... ... | 10 | 10 | 0 |
| The Rev. T. F. Hayhurst. | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| H. B. Williams Wynn, Esq. | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Rev. William Short ... | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Archdeacon Wickham ... | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| A Friend ... ... ... ... | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Mrs. and Misses Wynne Edwards, Rhudlan ... | 7 | 0 | 0 |
| Mrs. H. H. Hayhurst, Ystymcolwyn ... ... | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| John Wilson Fox, Esq. ... | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Mrs. R. Wynne Edwards | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Miss Williams, Bryngwyn | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Mrs. Curling, Brooklands | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| C. S. Lloyd, Esq., The Knolls ... ... ... ... | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Mrs. Buckley Williames... | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Rev. Ambrose Short. ... | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Wm. Jones, Esq., London | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| The Countess Manvers ... | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| The Rev. S. and Mrs. Scroggs | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Thomas Gill, Esq. ... ... | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Rev. Canon R. Williams, Llanfyllin ... ... ... | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Anonymous, per Mrs. R. W. E..... ... ... ... | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Henry Lloyd, Esq., London | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Mr. Kelly, Vrondeg . ... | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Rev. J. Luxmoore, Llanymynech ... ... ... ... | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Mrs. Leslie ... ... ... | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Card collection by Mrs. Robertson ... ... ... | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Ditto Mrs. Hayhurst ... | 2 | 10 | 0 |
| J. A. Mottram, Esq. ... | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| J. Rogers, Esq. ... ... | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| Rev. W. Maddock Williams | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| C. B. Phillimore, Esq. ... | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| Mrs. Stanley Percival ... | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Mrs. Wallace Currie ... | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Mrs. Sandys ... ... ... | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Mrs. Hamilton ... ... ... | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Rev. Charles Swainson ... | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| H. H. F. Hayhurst, Esq.. | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Thomas Irven, Esq. . ... | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Miss Mary Short ... ... | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Mr. John Jones, Rhosglascoed. ... ... ... ... | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| The late Mr. Peate, Glascoed ... ... ... ... | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Anonymous, per Lady A. Williams Wynn ... ... | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| H. R. Sandbach, Esq. ... | 2 | 0 | 0 |

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Mr. J. Pickstock, Meifod | 1 | 10 | 3 |
| Mr. Daniel, Bronymain ... | 1 | 8 | 0 |
| Card collection by Mrs. R. W. Edwards ... ... | 1 | 7 | 0 |
| T. O. Lomax, Esq. ... ... | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Rev. H. J. Wickham ... | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Captain Matthews ... ... | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Mrs. Matthews... ... ... | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Morris C. Jones, Esq., Gungrog, Welchpool ... | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Rev. R. Temple ... ... | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Rev. Edward Evans, Llanfihangel... ... ... ... | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Rev. Canon Jenkins ... | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Mr. William Pickstock ... | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Mrs. J. Lloyd, Meifod ... | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Mr. J. Lloyd ... ... ... | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Mr. Owen, Upper Hall ... | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Mr. Griffiths, Dyffryn ... | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Mr. Richards, Lower Hall | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Mr. Radmore, Meifod ... | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| James Foster, Esq.... ... | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| C. H. F. Hayhurst, Esq. . | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Mrs. France Hayhurst ... | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| G. C. Hawker, Esq. ... | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Mrs. Bentinck ... ... ... | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Mrs. Thomas, Bwlchygarnedd ... ... ... ... | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Mr. Jones, Pentrego ... | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Mrs. Jones, Pentrego ... | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Mr. A. George, Tanyfron. | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Mr. Evans, Main ... ... | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Mr. Roberts, Ystymcolwyn | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Lady Napier of Magdala . | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| J. Beaumont, Esq. ... ... | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Mrs. Beaumont ... ... | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| A Friend by J. Rogers, Esq. | 0 | 10 | 6 |
| Mr. Philips, Lion Inn ... | 0 | 10 | 6 |
| Mr. James Neen ... ... | 0 | 10 | 6 |
| Mr. Robert Jones, Meifod | 0 | 10 | 6 |
| Mr. Griffiths, Meifod. ... | 0 | 10 | 6 |
| Mr. Lloyd, Oak Inn ... | 0 | 10 | 6 |
| Mrs. Davies, Cottage ... | 0 | 10 | 6 |
| Mr. E. Tudor, Grwn Amlwg | 0 | 10 | 6 |
| Mr. Ephraim Jones, Bwlchy Cibau ... ... ... | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| Rev. D. Evans, Tanyfridd | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| Rev. E. Griffiths, Meifod . | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| J. D. Corrie, Esq. ... ... | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| Mrs. Evans, Alltfawr ... | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| Mr. Owen, Peniarth ... | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| Mr. Evans, Celyn ... ... | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| Mr. Jones, Pontscowrhyd | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| Captain Delmar ... ... | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| Mr. Jones, Gaer ... ... | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| Mr. Hart, Meifod ... ... | 0 | 7 | 6 |
| Mrs. Hopkins, Alltfawr... | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| Mr. Thomas, Penyfoel ... | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| Mrs. Thomas, Penyfoel ... | 0 | 5 | 0 |

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Mr. Griffiths, Tanyfron ... | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| Mr. Evan Thomas, Meifod | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| Mr. J. Jones, Meifod ... | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| Mr. Edward Ellis, Meifod | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| Mr. E. Morgan, Meifod ... | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| Mr. Rees Jones, Meifod... | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| Mr. Wilde, Newbridge ... | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| Mr. Evans... ... ... ... | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| Mrs. Humphreys ... ... | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| Mr. G. Bennet, Meifod ... | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| Mr. V. Williams, Meifod . | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| Mr. Morgan, Pentref ... | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| Mrs. Griffiths, Peniarth... | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| Mr. R. Evans, Nantymeichiaid ... ... ... ... | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| Mr. Gough, Rhos ... ... | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| Mrs. Griffiths, Penybryn | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| Mr. Boston, Rhosglascoed | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| Mr. Owens ... ... ... | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| Mrs. Hammond ... ... | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| Mr. Williams ... ... ... | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| Mr. Richard Davies ... | 0 | 2 | 6 |
| Mr. Lewis Edwards ... | 0 | 2 | 6 |
| Mrs. Pryce, Plâs Nantymeichiaid ... ... ... | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| A Friend ... ... ... ... | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Total ... | £1347 | 18 | 9 |

The following is a list of the Incumbents of the parish :—

PORTIONISTS.

1291. Madoc ap Llewelyn. Heylin.
1310. Madoc ap Meredith.

The only RECTORS whose names have come down are—

John Roger, mentioned in the window inscription, engraved on page 169.

Dr. Magnus,[1] mentioned by Brown Willis as being a foundling of Newark-upon-Trent, and as having been employed by Henry VIII as a foreign ambassador. He afterwards became Archdeacon of the East Riding of York, Canon of Bedale, Yorkshire, and in 1537 he was called by Bishop Warton to the three Rectories of Meifod, Guilsfield, and Pool. How long he held the livings is not known; but probably until Cardinal Wolsey procured a grant of them from the Crown to endow his College, now Christchurch, Oxford.

VICARS.

1537. Robert Stanney.
1540. David Edwards.
1546. Lewis ap Morris.
1578. Bishop Hughes *in commendam.*
1579. David Powell. The first editor in English of Caradoc's *History of Wales,* and author of *Annotations on the Itinerary of Giraldus Cambrensis, etc.*
1597. Thomas Jones.
1626. Jenkin Vaughan.
1628. Robert Foulkes, A.M.

[1] Rev. Walter Davies's "Account of the Parish of Meifod", *Cambrian Quarterly,* vol. i, p. 324-5.

1648. Randolph Davies, Rector also of Aberhafesp Llanymynech and Llanfechain.

1649. Stephen Lewis, who was put in during the Commonwealth.

1661. Randolph Davies—restored. He wrote *A Tryall of the Spirits, or a Discovery of False Prophets and a Caveat to beware of them.*

1697. Richard Derwas, the donor of a tenement in Nantymeichaid for the use of the poor.

1723. John Humphreys, M.A. Canon 1737. He built the Vicarage House.

1740. Salisbury Pryce, D.D., Rector also of Newtown.

1794. William Brown, Prebendary of Meifod in the Cathedral Church of St. Asaph.

1819. Rowland Williams, M.A., Chaplain to Bishops Cleaver and Luxmoore. He was father of the Rev. Rowland Williams, D.D., one of the authors of *Essays and Reviews.*

1836. Hugh Wynne Jones, M.A.

1840. Richard Richards, formerly Rector of Caerwys.

1860. Robert Wynne Edwards, M.A., Brasenose College, Oxford, Canon Residentiary of St. Asaph, Chaplain to Bishops Short and Hughes.

1877. David Richard Thomas, M.A., author of the *History of the Diocese of St. Asaph, etc., etc.*

Communion Plate.—The Communion Plate belonging to Meifod Church consists of a silver gilt flagon and paten, the gift of John Lloyd, second son of Charles Lloyd, Esq., of Dolobran. Each of these communion vessels bears a suitable inscription[1] in Latin, setting forth the name of the donor, and his humble dedication of them to the sacred purpose of the Eucharist in the church of the parish in which he was born and baptised. It is to be regretted that there is no suitable chalice of silver belonging to the church. The chalices, or cups, now in use are only of pewter.

The Registers of the parish consist of the following—

No. 1. The oldest Register is a volume which contains entries of baptisms, marriages and burials, written some in Latin, some in English, and covering the period between 1649 and 1674.

[1] For copies of the inscription see *Mont. Coll.*, vol. ix, p. 339.

No. 2. The next volume is similar to No. 1, except that the entries are *all* made in Latin, and extends from 1675 to 1701.

No. 3 is a large book containing entries of baptisms, marriages and burials, entered some in Latin, and some in English, extending from 1702 to 1813. The marriage entries in this volume ceased in February 1762.

No. 4. Next comes a Register of marriages alone, commencing in November 1759, and ending in October 1812. The last 23 entries of marriages in volume No. 3 have been copied into this volume (No. 4).

No. 5. This volume is a Register of baptisms, commencing Jan. 3rd, 1813, and extending up to the present date.

No. 6. Register of marriages from May 28th, 1813, to May 19th, 1837.

No. 7. Register of marriages from April 6th, 1838, up to the present date.

No. 8. Duplicate of No. 7.

No. 9. Register of Burials from January 26th, 1813, to February 2nd, 1870.

No. 10. Register of burials from February 16th, 1870, to present date.

The earliest entries in the Register Books are the following :

"Nomina eorum qui matrimonio conjuncti fuerunt Anno Dni. 1648.

"Matrimonium legitimum contractum fuit inter Randolphum Davies, vicarium hujus parochiæ, et Mariam, filiam Johannis Williams, Clerici decimo die Junii, Anno Dni. 1648.

"Matrimonium legitimum contractum fuit inter Oliverum Lloyd et Margaritam Wynne, vicesimo die Septembris, Anno Dni., 1647."

There is also a curious old book called "*Old Accounts Churchwardens*—Parish of Meifod, Montgomeryshire, ending 1728." The earliest legible date is 1683, and some of the most striking entries are the numerous "drinks" for various purposes. It contains also the following entries :—

COLLECTED TOWARDS ALGIERS CAPTIVES.

Names of those who contributed to the relief of the French Protestants, and the sums they gave:—Mr. Randall Davis, Vicar of the parish, 5s.; Richard Mitton, Esq., 10s.; his sister, Mrs. Parker (?), 1s; Mr. Richard Davis, Belttws, 5s.; Mr Humphrey Lloyd, 2s. 6d.

October 9th, 1760.—Collected towards the relief of the poor suffering by thunder, lightning, and hailstones in the county of Stafford, £1 10s. 2¾d. RICHD. DERWAS, Vicar.

Vaudois, 1699.

We give extracts from or copies of two ancient Terriers, which give information of much interest:—

"A Terrier, or Notary . . . . . meadows, houses, barnes unto the Parsonage or Vicarage, year 1631 . . . .

"There is also at the weast end of the churchyard, certain houses & gardens now in the tenure of Richard Whitaker & occupied by his tenant. All which [of] old did belong to the church. One of the houses now inhabited, then being the church itself, which was (then) & is now commonly called Eglwys Gwyddfarch & of late years it stood as a church not inhabited, and the gardens were the . . . . . churchyard, out of which Richard Downes in the year 1629 did dig out many bones of [men] when he made it his garden. Other lands [by] did belong to the church which we cannot discover.

"ROBERT FOULKES, Vic., Meivott.

"HUMFREY LLOYD, } Churchwardens."
"CADR. WILLIAMS, }

"A Terrier of the Gleab Landes belonging to the Rectory and Vicaradge of Myvot, in the Deanery of Poole, in the Diocese of St. Asaph.

"There belongs to the Rectory aforesaid one parcell of ground, commonly called by the name Court y Person, wherein the Parson's house formerly stood, as also a meadow adjoining to it, called by the name of the Parson's Meadow, containing by estimation two days' math of hay or thereabouts. And there belongs to the Vicaradge aforesayd another meadow adjoining to the said Parson's Meadow and Parson's Court, containing likewise by estimation two days' math of hay, and the house wherein Mr. Randle Davies, the present Vicar, now lives, and the Court wherein the said house stands, together with a garden belonging to it, and below the garden southward a small

close about the bigness of the sayd garden, and also another greater close adjoining to the sayd small close and court aforesayd, containing by estimation two acres or thereabouts; and below the greater close still southwards a parcel of ground of almost an acre or thereabouts, reaching to the meadow of Thomas Parrogs, on which the Vicar's barne stands. Moreover there belongs to the said Vicaradge the churchyard, extending itself in length from the place where Eglwys Gwyddfarch formerly stood on the west end thereof, to a parcell of ground belonging to Mr. Thomas Brookes, gent., commonly called Clos y Kyl, and another parcell formerly of waste ground and lately inclosed by the sayd Mr. Brookes, called Stable Trefnanney, and in breadth from the rayles by the highway hard by the houses where Humffrey Jones, Thomas ap Richard, the widdow Wynne and David Jones now live, to the channel of the old river on the south side thereof. And there did likewise formerly belong to the Church of Myvot aforesaid, another church called Eglwys Gwyfarch with a small churchyard, which was profanely digged up by one Richard Downes and is still used as an hempen garden by those that live in a house adjoining to it, and is said to belong to the King, but how it was devolved to the King and became his we know not. All which is attested by the Vicar and Churchwardens, severall other parishioners, under their hands this fifth day of March, in the yeare of our Lord One thousand Six hundred and Sixty-three.

"Ran: Davies, Vicar of Myvot.

"John Williams, } Churchwardens.
"Edward Wynne, }

| | |
|---|---|
| "Andrew Parry, | "Wm. Griffiths, |
| "William Jones, | "Hum: Lloyd, |
| "Henry Davies, | "David Jones, |
| " Davies, | "× The mark of Lewis ap Hugh, |
| "Humphrey Nicholas, | "Roger Vaughan, 1663, |
| "Humffrey Davies, | "× The mark of Evan ap Hugh." |

The following extract from the Terrier of Guilsfield is of considerable interest, as it affords corroborative evidence of the original extent of Meifod, as the Mother Church of the surrounding district, and of its former jurisdiction over the neighbouring parish of Guilsfield.

Extract from Guilsfield Terrier relating to the "parcel of Penylan", a portion of Guilsfield, three miles from Guilsfield Church, and separated from Meifod by the River Virniew:—

"1710. There is a portion of Tythes, (*i.e.*) the 3rd part of the tythe corn and hay of PENYLAN, part of the township of Broniarth, in the parish of Guilsfield, paid time out of mind to the Vicar of Meifod, the inhabitants of Penylan resorting time out of mind to the said parish church of Myfod for divine service, for christening and burial, churching of the women, and receiving the holy Sacrament and Eucharist, being visited in their sickness by the Vicar of Myfod, and their children coming to the church to be catechised."

The same also appears in the Guilsfield terriers of 1683 and 1729, as follows:—

"The parcel of Penylan, in Broniarth, have not for many years paid any tythe hay or corn to the Vicar of Guilsfield, though the said parcel of Penylan is confessed and known to be within the parish of Guilsfield. Yet the Vicar of Myfod has the vicar's portion of corn and hay, the Vicar of Guilsfield only having the fourth part of the lamb's wool, lambs, and lactuals, and fourpence for every married couple at Easter-day."

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The following is an account of the CHARITIES belonging to the parish[1]:—

DERWAS' CHARITY.

In the copy will of Richard Derwas, clerk, without date, but stated in the Benefaction Table to be dated March 20, 1722, is the following statement:—

"Richard Derwas, clerk, gave a tenement at Peniarth, in the parish of Myfod, to the use of the poor aged persons of that parish, viz.:—About 50*s.* a year to buy for old decayed persons, about winter, by turns four of them gray coats, and about £5 by 1*s.* every first Sunday in the month to about eight or ten aged persons that shall duly prepared come to church; and not the same always but by turns; and to the bedridden the same must be sent them; this intended that all the poor, besides at Easter, may receive twice a year, which the succeeding wardens and the reverend Vicars, successively from time to time, are therein desired to take care it be duly performed; and the land being fully £10 per annum, he bequeathed for life the remaining 40*s.* unto his sister Prudence Davies, if she accepts it, and after her decease to the use of the poor."

This property is known by the name of Tir y Tlodion, that is "Poor's Land", and consists of a house, buildings, and about eighteen acres of land, of which between three and four

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[1] From the *Charity Commissioners' Report*, vol. xxvii, p. 270.

are plantations, the rest being arable and pasture. The premises have lately been relet to a yearly tenant at £20 per annum, the preceding rent was £16.

By a note on the Benefaction Table it is stated that timber had been cut on this estate which had been sold for £100, and it appeared in evidence that there was a further sum of £80 arising from accumulated interest and sale of other timber. These two sums, together with £100 left by William Wynne in 1789 for the benefit of the poor of this parish (*vide* Wynne's Charity *infra*) are lent to the Trustees of the Third District of the Montgomeryshire Turnpike Roads at 5 per cent. interest on two mortgages—the first for £200 bearing date September 22, 1820, and the second for £80, January 30, 1823. The interest of the money arising from the sale of timber is annually paid to a schoolmaster in the parish as an augmentation to his salary. (See next charity.)

The ministers and churchwardens distribute the rent in the following manner:—To two men a coat each, and two women a cloak. The coats and cloaks cost about 17*s.* each. This donation is not continued annually to the same persons. They also give £5 [now £6] per annum, in sums of 1*s.* every month, to about eight or ten aged persons, and the remainder is laid out in the purchase of flannel, which is given away in the winter to the poor indiscriminately.

### Pugh's Charity School.

It is recorded on a Benefaction Table in the church that William Pugh, by will, bearing date May 22, 1714, gave a rent-charge of £9 upon his lands, whereof £6 were to be distributed on the Friday next before Whit-Sunday, that is, 1*s.* 6*d.* to every poor person that should be entered on the poor's book, and the remaining sum of £3 he directed to be paid to the support of a school for the instruction of twelve poor children.

The estate out of which this rent-charge is payable is called Nant y Meichiaid, situate in the parish of Meifod. It is the property and is in the occupation of John Evans, who regularly pays to the churchwardens £9 per annum.

The sum of £6 is distributed among paupers, according to the directions of the donor. The remaining sum of £3 is annually paid to a schoolmaster, who also receives £9 per annum from Derwas's Charity, as above stated, and 5*s.* from Thomas's Charity, as next mentioned. For this remuneration he instructs sixty poor children, of both sexes, in reading, writing, and arithmetic, sufficient to enable them to take situations in shops. He also adds mensuration to the in-

struction if required. He is allowed to take pay scholars. He will in future receive an additional sum of £2 arising from Wynne's Charity, on condition that he gratuitously instructs four more poor children (see Wynne's Charity *infra*). A schoolhouse was built about the year 1821 by voluntary subscription, capable of containing 130 children.

### Thomas's Charity.

In one of the books it is stated that John Thomas, by will (of what date is not mentioned), gave £5, the interest of which was to be given to the schoolmaster of the Charity-school for educating the children thereof. The parish are in possession of this sum, and the overseers pay 5*s*. annually to the schoolmaster on account thereof.

[In 1865 an order was obtained from the Charity Commissioners by which this sum of £5 was expended for the purpose of adding a class-room, etc., to the school.]

### Cade's Charity.

*Benefaction Table.*—Magdalen Cade, by deed, bearing date Oct. 10, 1669, gave a rent-charge of £5 4*s*. to be distributed every Sunday in white bread amongst the poor. This rent-charge is payable out of a small farm in the parish of Meifod, called Tyn yr Wttra, now the property of [Miss Davies of Penmaen Dyfi.] The tenant, Thomas Harris, pays the amount to a baker, who supplies twenty-four penny loaves every Sunday, which are distributed among the poor in the church by the Vicar and Churchwardens.

### Lloyd's Charity.

*Benefaction Table.*—Edward Lloyd gave (date unknown) the sum of £1 6*s*. annually to purchase six white penny loaves of bread every Lord's-day, to be given among poor persons who should inhabit six small houses in Pentre Parrog. The bread is distributed weekly in four threehalfpenny loaves, the number of poor-houses being now only four. The property liable to the payment of this rent-charge consists of two small fields and a tenement in the parish of Myfod, [conveyed in trust, 1876, to the Vicar and Churchwardens of Meifod.] The tenant pays the amount to the trustees. There is no distinguishing name to this property.

### Wynn's Charity.

*Benefaction Table.*—William Wynn, by will, dated April 7 1789, gave the sum of £100 upon trust, that £1 should be annually divided among eight poor housekeepers; the sum of

£2 at the direction of the Vicar, Churchwardens, and Overseers, amongst the poor of the parish on St. Thomas's-day; and the residue of the interest to be given in bread to three poor children; natives and inhabitants of the parish, who went to school there, each of these children a penny loaf a day; the children to be chosen by a majority of the Vestry. It has been arranged by the Vicar and Churchwardens that the money hitherto laid out in the purchase of bread shall in future be paid to the schoolmaster on condition of his teaching four additional children. The amount of this charity is secured by a turnpike bond as already stated. (See Derwas's Charity.) Eight half-crowns are annually given away to eight poor widows, and £2 is given away in small sums to the most needy and deserving poor. The selection of the objects is made by the Minister and Churchwardens.

### Mytton's Charity.

*By Benefaction Table.*—Bridget Mytton, widow, by will, bearing date October 13, 1722, gave a rent-charge of £5 to be distributed yearly on Christmas-eve among the poor of the parish—£1 of which to be distributed among poor housekeepers, tenants, and dependents to and upon the Pont y Scowrid estate and family. This rent-charge is payable out of Pont y Scowrid Farm, which belongs to the Garth Estate, and is now in the occupation of Thomas Morgan, who regularly pays £5 to the Churchwardens; and it is to be distributed by them in the following manner:—Eight half-crowns among the poor living on that portion of the Garth Estate in the parish of Meifod, and the remainder in sixpences and shillings indiscriminately to the poor.

### Thomas Jones's Charity.

The Parliamentary Returns of 1786 state that Thomas Jones (date unknown) gave a rent-charge of 15*s.* to the poor of the township of Keel, and the following note is added:—Since Thomas Jones's death this estate has been purchased and conveyed to Edward Devereux of Llwydiarth Park, in the county of Montgomery, and his heirs, in trust, to such uses as should be approved by a majority of the several members of a club, or charitable society of farmers, tradesmen, and others, held at Efel Llwydiarth, in the said county, and their successors. Thomas Bebb of Myfod pays 15*s.* every old New Year's-day in respect of this charity from Glanravon, consisting of a small tenement and grounds in the parish of Myfod. It was stated that this rent-charge was for those who receive relief in the township of Keel. There are at present only two persons who are in the receipt of this charity, and last year 7*s.* 6*d.* was given to each.

## MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS IN MEIFOD CHURCH AND CHURCHYARD.

### SOUTH AISLE.

H.S.S. Cineres Evani Humphreys, LL.B. Ecclesiæ Montgomeriensis Rectoris. Vir fuit Comis, Urbanus, benevolus Qui Nil turpe, vel in se admisit vel fovit in aliis. Obiit Anno Domini 1780. Ætatis suæ 40.[1]

*White Marble Mural Tablet.*

Sacred to the memory of JANE, the beloved Wife of John Briggs, formerly of the Dyffryn in this parish, who departed this life on the viii day of October, 1816, in the 41st year of her age.

*Handsome Mural Monument of Grey White and Variegated Marble.*

Sacred to the memory of JENKIN PARRY, late of the Maine, in this parish, who departed this life the 10th day of June, 1787, aged 61 years.

This monument was erected as a tribute of filial reverence, affection and gratitude to a most tender and indulgent parent, by his daughters Margaret and Martha Parry.

MARTHA, the widow of the above named Jenkin Parry, and daughter of Robert Powell, late of Lloran Issa, in the county of Denbigh, Esq., departed this life the 7th day of December, 1793, aged 63 years, and her remains were interred in St. Mary's Church, Shrewsbury.

Arms—*Or*, a lion passant *sable*.

*Black and White Marble Mural Tablet.*

In memory of ANNE GLYNNE MYTTON, only child of the late John Glynne Mytton of Penylan, in the parish of Guilsfield, and Charlotte, his wife, who died on the 15th day of December, 1859, aged 23 years.

"Precious in the sight of the Lord is the death of His Saints."—PS. CXVI, 15.

*Inscription under Stained Glass Windows at Top, or East End, of South Aisle.*

This window is erected to the memory of the Rev. DEVEREUX GLYNNE MYTTON, died December xi, 1846, aged 77, and ELIZABETH SARAH, his wife, died October 6, 1840, aged 52, by their three surviving children. Also to the memory of JOHN GLYNNE MYTTON, died June 28, 1844, aged 32, and CHARLOTTE, his wife, died September 29, 1836, aged 26, by their only child.

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[1] He married Mary, daughter and co-heiress of Salisbury Pryce, D.D. (see *infra* p. 183), and was the great grandfather of Edward Salisbury Rose Trevor, Esq., now residing at Penylan.—See *Mont. Coll.*, vol. v, p. 264.

NORTH SIDE OF NAVE NEAR THE TOWER (FORMERLY ON THE SOUTH SIDE OF THE CHANCEL).

*Old Marble Mural Tablet.*

Here lyeth the body of MERIEL WILLIAMS, youngest daughter of Richard Powell of Worthington, in ye county of Salop, Esq., by Elizabeth, his second wife, one of ye daughters of Richard Corbet of Alderley, Esq., and Elizabeth, his wife, daughter of ye Lord Chancellor Bromley. The said Meriel having married John Williams of Ystym Colwyn, descended of the ancient family of Cochwillan in the county of Carnarvon, who died the 21st day of December, 1681, is here interred in the same grave with him, in the hope of a joyful resurrection. She was a prudent, virtuous, and tender wife to him while he lived, and afterwards continued a sorrowfull widow to her death, which happened on January ye 13th, 1702, in the 75th year of her age, to the unspeakable grief of all her friends and relations, and ye great loss of ye poor, who never wanted her charitable assistance. To whose pious memory E. Powell, her nephew and executor, erected this monument of her great worth and his own gratitude.

Arms—on a shield *Gules*, a chevron *ar.* between three men's heads proper, impaling *Argent*, three boars' heads erased *sable.*

SOUTH SIDE OF MIDDLE AISLE.

*Marble Mural Tablet.*

Sacred to the memory of Mrs. JANET COCKBURN HALDANE, who died 9 February, 1843, at Cheltenham, and was buried at Trinity Church, wife of Brig.-General Charles Dallas, and late Governor of St. Helena, beloved and esteemed by her husband and all who knew her. The births of five children, who were born in this parish, are registered in this church.

IN THE CHURCHYARD.

Sacred to the Memory of WILLIAM HUMPHREYS, Esq., late of Llwyn, in the county of Montgomery, who died Dec. 27th, 1859, aged 58.

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Underneath this stone lie the remains of the late Rev. Salisbury Pryce, D.D., Rector of Montgomery, and above 50 years Vicar of this parish, who died Dec. 6, 1793, aged 80 years.

Sacred to the memory of CATHERINE PRYCE, wife of the Rev. Salisbury Pryce, Vicar of this parish, who died the 6th January, 1761, aged 51 years.

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*Monument.*

In memory of JOSEPH JONES, Esq., of Dolobran Hall, who died the 17th day of March, 1806, aged 44 years.

Also HUMPHREY PRYCE JONES, his son, who died the 8th of June, 1829, aged 26 years.

In memory of JOSEPH, eldest son of Joseph Jones, Esq., of Dolobran Hall, Clerk of the Peace for the county of Montgomery, who died April 18, 1848, aged 49 years.

In memory of Eliza, third daughter of the last named Joseph Jones, who died July 3, 1866, aged 38 years.

In memory of Elinor, daughter of William Jones of Peniarth, deceased May 18th, An° Dom. 1670, aged 22.

In memory of David Griffiths, who departed this life April 23, 1864, aged 52.

"Honest industrious and sincere
A loving husband cherished here,
Plain dealings were his fond delight
Until soul from body took its flight."

Here lyeth the body of William Evans, late of this parish, Gent., who departed this life the 17th day of March, 1797, aged 76 years.

Edward Copner Wynne Edwards. Born 30 April, 1866. Died 30 May, 1874.

"Jesus said I am the Resurrection and the Life"

In memory of Henry Hayhurst Hayhurst of Ystym Colwyn. Born October 23rd, 1806, died December 10th, 1875.

Also of Henry Hugh Atherton France, eldest son of the above, Ensign in the Royal Fusiliers, who died on his way home from India, October 13th, 1869, aged 22.

Also of his fourth daughter, Evelyn Helen France. Born March 29th, 1857; died July 9th, 1857.

## District Churches.

Bwlch y Cibau.—This place, which was originally a hamlet in the parish of Meifod, now gives its name to an Ecclesiastical parish, consolidated out of the adjacent parishes of Meifod, Llanfechain, Llansantfraid, and Llanfyllin. A National School was built here in the year 1855, and until 1863 Divine Service was performed in it every Sunday. In the year 1863 a church[2], of early English architecture, designed by Sir G. G. Scott, was consecrated by Bishop Short. The district was not formed until July 1865.

The endowment consists of tithes of the yearly value of £202 6*s.* 3½*d.*, of which £39 4*s.* 0½*d.*, were transferred by the Vicar of Meifod from the Vicarial tithe rentcharge of Meifod.

In 1870 a Vicarage House was erected by subscrip-

[1] For view of the church see *Mont. Coll.*, vol. v, p. 270.

tion, and three acres of glebe were added to it by the Earl of Powis.

VICARS.—1863, John Rowlands, M.A.; 1875, William Davies, B.A., Queen's College, Cambridge.

Contributions towards the endowment of the church were as follows;—Rent-charge by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England and Wales, £122 14*s.* 0*d.*; the Rent-charge of the township of Cefn Llyfnog, by the Vicar of Meifod, £39 4*s.* 0½*d.*; a grant of £40 per annum by the Impropriators of the Rectorial Tithe, by the Dean and Chapter of Christ Church, Oxford; the Site of the Church by Mrs. Williams of Bryngwyn; the East Windows by the Bryngwyn Family; the Font by Mrs. Legh; the Communion Plate, consisting of a Silver Flagon, two Cups, and Paten, by Mrs. Lee, Cheltenham; Encaustic Tiles for the Chancel by the Rev. W. Maddock Williams, Rector of Llanfechain, and the Service Books by the S. P. C. K.

The list of subscribers to the Building Fund is as follows:—

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| The Lord Bishop of St. Asaph ... ... ... ... | 100 | 0 | 0 |
| H. B. W. Williams Wynn, Esq. ... ... .. ... | 100 | 0 | 0 |
| H. R. Sandbach, Esq. ... | 100 | 0 | 0 |
| The Right Hon. The Earl of Powis... ... ... ... | 50 | 0 | 0 |
| J. France France, Esq.... | 50 | 0 | 0 |
| Rev. R. Wynne Edwards | 50 | 0 | 0 |
| Rev. W. M. Williams ... | 40 | 0 | 0 |
| W. A. Whitehead, Esq.... | 30 | 0 | 0 |
| The Dowager Duchess of Northumberland... ... | 20 | 0 | 0 |
| C. W. Williams Wynn, Esq., M.P. ... ... ... | 20 | 0 | 0 |
| C. A. Bentinck, Esq. ... | 15 | 0 | 0 |
| G. H. Brookes, Esq. ... | 11 | 0 | 0 |
| R. H. Mytton, Esq.... ... | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Erasmus Sanders, Esq. ... | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| The Venerable Archdeacon Wickham ... ... ... | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Mrs. Barratt, Pontruffydd | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Rev. William Short... ... | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| J. H. Ainsworth, Esq. ... | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Rev. W. H. Thomson ... | 6 | 0 | 0 |
| Miss C. Williams Wynn... | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| The Very Rev. the Dean of St. Asaph... ... ... | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| The Venerable Archdeacon Ffoulkes... ... ... ... | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| The late Rev. R. J. Davies | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| The late Rev. C. T. C. Luxmoore ... ... ... | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Mrs. Osborn, Glanfrogan | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Mrs. Ellison, Bridgnorth | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| The Ven. Archdeacn. Clive | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| The Marchioness of Westminster ... ... ... ... | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Mrs. Pryce, Rhiwlas ... | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Miss Mytton, Penylan ... | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Alfred M. Barratt, Esq.... | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Smith Owen, Esq. ... ... | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Mrs. Smith Owen ... ... | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| The Rev. R. J. Harrison, Penylan... ... ... ... | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| The Rev. Edward Evans, Llanfihangel... ... ... | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| The Rev. Henry Bull ... | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| G. Knowles, Esq., Trafford Bank ... ... ... | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| R. J. Barbour, Esq., Bolesworth Castle... ... ... | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Thomas Hughes, Esq., Ystrad ... ... ... ... | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Thos. Irven, Esq., Stansty Hall ... ... ... ... | 5 | 0 | 0 |

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| E. H. Lyon Winder, Esq. | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Rev. Robert Williams, Llanfyllin ... ... ... | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| W. Openshaw, Esq.... ... | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Mrs. Scroggs, Hursley ... | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Mrs. Perry, Glantanat ... | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Mrs. Mainwaring, Gallt-faenan ... ... ... ... | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Miss Maddocks... ... ... | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Mrs. George Martin ... | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Mrs. Ormsby Gore ... ... | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Rev. T. Wynne Edwards, Rhuddlan ... ... ... | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Mrs. Wynne Edwards ... | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Rev. T. C. Philips ... ... | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Rev. E. Wickham, New College ... ... ... ... | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Mr. Chidlow, Glanypwll... | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Collected by the Rev. L. Wickham ... ... ... | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| T. Gill, Esq., Rhiwargor | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| The late G. Beadnell, Esq., Bwlchygarnedd ... ... | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| J. H. Ffoulkes, Esq., Llai Place ... ... ... ... | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Mrs. Kenrich Saunders ... | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Mr. Jones, Ystum Colwyn | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| G. G. ... ... ... ... ... | 2 | 10 | 0 |
| Mrs. Broome, Berthddu... | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Mrs. Roberts, Meole Brace | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Mrs. Lewis, Flint ... ... | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| W. Pott, Esq., London ... | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Rev. Anthony Crowdy ... | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Francis Baring Short, Esq., Bickham .. ... | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Rev. Marwood Tucker ... | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Rev. C. Awdry ... ... ... | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Mrs. Legh ... ... ... ... | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Miss E. Legh ... ... ... | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Hugh Reveley, Esq. ... | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Mrs. Townshend, Trevalyn | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Miss Chapman ... ... ... | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Mrs. Davies, Trewylan ... | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| G. Casson, Esq. ... ... | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Miss Boycott ... ... ... | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| L. S. ... ... ... ... ... | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| E. S. R. Trevor, Esq. ... | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Mrs. Williams Wynn ... | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Miss Lloyd, The Brow ... | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| R. Davies, Esq., Llanfyllin | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Robert Price, Esq., Llanfyllin ... ... ... ... | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Robert Davies Pryce, Esq. Cyfronydd ... ... ... | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Mrs. Cator... ... ... ... | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Rev. Thos. Griffith, M.A., Vicar of Cwm, late Curate of Llanfechain ... ... | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| The late Mrs. Mytton, Beaumaris ... ... ... | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| C. Townshend, Esq., Gladwyn ... ... ... | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Rev. D. Williams, Nannerch ... ... ... ... | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Rev. G. Cunliffe ... ... | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| The Hon. Mrs. Godsall ... | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Major Cracroft Amcotts... | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Miss Griffithes, Welshpool | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Rev. W. W. How, Whittington ... ... ... ... | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Miss Barnett, Fife ... ... | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| G. Hodgson, Esq., Sedyllt Hall... ... ... ... ... | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Mrs. Brown, Bodfari ... | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| The late Rev. D. Williams, Bodelwyddan ... | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| The late Mr. Edward Thomas, Bwlchygarnedd | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Mr. Wm. Evans, Tanyfron | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Anonymous ... ... ... | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Miss Townshend, Westwood ... ... .. ... | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| Miss Rennel, Winchester | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| Miss Bedford, Winchester | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| Mrs. Egerton, Gresford Lodge ... ... ... ... | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| Miss Sparling ... ... ... | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| Mr. Bourton ... ... ... | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| Rev. R. Miles ... ... ... | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| Mr. Chambers ... ... ... | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| Anonymous ... ... ... | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| Mr. R. Owen, Welchpool | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| Card by Miss Lewis, Penyglyn ... ... ... ... | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| ,, Miss Barratt ... ... | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| ,, Miss Clough ... ... | 0 | 7 | 6 |
| ,, Mrs. Cooper ... ... | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| ,, Rev. R. D. Thomas... | 1 | 15 | 0 |
| ,, Miss Perry ... ... | 1 | 12 | 6 |
| Collected after Services at Bwlch School Room ... | 3 | 1 | 1 |
| Interest at Messrs. Beck's Bank ... ... ... ... | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Collection at Laying of Corner Stone... ... ... | 12 | 6 | 2 |
| Collection at Consecration of Church ... ... ... | 56 | 17 | 5 |
| Sale of Timber given by W. Griffiths, Esq., Caerhun... | 6 | 0 | 0 |
| Collected by Miss Williams, Bryngwyn... ... | 133 | 2 | 6 |
| The Diocesan Church Building Society... ... | 230 | 0 | 0 |
| Grant from Bishop Carey's Fund ... ... ... ... | 70 | 0 | 0 |
| The Incorporated Church Building Society ... ... | 150 | 0 | 0 |
| | £1580 | 1 | 2 |

TREASURER'S ACCOUNT.

| RECEIPTS. | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Subscriptions as shown above ... ... ... ... | 1580 | 1 | 2 |
| Balance due to Treasurer | 56 | 16 | 3 |
| | £1636 | 17 | 5 |

| PAYMENTS. | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Contractor for Church ... | 1160 | 18 | 6 |
| Clerk of Works ... ... | 111 | 4 | 10 |
| Architect... ... ... ... | 63 | 6 | 8 |
| Churchyard Wall and Gates, and levelling Churchyard... ... ... | 140 | 14 | 1 |
| Draining Churchyard ... | 9 | 16 | 9 |
| Ironwork for Heating Apparatus ... ... ... | 6 | 5 | 7 |
| Bells and Furniture ... | 80 | 15 | 4 |
| Legal Expenses ... ... | 56 | 13 | 8 |
| Mapping New District... | 1 | 17 | 0 |
| Printing, Advertising, &c. | 5 | 5 | 0 |
| | £1636 | 17 | 5 |

Examined and found correct by me, DAVID PHILLIPS LEWIS, Rural Dean, August 26th, 1865.

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PONT ROBERT AB OLIVER.—A church was erected near the bridge across the Vyrnwy, built by Robert ab Oliver, in the year 1852. It was consecrated August 9th, 1853. In 1854 an Order in Council was gazetted forming an ecclesiastical district called Pont Robert, and consolidated out of the adjacent parishes of Meifod, Llangynyw, and Llanfihangel.

The endowment consists of Tithes, amounting to £205 9*s.* 11*d.*, of which £62 5*s.* 3½*d.* were contributed from the Vicarial, and £56 9*s.* 7½*d.* from the Rectorial Tithes of Meifod.

The Vicarage House was built by subscription in 1863, and four acres of glebe were added to it by the gift of the Earl of Powis. The school, which cost £400, was built in 1855. The site of it was given by the Earl of Powis.

VICAR.—1853, David Lloyd James.

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The above imperfect sketch of the history of a most interesting parish is an attempt to enlarge upon the work of the late Rev. Walter Davies.

It is hoped that it may at least prove to be of use

as a stepping-stone to further inquiries into the history of Meifod, and to more exact investigation of the archæological remains that exist in and about the neighbourhood of that parish.

The tumulus at Mathrafal, and its surrounding ditch and ramparts, the church and churchyard of Meifod, and the moatfield which forms part of the rectorial and vicarial glebe, are objects worthy of the antiquary's research and exploration. Perhaps the members of the Powys-land Club may find time and opportunity to turn their attention that way.

Some points of interest in the history of the parish have been rather briefly handled, and others left untouched, owing to the severance, at the moment when the ecclesiastical portion of this essay was in the printer's hands, of the tie by which the writer has been connected for more than sixteen years with Meifod as its vicar. The outward link may be severed, but there is a unity of the spirit which cannot be broken, and which may perhaps be strengthened by the regrets that accompany all the partings that befall us in our earthly sojourning.

The writer cannot bring his task to a close without expressing his sincere thanks to Morris C. Jones, Esq., Honorary Secretary of the Powys-land Club, for his invaluable assistance in the compilation of this work. For the whole of the genealogical portion of it the writer and reader are indebted to him. The writer must further express the obligation which both himself and the reader are under to Mr. Hancock, of Llanrhaiadr-yn-Mochnant, for his kindly-rendered assistance in the archæological portion. The illustrations are from sketches taken by him.

# BRONZE CELT FROM ST. HARMON, RADNORSHIRE.

During the past winter a labourer digging a drain upon Cwm-yr-ychen Farm, in the parish of St. Harmon, found at about two feet below the surface a very fine winged bronze celt, or paalstab, of distinctly Irish type, very much resembling the one marked figure 2 on page 13 of Sir John Lubbock's *Pre-Historic Times*. Its extreme length is six and three-quarter inches, breadth of cutting edge two and five-eighth inches, depth of wings two and five-eighth inches, breadth between them seven-eighths of an inch, weight nineteen ounces. It is of bright yellow metal where scraped by the finder, but otherwise covered with green patina, and showing traces of the cleft wooden handle in the septum. There is no loop, but a distinct projection or rib at the bottom of the septum on each side. This now makes the fourth known bronze weapon found in this county, and as it is always useful to record such finds, and in whose possession they are, I will mention shortly the other three specimens. First: A rapier-shaped dagger, found about forty years since at the foot of a large tumulus called the "Castle Tump", on Dolbedwyn Farm, in the Parish of Newchurch, by a workman who was digging the foundation for a wall. The metal is of yellow colour, and it is well cast. This specimen is now in the possession of Mr. Griffiths, Portway, Bryngwn. Its length is ten inches, width near the handle two and a quarter inches, and weight five ounces. It has the remains of the two rivet-holes by means of which it was fastened to the handle. Second: A looped celt[1] or paalstab, found

[1] See *Arch. Camb.* (1875) p. 17.

many years since near the Upper Woodhouse Farm, Knighton. It is of the usual form with what Sir W. R. Wilde, in his catalogue of the collection in the Royal Irish Academy at Dublin, terms a bow and arrow ornament. Its only peculiarities are that it is covered with a green patina or varnish, save the cutting edge, which has been ground; the casting of the loop is imperfect, the intended loop being filled with metal; and on one side, at the end of the septum, is a hole in the stop, of about three-quarters of an inch in length, to receive one end of the split stick to which it was attached. It belonged to Mr. William Banks, of the Silurian Mills, Knighton. Its length is six inches, width at cutting edge two and a quarter inches, weight fifteen ounces. I am indebted to Mr. R. W. Banks, of Ridgebourne, Kington, for the description of the above specimens. The remaining example is in my possession, and was found in the year 1874 lying on the surface of the rock at the top of a steep wood called the Glanney Wood, near Cwm-elan, in the parish of Llansaintffraid Cwm Deuddwr, by men who were felling timber. The casting of the edges is rude and imperfect, but there is a trace of a bevil along the edge on either side. It has a broad and somewhat depressed central mid-rib, gradually rising from the broadest part of the blade, and terminating in a sharp point. Comparing it with the types in Wilde's Catalogue (pp. 451 and 489) it approaches nearer in its proportion to the form of the supposed battle-axe than of the broad-shaped sword or dagger, and when used it was probably set at right angles in a staff, to which it was attached by rivets; the three rivet holes remain. If, on the other hand, it was used as a sword, it was of much broader type than the usual Irish specimens, as none of those in the Dublin Museum are equal to its width across the handle plate. That eminent authority, Mr. Matthew Holbeche Bloxam, stated that it was the broadest specimen he had ever seen.

Skilfully used, its strength and weight must have

made it a formidable weapon, either as a battle-axe or as a short, heavy-cutting sword for close combat; its shape does not seem to favour its use as a rapier or dagger. One side of it is much weathered, and it probably lay where it was found from the time it was cast aside or lost. Its length is nine inches, width of handle plate four inches, and weight fifteen ounces. When suspended from a string and struck, it gives forth a clear, ringing sound, equal to the finest bell-metal.

The Cwm-yr-ychen find was close to the Cwm Saeson valley referred to at page 142 of the *History of the Parish of Llangurig*, and could not have been far from where the old sword mentioned therein was found. This was probably a bronze weapon, and I trust at some future time to trace what has become of it, as well as give a short account of the pre-historic remains in this immediate district.

STEPHEN W. WILLIAMS.

Rhayader, *March 5th*, 1877.

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## ANOTHER BRONZE CELT FOUND AT ST. HARMON, RADNORSHIRE.

I have much pleasure in forwarding to you a bronze celt, which I present to the Powys-land Museum. It was found by a man named David Davies, on a small farm called Glanrhyd, or Cwm Saeson, near St. Harmon, and about two miles from the boundary of Montgomeryshire. It was turned up by the plough close by a piece of rock. This celt was found in the parish of St. Harmon, in which parish the celt which passed into the hands of Mr. S. W. Williams, of Rhayader, was also found.

This bronze celt is of the same type as that figured in the *Montgomeryshire Collections*, vol. iii, p. 434, and is pierced with a hole just below the stop-ridge, which

is undoubtedly designedly made, and not the result of any flaw in the casting. This is another example of a paalstab with that peculiarity—making, with the Llandrinio and Caersws celts mentioned in Rev. E. L. Barnwell's paper, three examples—two of which are in the Powys-land Museum, and the other in the Ashmolean Museum. This celt is six and one-third inches long, and two and one-third inches broad at the cutting edge, and one inch broad at the stop-ridge. It weighs sixteen ounces, and is of a light yellow-coloured metal, but covered with a fine green patina.

BENJAMIN PRICE.

Garthfawr Farm, Llanidloes, *Jan.* 1877.

# MONTGOMERYSHIRE WORTHIES.

By Richard WILLIAMS, Newtown.

(*Continued from Vol.* ix, *p.* 380.)

Davies, Morris, was born at Pennant-tigi in the parish of Mallwyd in October 1796. His father's name was Richard Morris, but in accordance with a custom which was then pretty general, he was named after his grandfather, Morris Davies. His mother was related to Dr. Owen Pughe the eminent Welsh scholar. He had few educational advantages in early youth, but nevertheless he soon shewed a taste for literature, and before he was seventeen, had composed several pieces of poetry and prose, chiefly of a religious character. About the year 1818 (being then twenty-two years of age) he became a pupil of Mr. William Owen of Welshpool, in order to learn English more perfectly and qualify himself for the office of a schoolmaster. In 1819 he opened a school at Pontrobert, where he remained for about three months, removing in January 1820, to Llanfyllin, where he followed the same avocation until April 1822. At this time he was a regular contributor, under the feigned name "Maen Llwyd," to *Goleuad Cymru*, a Welsh periodical then published at Chester—his contributions including, amongst others, a series of letters on *Punctuation*. From Llanfyllin he removed to his native parish, Mallwyd, where he kept a school till the close of 1823, and thence he removed to Syston, in Leicestershire, where he undertook the charge of the National School, under the supervision of the Rev. Edwd. Morgan, who was then preparing for the press his *Life of the Rev.*

*Thomas Charles of Bala.* In this work he obtained valuable assistance from Mr. Davies. In September 1825, his health having failed him, he returned to Wales, and having kept a school at Llanfair Caereinion for a short period, he again accepted an invitation in 1826 to re-open a school at Llanfyllin, where he remained until 1836. In 1826 he undertook the editorship of a little penny magazine, published by Mr. Richard Newell for the use of Sabbath Schools; and from this time forth his literary labours were incessant. In 1836 he gave up school-keeping, and became confidential clerk to Mr. John Williams, of Vawnog (brother of the late Mr. David Williams, M.P.), a solicitor in extensive practice at Llanfyllin. In this capacity he remained with Mr. Williams and his successor until May 1840, when he accompanied Mr. David Williams on his removal to Portmadoc; and in November of the same year again removed to the office of Messrs. Williams and Breese at Pwllheli, and on their removal subsequently to Portmadoc he accompanied them. In May 1844, he undertook the charge of the British School at Portmadoc, and held that appointment for a little over five years. In the autumn of 1849 he removed to Bangor, where he spent the remainder of his days, gaining his subsistence by employment as Clerk at the County Court Office and by literary labour. He lived to a green old age, and died peacefully on the 10th of September, 1876, aged 80 years. He was buried at Glanadda Cemetery, near Bangor.

Mr. Davies during his long life contributed many scores of articles and letters to the *Drysorfa*, *Seren Gomer*, *Gwladgarwr*, *Traethodydd*, and other Welsh periodicals, as well as to the *Carnarvon and Denbigh Herald*, *Goleuad*, and other newspapers. The following are the titles of the principal articles from his pen, which appeared in the *Traethodydd* (an ably-conducted Welsh Quarterly Magazine) :—"Thieves of Time", vol. i; "Philology", "Temperance," and a review of "The Christian Year", vol. ii; "Various peculiarities of the

Welsh language", "Welsh Proverbs", "The Blood of the Atonement", "Proverbs of the Seasons", vol. iii; three articles on "John Bunyan", and a critical notice of "The Life of the Rev. J. Parry, Chester", vol. v; "The moral and religious condition of Wales at the begining of the Methodist Revival", vols. vi and vii; "Welsh Psalmody", vol. viii; "Religious Plays," vol. ix; "Observations on a Tract as to the Immorality of Wales", vol. xi; "Epigrams", vol. xxii; a series of able articles on "Hymnology", vols. xxiii, xxiv, xxv, xxvi, xxvii, xxviii, and xxx; and several reviews. He also wrote for the *Gwyddoniadur* (*Encyclopædia Cambrensis*) the biographical notices of the Revs. John Phillips, Rhys Pritchard (better known as the "Vicar of Llandovery"), Michael Roberts, Daniel Rowlands, Llangeitho, and Morgan Rhys, and many other articles. He also translated for publication in Welsh the following works :— (1) *A Collection of Religious Anecdotes*, price 1*s*; (2) *Questions and Answers concerning Prayer*, price 6*d*.; (3) *What is Presbyterianism?*—by Dr. Hodge, America"; (4) *The Mysteries of the Bible*—a lecture by Dr. McCosh, price 6*d*.; (5) *A Treatise on the Lord's Supper*, by Dr. King, price 2*s*. 6*d*.; and (6) *Scriptural Numismatics* (Religious Tract Society, price 1*s*. 6*d*.) Besides these, he compiled and published (1) *Jeduthun* —a collection of sacred Tunes; (2) *A Collection of Psalms and Hymns*, 1832, of which subsequent editions were published in 1835 and 1837; an American edition at Utica in 1846; and an improved edition under the title *Hosanna* at Carnarvon, 1860; (3) A small *Collection of Hymns* for the Religious Tract Society, 1832; (4) *The life of Ann Griffiths*, Denbigh, 1865; and (5) *The Life and Sermons of the Rev. D. Rowlands, Llangeitho*, 1876. He also edited the *Sermons of the Rev. Edward Morgan, Dyffryn*, 1873-75. His translation of Heber's Missionary Hymn into Welsh is very well known, and he was himself the composer of about 200 hymns, some of which are of considerable merit. He was an acomplished musician, and the

greatest authority of his day on Welsh Hymnology. In the Autumn of 1875, a Testimonial, towards which £188 19*s.* 6*d.* was subscribed, was presented to him as a recognition of his valuable services to Welsh literature. His last work was a volume on the *Welsh Reformers*, now in course of publication by the Religious Tract Society. *(MS. Autobiography; Goleuad*, Nov. 20th, 1875, &c.)

DAVIES, OLIVER.—An eminent harpist. He was the principal harpist at the great Welshpool Eisteddfod in September, 1824, and we find that at the Cymmrodorion Eisteddfod held in London May 6th, 1829, he "astonished the assembly with his masterly execution upon the pedal harp." We find him again at another Eisteddfod, held in London in 1831, delighting all present with his playing of "Lady Owen's Delight," and other airs.—*(Cam. Quar. Mag.* i, p. 381 and iii, p. 336).

DAVIES, THOMAS, Governor-General of the English Colonies on the western coast of Africa. Beyond this little is known of him. Probably he was a native of Welshpool. In 1662 he presented to Welshpool Church a golden chalice (still carefully preserved there) made of Guinea gold, in token of his gratitude to God for his preservation in that pestilential climate. It bears the following Latin inscription :—

"Thomas Davies, Anglorum in Africae plagâ occidentali Procurator generalis ob vitam multifariâ Dei misericordiâ ibidem conservatam calicem hunc è purissimo auro Guiniano conflatum Dei honori et ecclesiae de Welshpoole ministerio perpetuo sacrum voluit. A quo usu S.S. si quis facinorosus eundem calicem in posterum alienaret (quod avertat Deus), Dei vindicis supremo tribunali pœnas luat. Cal. Apr. ix., MDCLXII."

The chalice is 9½ inches in height by 4½ inches broad in its broadest part. It weighs between 30 and 31 ounces, and appears to be of pure gold. It is said to be worth about £168. A shield of arms is engraved upon it bearing the following charges :—"A lion passant between three fleurs-de-lis," and surmounted by a plume of feathers.—*(Mont. Coll.*, v, p. xxxiii.)

DEVEREUX, GEORGE, was the son of Sir George Devereux, Knight, of Sheldon Hall, in the county of Warwick, by his wife, Blanche, daughter and eventual heiress of John Ridge, of Ridge, in the parish of Chirbury, and Catherine, daughter of Humphrey Lloyd, of Great Hem, Forden.—He acquired the estate of Vaynor by marriage with Bridget, sole daughter and heiress of Arthur Price, of Vaynor, and was the first of his family who settled in Montgomeryshire. He was M.P. for Montgomery Borough in 1646 (being described as of Nantcribba), and supported the Parliament against the King. He was one of "the Gentlemen, Ministers, and well-affected of the county of Montgomery" who signed the "Resolutions and Engagements" to assist the Parliament to suppress the insurrection, dated 20th May, 1648.—(See *Perfect Diurnall*, No. 252.) In 1654 we find him litigating at the Assizes with respect to his succession to the Vaynor estate. He was Sheriff in 1658, and was the ancestor of the present Viscount Hereford.—(*Mont. Coll.*, iii, pp. 313, 354, and iv, p. 253, *note* ; Phillips' *Civil War in Wales and the Marches*, vol. ii, p. 373.)

DEVEREUX, PRICE, of Vaynor, grandson of the foregoing George Devereux, was member of Parliament for the Borough of Montgomery from 1689 to 1700, when on the death of Edward Devereux, eighth Viscount Hereford, he as the nearest heir male succeeded to the title. He died October, 1740.[1] (Collins' *Peerage*, ed. 1756, vol. iv, p. 326 ; *Mont. Coll.* ii, p. 313-314, and iv, p. 254, *note*).

DEVEREUX, PRICE, his son, represented the county of Montgomery in Parliament from 1718 to 1740, when he succeeded his father as tenth Viscount Hereford. Upon

[1] I am indebted to the Rev. Joseph Baines, rector of Berriew, for the following and other extracts from the Register of that Parish :— "Pryce Lord Viscount Hereford was interred the 14th day of October, 1740." His daughter Maria, baptized 26th Jan., 1687, was on the 1st November, 1717, married to William Price, of Rhiwlas, Co. Merioneth, Esq.

his death in 1750, and failure of male issue, the title reverted to Edward, grandson of Vaughan Devereux, second son of the above named George Devereux (baptized 25th Sept. 1712, at Berriew), who took his seat in the House of Peers 3rd April, 1750, and married Catherine, daughter of Richard Mytton, Esquire, of Garth. (*Ibid.*)

Dwnn, Lewys, the eminent poet, historian, and genealogist, was a native of this county, and resided for some time at Garth Gellin [1] in Bettws Cedewain. He is also sometimes described as of Welshpool[2] and it is probable he at one time resided there. The Dwnn family were originally settled at Kidwelly in South Wales, but David, third son of Meredydd Dwnn, grandson of Gruffydd Gethin (gentleman Usher to King John) quitted Kidwelly for Montgomeryshire in consequence of being appointed steward to the Right Honourable Edward Charlton, Lord of Powys, and married Angharad, daughter and coheiress of Dackws Lloyd of Cefn y Gwestydd (Llanllwchaiarn), a descendant of Tryhaiarn, lord of Garthmûl. It appears that his nephews, the sons of his eldest brother Gruffydd (*Her. Vis.* p. 26) in an affray killed the mayor of Kidwelly, and fled to him (David Dwnn) for protection, which his influence and position enabled him to give them.[3] Captain Rhys Goch

I am indebted to Mr. T. Hamer Jones, of Pantmawr, Bettws, for the following information :—"There are six or seven places adjoining each other in this Parish which bear the name of Garth, but as they form part of the common land enclosed by Act of Parliament passed in 1796, it is probable that they were places of no moment prior to that date, if indeed they existed at all ; whereas Lewys Dwnn was in, if not affluent, at least comfortable circumstances. I therefore think he must have resided somewhere in the little Township of Garthgellin, possibly at Glanbechan, which tradition says was a genteel residence in years gone by.'

[2] *Harl. MS.* 1973, p. 41, contains a pedigree of "Lewis Dwne of Welshpoole", by the father's side. *Ex inf.* E. R. Morris, Esq. This pedigree is copied in the introduction (p. xxvii.) to Dwnn's *Heraldic Visitations.* The poet also in 1580 describes himself as of Bettws "*and* Berriew."

[3] Mr. Joseph Morris of Shrewsbury, in *Cam. Quar. Mag.* vol. iv. p.

Dwnn (an officer who served at Tournay in France) was the great-great-grandson in a direct line of this David Dwnn. He is described as of Cefn y Gwestydd, and married Gwenllian, coheir of Ieuan ab David, by whom he had six daughters and one son. The sixth daughter, Catherine, became the wife of Rhys ap Owain and the mother by him of the subject of this notice, their sole issue, who took his mother's family surname.

The exact date of the poet's birth is not known. Probably it was before 1550. Indeed very little is known of his private life. He himself gives the following outline of his education: "And I Lewis Dwnn, poet, am a pupil of Owain Gwynedd's, and have been a pupil of William Lleyn, whose pedigree tables I have committed to memory; and I was previously the pupil of Hywel ab Syr Matthew, many of whose books I obtained."

Lewys Dwnn having been introduced and strongly recommended to Clarencieux and Norroy Kings of Arms, as best qualified to make as their Deputy a Visitation of Wales, a patent was granted to him for that purpose on 3rd February, 1585, in which he is instructed "to record, register, and make entrances of all discentes, mariages, funeralles, and obites of the knightes, esquires, and gentlemen inhabitinge within this said principalitie or the dominions and lordships marchers thereof; omittinge all highe lynes deduced from farre above all memorie, which for great part ar found to be coniecturall, unlesse evidences, histories or matter of good credict be showed for approbac'on therof." The document (a curious one) gives other very judicious directions

390, furnishes a pedigree of the poet which differs very materially from that given by the learned editor of the *Visitations* in the introduction to the latter. From this pedigree, as well as from a statement by Ieuan Brechfa, there referred to, it would appear that David Dwnn *himself* killed the mayor, fled to Powys, and became steward to the Lord of Powys. This however does not agree with Lewys Dwnn's account that the David Dwnn, who with his brothers killed the Mayor, was one of the sons of *Gruffydd* Dwnn, and therefore a nephew of the first named David Dwnn.

for the proper performance of his duties by the Deputy Herald.

Mr. Joseph Morris states in the letter to the *Cam. Quar. Mag.*, already quoted, that he is enabled to state from evidence in his possession "that Lewys Dwnn was related to the celebrated Mr. Francis Thynne, the herald, who was of the ancient family of that name, seated at Cause Castle in this County [Salop], but close to the border of Montgomeryshire, and so much distinguished in the course of Henry VIII and Queen Elizabeth, and from the then representative of which the present Marquis of Bath is lineally descended"; and adds that he thinks it "very probable that to his connection with his contemporary, Francis Thynne, the herald, and the other more distinguished and courtly members of the Thynne family, Lewys Dwnn owed his appointment as deputy herald." His labours in collecting pedigrees extended from the date of his patent until at least 1613—several of them bear that date—and probably some years later. *Mont. Coll.* p. 123, contains a list from the Hengwrt MS. 176, at Peniarth, of odes in the autograph of Lewys Dwnn, and most of them composed by him. One of these is dated 1616, the latest date we have of anything written by him.

Lewys Dwnn's experiences in making his visitations were not always of the most agreeable kind. In an "address to the reader", of which the following is a translation, he pathetically complains of the treatment to which he was subjected :—

"To you, courteous gentlemen readers, I make it known that I have at all times had a predilection for this science; but I request of you, wise and learned readers, that you will not form your judgment of me by the appearance of my writing, for no one can go beyond his abilities. Besides, I wished that my work should be correct, though it be obscure and difficult to understand. It is a great accomplishment before God and man to turn darkness into light, and falsehood into truth, without any excuse for partiality. I assure you, gentlemen, had I been a person wealthy in gold, silver, land, or living stock, I would have engaged a professional copyist,

before and after the occasion, for a salary, who should be a learned man that could write a fair hand easy to read in the manner I wished; but to the true God do I give thanks and praises day and night for having been able to do as I have done. Two obstructions prevented my books being written fairly and elegantly; first, the hurry of some of the gentry to leave home, allowing me but a very limited time to do even a little; and next, the inhospitable dispositions of some of the gentlemen, who would neither afford me meat nor lodgings merely for working, but required money; and being far from the liberal, or either a good or bad public house, I was compelled to stay a couple of hours after dinner or supper; and having at last taken down everything as they wished, I had to depart, and wend my way to the liberal, if such could be found, if not, to a tavern as best I could. Sometimes my companions were angry with me, for bearing on my back the lineage of mischievous misers; nevertheless God put in my breast hope that such a wretch who would neither give me lodgings nor any other gift, would have either a liberal son or daughter. Lo! behold! true is the proverb: 'A sword will not affect the miser; while the benevolent will not lose his praise.' This made me utter the following stanzas on hope in God. [Here follow three Welsh englynion, signed 'L. Dwnn, 1606.'] Farewell, kind reader, at this time; I could never finish giving full praise to the liberal, and enough of ill fame to the wicked miser."

The fruits of Lewys Dwnn's labours as deputy-herald remained in MS. until 1846, when they were published by the Welsh MSS. Society in two splendid folio volumes from the Llandovery press, under the able editorship of the late Sir Samuel Rush Meyrick, and with numerous explanatory notes, nearly all of them by W. W. E. Wynne, Esq., of Peniarth.[1] These volumes contain the pedigrees of the principal families of Wales, and bear a high reputation for accuracy. They are entitled: *The Heraldic Visitations of Wales and the Marches, in the time of Queen Elizabeth, by Lewys Dwnn, Deputy*

[1] The proofs of the notes unfortunately were not sent to Mr. Wynne for correction, so that he is not responsible for some of the errors that appear in them. The original MS. of the Visitation of the three counties "uwch Conway", in Lewys Dwnn's autograph is among the Peniarth MSS. (and not the Hengwrt MSS.) at Peniarth.

*Herald at Arms, from such original Manuscripts as still exist.* Edited by Sir Samuel R. Meyrick, K.H., LL.D., F.S.A., F.R.S., &c., with illustrations and numerous notes for the advantage of the English as well as the Welsh reader.

Lewys Dwnn married Als or Alice, daughter and coheiress of Meredydd ab David ab John ab Meredydd, by whom he had four sons, James, Edward, Thomas, and Charles, and two daughters, Mary and Elizabeth. Hitherto registers, manor rolls, and other documents, have been searched in vain for the date of his death. It may, however, be supposed to have taken place soon after the year 1616, that being the latest date yet found of anything written by him. (L. Dwnn's *Heraldic Visitations*; *Cam. Quar. Mag.* iv. p. 390; *Brython*, iv, p. 56; *Mont. Coll.* iii, p. 114, and viii, p. 123; *Harl. MS.*, 1973, &c.)

Dyfnig, a saint who flourished in the early part of the sixth century, and came over to Britain from Armorica with Cadvan. In conjunction with St. Ust he founded Llanwrin. (*Bonedd y Saint, Myv. Arch.*; Rees' *Welsh Saints.*)

Edwards, Sir John, Bart., was the son of John Edwards, Esq., of Greenfields (now called Plâs Machynlleth), an attorney, by Cornelia, only surviving child and heir of Richard Owen, Esquire, of Garth, near Llanidloes (Sheriff in 1760), whose ancestor of the same name and place was, it is said, one of the eight gentlemen of Montgomeryshire who, at the Restoration in 1660, were, for their attachment to the royal cause, recommended as fit and qualified to be made Knights of the Royal Oak.[1] John Edwards, of Greenfields, was the third son of Lewis Edwards, Esq., of Talgarth, and traced his descent from Llewelyn ab Iorwerth, Prince of North Wales.

The subject of this notice was born on the 15th of January, 1770, and succeeded to the family estates

[1] His estate was stated at £800. He had served the office of Sheriff in 1653.

upon the death of his father on the 3rd April, 1789. On the 28th of January, 1792, he married Catherine, eldest daughter and co-heiress of Col. T. Browne, of Mellington Hall, by whom he had no issue. On the 7th of December, 1825, he married secondly Harriet, daughter of the Rev. Charles Johnson, and widow of John Owen Herbert, Esq., of Dolforgan (who had died in 1824, leaving Harriet Avarina Herbert, his only daughter and heiress). By this marriage he had an only daughter, Mary Cornelia, who was born November 13th, 1828, and on August 3rd, 1846, married George Henry Robert Charles William Vane Tempest, Viscount Seaham,[1] eldest son, by his second wife, of Charles William, third Marquess of Londonderry. Mr. Edwards was a Lieut.-Col. of the Volunteers and local Militia of the Western Division of Montgomeryshire, (for some time quartered at Machynlleth). In 1818 he served the office of Sheriff for the county. At the General Election of the first Parliament after the passing of the Reform Act, Mr. Edwards became a candidate in the Liberal interest for the Montgomeryshire Contributory Boroughs, and issued the following address :—

" To the Independent Electors of the Enfranchised, Restored, and Emancipated Boroughs of Montgomeryshire.

" Brother Electors,—A Parliament whose labours have conferred honour on itself, and imposed a lasting debt of gratitude on the country, is now dissolved ; and you are called upon to discharge the important duties imposed, and to exercise the high privilege conferred upon you. As one of the numerous constituency which the Reform Bill has created, I beg leave once more to offer myself to you, my brother electors. Having spent my whole life amongst you, you have ample means of judging of me in the relations of society which I have hitherto filled ; but if I should be thought worthy the honour of repre-

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[1] Viscount Seaham was born April 26th, 1821, and was educated at Balliol College, Oxford. He represented North Durham in Parliament from 1847 to 1854, when, on his father's death, he succeeded to the peerage (by special limitation) as second Earl Vane. In 1872, he succeeded his half-brother, who then died, as fifth Marquess of Londonderry.

senting you in Parliament, you must necessarily take many things on trust.

"Between the constituent and the representative there ought to exist the most unreserved confidence and communication, and whenever it becomes otherwise the connection ought to cease. I therefore pledge myself to resign into your hands the trust you may repose in me whenever a majority of you shall deem me unworthy of your further confidence.

"On certain great public questions I cannot hesitate to give my unreserved opinions. As a friend to civil and religious liberty in its most extensive acceptation, I consider the Acts by which our fellow-subjects of every religious persuasion have been made equal participators of religious freedom, as well as that great measure by which you yourselves have been enfranchised, restored, and emancipated, as among those which will in history confer honour on an enlightened age.

"I cannot, however, forget that *though much has been done much yet remains to do (sic.)* The chains of the poor enslaved African are still riveted by cruel laws; the energy and enterprise of our high-spirited merchants are still shackled by selfish monopolies; the exemplary working clergyman is oppressed by the abuses of our Church establishment; and the expense and delay in our courts of law are so enormous and so proverbial that rights are rather abandoned than attempted to be enforced by legal measures.

"I trust these must all undergo the searching scrutiny of a reformed Parliament, and whenever they are brought forward they shall receive the anxious consideration of

"Your friend and fellow elector,

"JOHN EDWARDS."

Col. Edwards was opposed by David Pugh, Esq., of Llanerchydol. Both parties had been busy canvassing for nearly two years, and political feeling ran very high. The election at last came off in December, 1832, when Mr. Pugh was declared to have obtained a small majority of votes, the numbers being—for Pugh 335, Edwards 321. The gallant Colonel was not satisfied, however, with this decision, and shortly afterwards a petition, signed by Edward Jones, of Rock Cottage, gentleman, and Thomas Owen, of Vaynor, was presented against Mr. Pugh's return, and claiming a

scrutiny of the votes. The petition was heard in the following April before a Committee of the House of Commons, the trial lasting about a week, at the close of which the Committee reported that Mr. Pugh had not been duly elected, and the seat was declared vacant. The consequence was that another contested election took place immediately, the Conservative candidate being Mr. Panton Corbett (Mr. Pugh having become disqualified by the decision of the Committee), and Colonel Edwards was this time returned by a small majority. The Conservatives, however, petitioned against his return, but the petition fell through on a technical point, and Col. Edwards retained his seat. At the election of 1835 he was returned unopposed, but at the general election of 1837, upon the accession of Queen Victoria, he was again opposed by Mr. Panton Corbett, whom he again defeated by a majority of 28 votes. As a reward for his services in the Liberal cause a Baronetcy was conferred upon him in the following year (1838), his title being "Sir John Edwards of Garth, in the parish of Llanidloes, in the county of Montgomery."[1] The following were the arms granted to the new baronet :—*Arms.*—Quarterly, first and

[1] The following are copies (*ex inf.* M. C. Jones, Esq., F.S.A.), of Lord Melbourne's letter offering the title to Col. Edwards, and of the latter's reply accepting it :—

Downing Street, June 20, 1838.

My Dear Sir,—Your station in society, and the services you have rendered to the several Administrations of reform, render it a very pleasing duty to me to offer to you some public acknowledgment at the approaching Coronation, and if it should agree with your own feelings I shall be very happy to advise her Majesty to confer upon you the dignity of a Baronet.

Believe me, my dear Sir, yours faithfully,

Col. Edwards, M.P. (Signed) Melbourne.

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17, Gloucester Place, June 21, 1838.

My Lord,—I beg to acknowledge with gratitude your Lordship's very flattering communication. In accepting the dignity of a Baronet, which you propose to confer upon me, I can only say that it will be felt not only by myself but by your lordship's numerous supporters in the county of Montgomery.

I have the honour to be,

Your lordship's most obedient humble servant,

J. Edwards.

fourth, quarterly *gules* and *or*, a fesse between four lions passant guardant all counterchanged, for EDWARDS; second and third *sable* on a fesse, between a lion rampant in chief *argent*, and a fleur-de-lis in base *or* three snakes entwined proper, for OWEN. *Crest.* — A lion passant guardant per pale, *or* and *gules*, the dexter forepaw resting on an inescocheon of the last, charged with a nag's head, *arg.* *Motto.*—"Y gwir yn erbyn y byd." (The truth against the world.)

At the general election in 1841, Sir John Edwards had to fight again for his seat, his opponent being the Hon. Hugh Cholmondeley, the present Baron Delamere, who defeated him by a majority of 26 votes. It is said that the various contests which Sir John Edwards had to fight for his seat in Parliament cost him considerably over £20,000.

From 1841 to the time of his death Sir John Edwards applied himself energetically to the improvement of his extensive estates, and the active discharge of his duties as a Magistrate and a country gentleman. He died April 19th, 1850, aged 80, and was buried on the 27th of that month at the parish church at Machynlleth, in the chancel of which a handsome marble tablet has been placed to his memory with the following inscription :[1]—

Sacred to the memory of Sir JOHN EDWARDS, Bart., of Plas Machynlleth, born January 15th, 1770, died April 19th, 1850. He was the representative in several Parliaments of the Montgomeryshire boroughs, and during a long period spent in the county of his birth, he lived respected and beloved as a Christian, a landlord, a husband, and father, and died regretted and deplored by all who knew him. This tablet is erected with every feeling of respect and affection by his only child, Mary Cornelia Countess Vane. Job xix, 25 and 26 verses.

(*Burke's Peerage and Baronetage, ed.* 1839; and *Newtown Express*, Dec., 1874, &c.)

(*To be continued.*)

[1] *Ex inf.*, R. Gillart, Esq.

# ARCHAIC WORDS, PHRASES, ETC., OF MONTGOMERYSHIRE.

By the Rev. ELIAS OWEN, B.A.

(*Continued from Vol.* ix. *p.* 410.)

## No. X.

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*Market Peert or Pert.* This phrase expresses the state of inebriation in which farmers and others are at the end of market-day. Those who are acquainted with the manner in which business is done in rural districts, with their small central market towns of a thousand or two inhabitants, are well aware that the produce of the farm and the live stock are taken generally to the town in the vicinity of the farms, and there disposed of; and commodities are bought for weeks to come, when the farmer lives a distance off, but for the ensuing week only, if he happens to live near the town; and thus market or fair-day is an important event, as it brings together the population of a district of perhaps thirty miles in circumference. The inhabitants within this area are usually related to each other by blood or marriage, or if not connected in this way, they become acquainted through meeting at the common market town. Friends meet friends upon market-days or fairs, and after business is over they take a glass or two together in the public houses which they are in the habit of "putting up at." Sometimes they become "unco happy" and chatty, if not noisy. Those who have not a trap leave rather early by the market train, but at the station it is easily seen that they have managed to become "market pert." Some frequenters

of markets invariably leave the town with "three sheets in the wind", and of them it can safely be said as Burns sang of *Tam o' Shanter*,

> "That frae November till October,
> On market day thou was nae sober."

I am not aware that a person who has taken too much intoxicating liquors is described, out of Montgomeryshire, as "market pert." The words do not imply an unconscious state of drunkenness. Perhaps in other parts and upon other occasions a "market pert" person would be described as a "little gone", or "elevated", possibly he would not be called "tight" nor "screwed", but all these shades of inebriation prove the prevalence of drinking. Since an exact definition of "market pert" is very difficult to give, and as enough has been said to show what the term means, I will not attempt any further explanation of the words.

> "Stir up the Athenian youth to merriments;
> "Awake the *pert* and nimble spirit of mirth."
>
> *Midsummer Night's Dream*, I, i, 13, 14.

*Rather for'ard*, not quite sober. This expression is heard in the neighbourhood of Newtown.

*Blind man's holiday*. This is a common way of expressing the approach of night. It is heard more in the north parts of the county than in the south. A tailor before he lights his candle in the winter months incorrectly says, it will soon be "blind man's holiday" with me. In times gone by, when rush-lights were in use, and tallow candles scarce, the expression was a good one, and implied that darkness would necessitate a cessation from labour whether the worker wished it or not.

*Buy a pig in a poke.* Poke means bag. The word "pooak or pooak-seck" is common in the neighbourhood of Whitby, and in fact in the whole of Yorkshire. It is explained as follows in the Whitby Glossary issued by the *English Dialect Society* :—

"*Pooak or pooak-seck*, a large coarse bag, or rather a long narrow bag, into which you have to dive to get to the bottom." The word *poke* is not heard in Montgomeryshire for a bag, but it appears as above. To "buy a pig in a poke" is a saw that requires no lengthy comments. The folly of buying unseen or unknown things is so apparent that it is strange that it should ever be done. Stranger still it is that it is so often done that a caution against such proceedings has taken the form of a proverb.

The following sayings that are heard in Montgomeryshire need no remarks :—

"As lively as a flen (flea)."
"As lousy as a badger."
"As long as oak and ash grow."

*As drunk as a fiddler.* This saying refers to a state of society differing in many respects to that of the present day, and so also does the saying, "As drunk as a lord." The sayings have happily outlived drunken lords and fiddlers. Both were to be found common enough in the last century, and drunken fiddlers were an outcome of the merry makings, wakes keeping, and village-green dancings that were not uncommon so late as thirty years ago. With drunken lords I have nothing to do, as they do not come within the scope of my paper. The fiddler was a necessary part of every village feast, and usually as long as he held out so long did the dancing continue. From the green the lads and lasses went to the neighbouring public-house, and they tripped it in the big parlour, or if that were too small the barn was converted into a ball-room, and on and on they whirled until morning. The dancing, though, was sometimes brought to an earlier close by the fiddlers having indulged over freely in the oft-proffered and oft-accepted glass. In our days the dancing-green is unfrequented in Montgomeryshire, and therefore fiddlers have disappeared. Should there be one still lingering and wandering in the county, he is, as regards his predecessors, in the same plight as

was Sir Walter Scott's last minstrel with regard to his. He with him might say :—

> "For, well a day! their date was fled,
> His tuneful brethren all were dead;
> And he, neglected and oppressed,
> Wished to be with them and at rest."
> *Lay of the Last Minstrel.* Canto i, 9-13.

*A power of*, a large quantity. "I've *a power of* work to do before night." Spenser wrote that Robert Bruce sent over his brother Edward "with *a power of* Scottes and Red-shankes into Ireland."

*Abundation*, abundance, more than enough. Abundation is often abbreviated into bundation.

*Agen.* This word is singularly used in and about Llanidloes, and also in other parts of the county. Thus, "Have you done it, John?" "No, sir, I will do it *agen*", meaning some other time. When used, it does not mean a second time, but a first time, at a different or more convenient period. "I can't give it now, but I'll give it you *agen*", *i.e.*, at some more suitable season. English-speaking Welshmen often employ the word as given above. It appears to be a translation of the Welsh word *etto*, again, another time. But in English there is a somewhat similar use of the word again. Thus in the three Creeds, the Apostles' Creed, the Nicene Creed, and that which is commonly called St. Athanasius's Creed, the word "again" occurs :—

> "The third day he rose *again* from the dead."
> *Apostles' Creed.*

And so also in the other two creeds now mentioned, and also in the Articles of Religion, the phrases "rose again" or "did rise again" occur. The fact would in one sense be fairly expressed by the words, "The third day he rose from the dead," as in Welsh, "y trydydd dydd y cyfododd o'r feirw." St. Paul writes, "But now is Christ risen from the dead." He does not say, "But now is Christ risen *again* from the dead." Not having risen before he could not with propriety be said to rise again. But when it is borne in mind that "rose again"

is intended as a translation of the word "resurrexit"; *again* standing for the prefix *re*, and *rose* for *surrexit*, the difficulty in connexion with the word "again" in the creeds, etc., is lessened. The word resurrection, again rise, carries with it the sense of rising to a previous state of existence. Thus, first life, then death, and then the resurrection or life once more, or again, and hence the expression "rose again". "I lay down my life that I may take it *again*" (St. John x, 17) *i.e.*, rose again to life. *Agen* is sometimes abbreviated in Montgomeryshire to *'gen* ; but the usual pronunciation is agen, and this appears to have been the general pronunciation of "again" in the last century, as shown by the following quotation given in Walker's dictionary.

"I little thought of launching forth *agen*,
Amidst advent'rous rovers of the pen."

But in Shakespere's days, "again" was pronounced as rhyming with rain ; as,—

"When shall we three meet *again*—
In thunder, lightning, or in *rain*."
*Macbeth*, act i, sc. 1.

*Brownsheelers*, brownshellers, ripe hazel nuts, nuts ready to drop from the tree, nuts whose shells are browned.

*Bloke*, a single peat used for firing. In the neighbourhood of turbaries, which are common on the hill-tops in most places in Wales, the inhabitants during the summer months harvest peat for winter use. They build the peat into stacks near the house, and fill spare recesses in the house with their fuel. The peat is cut into pieces at the turbary in shape and size somewhat like a brick. When a mother tells a child to go and fetch a *bloke* for the fire, the little one obeys by bringing a single peat. This word is heard in Dolfor, a part of Kerry parish, and probably it is common in other parts. Peat is called turf in the neighbourhood of Newtown and Llanidloes.

*Boke*, to belch, to heave at the stomach, as when sick.

*Bree*, an insect that torments cattle in hot weather,

a horse fly. This word is Welsh, and it is used as now given by the English-speaking people in Kerry parish. The Welsh word is *Pryf*. The *f* is dropped, as is often the case in colloquial Welsh with a final *f*, and then the word *pry* or *pree* is obtained. It might be observed that *pryf* has a more extensive application in Welsh than *bree* has, which is limited to the fly that irritates cows in summer.

*Baily* or *bailiff*, the head servant-man in a farm, the one who acts as foreman or manager in a farm under the "master" or tenant of the farm.

*Buzzy* or *bussy*, or *boosy* pasture, a pasture held by an outgoing tenant from day of notice to quit to the 1st of May following. This is really one field claimed by an outgoing tenant from Lady-day to May 1st. The incoming tenant can put his cattle on the farm at Lady-day except on one *boosy* pasture, which he cannot claim until the 1st of May. This arrangement is often a great convenience to an outgoing farmer.

*Burr*, a whetstone to sharpen sickles and scythes.

*Burr*, or *bur-dock*, a kind of weed with round prickly seed balls.

*Bundation* (*see* Abundation).

*Bigsorted*, proud, "stuck-up".

*Bay*, a space in a wall for a door, &c.

*Bay*, an empty space for storing fodder, generally joining the place where cattle are tied up. Sometimes any recess in a stable or cowhouse is termed a bay.

*Bandy*, game of bandy, game of hockey.

*Backside the house*, the back of a house.

*Boltin*, p. *boutins*, a bundle of straw. Current in the south part of the county. This word takes the form of *boutin* or *bolt* in the neighbourhood of Welshpool. (See *Montgomeryshire Collections*, vol. viii, p. 117.)

*Bendro*, a disease in the head of sheep which causes them to turn round and round, until they die. The sickness is a kind of water on the brain, which forms in a kind of bladder. There are shepherds so expert that they can

find the part of the head where the cause of giddiness lies, and they are able to extract the bladder. The writer has seen a sheep which was successfully operated upon. This sheep sickness is called in some parts of the county, *Kaimet*, *Caimet*, or *Kymet*, but it is more generally called, even in the English speaking parts of the county, as above. The word is Welsh—*pendro*, *pen*, head ; *tro*, a turn ; a word highly descriptive of the sickness.

*Buft*, stutter, stammer. Usually heard in the participial form, as *bufting*, stuttering.

*Blackberry hunters*, blackberries ; common throughout the county. The hunters are those that gather the blackberries, but the berries are invariably called blackberry hunters by the hunters themselves.

*Blackbird of the Church*, the swift. This bird is so called in Llanidloes, probably because it nests in the church steeple.

*Barm*, yeast. Common in all parts of the county, and also in various parts of England. The fairy in *A Midsummer Night's Dream* says :—

"And sometimes make the drink to bear no *barm*."
Act ii, sc. 1.

*Baist*, to beat. "I'll give thee a good *baisting* if thee dusna shut up."

*Clane*, quite, altogether, "He is *clane* off his head", *i.e.*, quite mad. "I'm *clane* done up", altogether exhausted. The word clean, pronounced clane, has found its way into colloquial Welsh. Thus in Carnarvonshire we hear the expression, "Dyn clen", *i.e.*, a kind obliging man. The same expression is also heard occasionally in Montgomeryshire Welsh, but a man of this description is generally in Montgomeryshire called a "Dyn *decha*," decha being a local form of *deheu*. Dyn decha, a handy man, also a kind man. Decha becomes *detha* in Denbighshire.

*Cricks*, pots, dishes, crockery.

*Crock*, a jug, cup, mug.

*Charm*, noise, uproar. "What a *charm* those people do make, to be sure."

*Clamperation*, fuss, bother. "What a clamperation about nothing."

*Clamper*, v. to make a fuss.

*Clamper*, v. has already been noticed in a former paper in the *Montgomeryshire Collections*, but in the neighbourhood of Newtown it has another meaning, viz., a scandal, and also disturbance. In this sense it is current in Mochtre parish.

*Close*, or *close-fisted*, stingy, niggardly.

*Chitterlings*, or *chitterlins*, pigs' bowels or intestines.

*Cives*, a sort of very small onion, used in flavouring broth, stuffing, &c.

*Clucks*, fingers. "What does Poll do in school, Emma?" "Her sucks her *clucks*, and looks like a *nawf*."

*Cengle*, or *sengle*, a strap or belt round a horse's belly. This is the Welsh word *cengyl*, a girth.

*Clap*, to put in quickly. "*Clap* it in the oven."

*Curst*, very cunning, or sharp.

*Chump*, a log of wood.

*Cletch*, a brood or hatch of chickens. Current in Dolfor and the parts thereabouts.

*Cambrel*, a piece of wood used for suspending sheep, pigs, &c. from, when they are being cut up. The cambrel is a crooked piece of wood from which the slaughtered beast is hung by its hind feet. This word is from the Welsh *cambren*, pronounced in some parts of Wales as if it were cambran (*cam*, crooked; *bren*, a piece of wood).

*Crumble*, a crumb. "She hasna eaten a *crumble* for three days."

*Cricket*, a kind of stool.

*Cratch*, pl. *cratches*, the skinny refuse of lard, that which is left after the lard has been melted down. The fat of pigs is placed over a fire, but the whole does not turn into lard; a skin remains which becomes crumbled. These pieces are called *cratches*, and also *scratches*.

*Cratch*, to eat heartily. "He cratches pretty well." "He is a good one to *cratch*." I believe the word is applied not only to the person whose appetite is good,

but chiefly to one who makes a *cranching* noise when eating.

*Dumbcake.* This cake is made by a girl who wishes to dream of her future husband. It is made as follows :—The girl is to get everything required for the cake without speaking to any one. She is to be dumb during the baking of it. It is to be carried by the girl upstairs, and she is to go to her bedroom backwards. She is to undress with her back to the bed, get into the bed backwards, place the cake under her pillow, and then she will dream of her future husband. A not unlikely thing, since her mind would be so thoroughly taken up with one idea for so long a time before going to bed, that that one thought would be centred on the man whom the girl loved, and whom she wished to be her husband.

*Douter,* extinguisher, a do outer.

*Dearn,* stern or hard. This word is current in Mochtre parish, and probably in other parts of the county.

*Drat thee,* a kind of oath. "*Drat* thee, wst ti be quiate"—Drat thee, will you be quiet.

*Danker me.* This also is an expression something like an oath. "Danker me, how is it I conna do it.

*Dun,* do, *Dunna,* do not. A wealthy, but niggardly farmer said to his mother, who lived with him, upon the occasion of his sister's marriage, when more beer was required by the wedding party than he thought necessary, "Mother, what dun yo think?" "I dunna know, Richart." "The men want another jug o' drink, they dunna, dun they?" "Aye, they dun," was the mother's response.

*Eft,* lift, raise.

*Entic,* a whinchat. Current in Mochtre parish.

*Egg* or *hegg,* nightmare.

*Elderberry tree,* the alder tree. Heard about Llandrinio parish.

*Flem,* the pool near a mill which supplies it with water.

*Fitchoc, fitchet*, a marten, a polecat.

*Flakes*, hurdles.

*Gambo*, a low cart without sides. When required, poles are inserted along the sides into iron staples. The gambo seems to be another name for a trouseket, or cart. Gambo and trouse cart are heard in Dolfor. (See *Montgomeryshire Collections*, vol. viii, page 356.)

*Gulley*, a gosling.

*Gossips*, godfathers and godmothers. A school in the north of the county was being examined, and the children were asked to give another word for godfathers and godmothers, when a child answered gossips, which was the local word for baptismal sponsors.

*Hog*, a yearling sheep.

*Heck*, to hiccup.

*Hooze, hoozing*, to wrap oneself up. "What do you *hooze* yourself up for?"

*Heesh*, hush. "Heesh'd, what's that?"

*Hoodgy*, or *hoo-gee*, to nestle quietly in the breast, to go to sleep. The word comes in a nursery song:—

> "*Hoo-sy* bye, babie,
> And sleep with your daddy
> Till mammy comes home from the mill."
>
> "Hoo-sy bye, babie, on the tree-top,
> When the wind blows the cradle will rock.

*Jorum*, a large quantity. "Well, I've a *jorum* of food on my plate, and no mistake."

*Kawp*, bark. "What's the dog kawping at."

*Linnow*, pliant, supple. "I'm as *linnow* now as ever," said by an aged man.

*Lam*, to beat.

*Lewn, lunge*, to hit. Both words in the sense of "to hit" heard in Llandinam parish. I have heard the word *lewn*, a blow, a hit, in Llanwnog parish.

*Lowance*, allowance.

*Lockaday*, an exclamation.

*Mixen*, a dunghill.

*Methodee*, a Methodist. The word is so pronounced in Llanwnog parish. The Calvinistic Methodists are thus

called in this parish, and that too without intending thereby any marks of disrespect. It is strange that this word is also common in Lancashire. Thus, in *Mary Barton, a tale of Manchester Life*, we read as follows :—"He's worked with Carson that long, and were always a steady, civil spoken fellow, though, as I said afore, somewhat of a *methodee*."

*Mind*, to attend to, to guard—"The boy minds the sheep."

*Mow*, four or six sheaves, but more generally six, piled together in the harvest field.

*Mammy*, the rag that is stuffed in the mouth of a football to keep the bladder from protruding.

*Nizen*, *nisses*, or *nisses*, *nistes*, nests. All these forms of the word nests are heard in various parts of the county. Nizen is in the more English parts of the county adjoining Shropshire in the north. Nisses is common to the valley of the Severn. Nistes also is heard in the quiet nooks of the county. In Wickliffe's translation of the Bible we have the following :—

"Foxis hav dennes, and birddes of the air have nestis."
St. Luke ix, 58.

*Nizen* is worthy of note, as being another example of nouns whose plurals end in *en*, as ox, oxen, which is still current, just as house, housen, is still current in Montgomeryshire; another plural of ness is nesses. There are other instances of words like nesses undergoing a similar change, as fiss, pl. fisses; fists. The plural fistes is also heard in the county. But I have never heard fissen. Postes, as a plural of posts, is not uncommon.

*Overlook*, to bewitch. The belief in witchcraft is very general among the peasant classes along the border. It is no unusual thing for sickness or misfortune to be attributed to witchcraft. It was believed that a person's property could be "overlooked". The various writers of the interesting Parochial Histories which appear in the *Montgomeryshire Collections* have mentioned instances of the prevalence of superstitions which

still linger in the county. Instances of this have come to the writer's knowledge during his parochial visits.

*Oddments*, odd numbers.

*Odds*, difference. "What *odds* to you," *i.e.*, "What difference does it make to you", meaning, that it makes no difference. "No *odds* to you"; it makes no difference to you. It concerns not you: "What 's the *odds*, so you're happy!"

*Onks*, to carry about, hawks. "She *onks* cabbage all about the town."

*Oller*, alder tree, so called in Llandinam parish. Along the borders of Montgomeryshire adjoining Radnorshire, and in Radnorshire, this tree is called *Orl*. In other parts of Montgomeryshire it is called *weller*, *waller*, *wooller*, *woller*.

*Posey*, *Powsi*, a bunch of flowers. Used in Welsh also, as in the following:—

"Myn'd ir ardd i ddewis *powsi*,
Pasio'r lavant, pasio'r lili,
Pasio'r *pinks* o'r rhosys cochion
Dewis powsi o ddana'l poethion."

*Plack*, a situation, a place, as it is called in Montgomeryshire.

*Permant*, to perambulate. The *permants*, or perambulations, were around the church, and for the following reason. It was a custom along the borders of Shropshire and Montgomeryshire for a servant girl who wished to pierce the future on sweetheart matters, to visit the churchyard about midnight, and while walking round the church to sow hempseed, and while so engaged to call upon her future husband to show himself. This custom is termed "Permants". That the custom was not altogether useless or barren in results, will appear from the following:—A servant girl who went through the performance, when she returned asked her mistress why she had sent the master to frighten her. "I did not," was the answer. The girl said, "Well, I saw him in the churchyard." "Then you'll be his second wife," said the mistress; and that servant girl is now

the mistress where she once was a servant. Her mistress died, and in course of time her master married her.

*Pink*, a pied finch. A name corresponding with the note of the bird.

*Pitch*, a steep ascent. "The horse *stolled* on the *pitch* by our house."

*Pissant*, *pisspot*, an ant. *Pissant* in Mochtre, *Piss-pot* in Llanidloes, Llanwnog, and other places.

*Pikle*, a hay fork.

*Quell*, to squeeze, or hug in one's arms. "When I go to bed this little child always sleeps in my arms and *quells* me round the neck." Heard in Dolfor.

*Rumpus*, a row, a noise, an uproar.

*Rickets*, a ricketyness in the limbs. A child with weak legs, and who is long before he walks, is said to have the rickets, and this is supposed to be the effects of bad nursing.

*Rying sieve*, formerly used for cleaning chaff, dirt, &c., from wheat.

*Seats*, large roots of hazel or other underwood used for making a hedge.

*Slobber*, sleet, or cold rain.

*Skutch*, or quitch—twitch grass. The roots of this weed grow rapidly, and it is so tenacious of life that it gives the farmer much trouble.

*Shenkin*, kettlebroth. Shenkin is made of bread, butter, and hot water seasoned with salt and pepper. It is also called Browis.

*Sied*, escheat. Stray sheep escheated by the lord of the manor. Such sheep are called in Welsh in Montgomeryshire, "Defaid sied."

*Storm*, a sharp frost. Current in Mochtre parish.

*Splawfooted*, having the feet turned outward.

*Stock*, v. to hoe, to dig with a mattock. "He is *stocking* potatoes."

*Scotch*, to stop a wheel. "Scotch the wheel," *i.e.*, place something behind the wheel to prevent the vehicle going down hill.

*Sprott*, to run about, to prowl about. "What are children sprotting about for."

*Sclem*, v., to steal eatables as a cat.

*Sclem*, n., a greedy child that is not satisfied with the food given it, but who helps himself in every possible way.

*Stean, steen*, an earthen conical-shaped pan or vessel.

*Singles, shingles*, a spreading inflammation. Heard in Dolfor.

*Succourful*, very fruitful, fertile. Heard in the neighbourhood of Montgomery.

*Scooter*, a spell, a long pull of work. "He's been working a tidy *scooter*."

*Surging sieve*, a sieve which was formerly used to clean flour from the bran.

*Swingle*, a swing used by children, consisting of a rope suspended from two trees, or some other immoveable supporter.

*Spurt*, to grow, to sprout. Wheat left long on the field in wet weather *spurts* or sprouts.

*Soak*, to harden by baking. Bread that is not well baked is not soaked.

*Tid*, timid, with the idea of carefulness combined.

*Tender*, mild, applied to the weather.

*Thatchbirds*, sparrows.

*Tack*, to put cattle on another farm for grass; to hire grazing for cattle when the pastures on a farm are insufficient to supply the stock with food.

*Trapse*, to rush about. "See the dog trapsing about the fould."

*Tweek*, or *tweak*, to press down. The cheese press *tweaks* out the whey from the curds.

*Tap*, a patch on a shoe.

*Tap*, v., to patch or repair shoes by putting on them a new piece of leather.

*Wicked*, frolicsome, playful.

*Wooller* (*see* Oller), the alder tree.

(*To be continued.*)

# PENNANT MELANGELL:

## ITS PAROCHIAL HISTORY AND ANTIQUITIES.

By THOMAS W. HANCOCK, Llanrhaiadr.

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## CHAPTER I.

### DESCRIPTIVE.

The parish of Pennant is broken up into separated parcels. Its main portions lie in the basin of the Tanat, with a small outlying district in that of the Upper Vyrniew. It derives its name from the glen or dale in which the old parish church is situated. This glen forms the head of the Vale of the Tanat. The word Pennant signifies the highest glen. The proper name *Melangell* (Latinized into Monacella, the patron saint,) is usually attached to it, to distinguish this from other Pennants.

The parish is located in the north-eastern part of the county of Montgomery. Its northern boundary abuts on the Merionethshire parish of Llanfor, meeting it at the watershed on the Berwyn mountain range. The Montgomeryshire parishes of Llangynog, Llanrhaiadr, Llanfyllin, Hirnant, and Llanwddyn, bound it on all other sides, which also dismember it, breaking up its oneness or unity, and causing it to be divided into separated detached portions. With the exception of a small outlying part of about fifty acres, which is situated in the vale of Cwmblotty, within and surrounded by the parish of Llanrhaiadr, in the county of Denbigh, in the ancient manor of Mochnant-is-Rhaeadr, it is otherwise wholly situated in the manor of Mochnant-uwch-Rhaeadr (that is Upper Mochnant), in the

county of Montgomery. There is one detached part wholly surrounded by the parish of Hirnant.

The township divisions of the parish are differently given in different documents: for example, in the Manor Rent Roll, the Manor Map, the Terrier of 1749, the Parish Register, the Poor-rate assessments of various dates, and the Vestry Notes made for highway purposes. These differences have arisen, no doubt, from the capricious whim or direction of some big-heads who ruled the parish vestry meetings. Tradition asserts that certain old houses (just recently pulled down) near Croeswylan, in the town of Oswestry, at one time belonged to and formed part of this parish. We have not been able to get any documentary references to support this assertion, though, we doubt not, they may have formed at some time a titheable property belonging to the Church of Pennant.

For the purposes of local convenience, the parish has been distinguished as Upper and Lower Pennant.

*Upper Pennant.*—The boundary line which divides this from the Lower runs as follows:—Starting at the point of junction with the Llangynog parish on the Berwyn mountain range, near Bwlchydwr, it proceeds along the watershed of the Rhiwarth "Noddfa" spur to its extremity at the Cribin craig, above the village of Llangynog; there it descends by nearly a straight line to the Tanat, which it crosses at a little distance above the lead mine, following the course of the streamlet near Pengwern farm, and which it follows up to the top of the Hirnant heights called Bwlchymaen. There it takes a south-westerly direction, and follows the crest of the ridge and the trackway there, called y Ffordd-gefn, unto a rising knoll on Waenllestref. Thence, it makes a southern bend in the direction of Bwlchsych, and crosses Foelymynach, meeting a mountain fence, which it follows to near the summit of Croesforwyn; bending again at near right angles with it, it runs to the stream called Afon-y-dolau-gwynion, which course it follows to its junction with the Vyr-

niew below Cynon ucha farm, in the Vale of Llanwddyn. The boundary then runs along the bed of the Vyrniew upwards for about a furlong's length. Then it leaves the river and proceeds inward, on the left, or north bank, and returns again and again in a fitful zigzag line, but finally it quits this river about a furlong's length above Lletty'reos (B). Thence it follows the course of a streamlet northward, passing Frongoch farm just above the Vicarage house of Llanwddyn, to Dwynant, there, (a little below the brow of the hill called Penyceunant,) its direction tends north-westerly until it meets a rill of water by Cedig farm ; this it follows to its junction with the larger stream of Cedig, "Afon Cedig". This it follows to its source, and thence to the summit of Moel Cedig (A), one of the Berwyn heights ; and from there it follows the county boundary along the watershed to its closing at its starting point at Bwlchydwr. Much of this line is very undefined ; and it would be a desirable piece of work to have this boundary "made out" by walking it, and by erecting small mounds to perpetuate and settle the same. In one of the parish registers is recorded, that in the year 1723 this was then done ; but there is no known record of it as having been made out since that date. The entry is as follows :—

"May 23, 1723.—Memorandum, that upon the day and year above written, the mears and boundaries between the parishes of Llanwothyn and Pennant, were walked and inspected by the persons hereunder named, and by the directions of Thomas David Humphreys of Pennant, David Ellis and Robert John Cadwalader, of Llanwothyn, found as follows :—Imprimis, began at Nantynoddfa, from thence to Croes-Garreg, from thence to Ochr Nantybaedd, from thence to Blaenyrhydhecochion, from thence to Brynyfedw, from thence to Ffynon-oddiar-Seidiart Jeutyn, from thence to a mear-stone in Rhoswen, and from thence to the River Vyrniew in a straight line.

"The persons present in company :—John Jones, Vic. of Pennant ; Morris Evans, Cler., of Llanwoddyn ; Robert Evans, John Rhydderch, George Burredge, Evan Roberts, Cadwalader Roberts, John Evans, Thomas David, Gruffyth David, Robert Rowland, Thomas Robert, David Edward, David Robert."

None of the names given in this note or record appear either on the Ordnance Survey Maps, or on the manor map of the common and waste lands of the lordship; consequently, it is difficult to trace it out. And we have not been able, as yet, to get as much as a clue to any one of these names, except Llidiart Jeutyn, though we have made inquiries of those whose occupations make them familiar from youth with that tract. And this boundary line, it will be observed, is at variance with the one we have before given—lying between the termini distinguished by the parenthetic letters ("A") ("B"), that it is very difficult to reconcile the two. The line first stated is the one traced on the parish tithe map and the manor map, and the area it embraces agrees with the poor-rate assessments and the tithe apportionment. The only attempt at reconcilement that we are able to make is, that on the manor map a boundary line is marked proceeding from Moel Cedig, following the crest of the range of heights between it and Penyceunant, passing Dwynant, and to the Vyrniew. This, perhaps, may be the line referred to in the Register note previously referred to. But again, by this, Cedig farm would be wholly in the parish of Llanwddyn, which it never has been. An offset line from this, just above Cedig, to the stream, forms Cedig into a township, or independent parcel. We offer a suggestion that the "Nant y Noddfa" referred to is at the spring-head of the Cedig stream. There is a similarity of meaning in the words "Cedig" and "Noddfa"; that is, one is a synonyme of the other (*post*),—and, that the Cedig tract, or parcel, was one of the "Noddfeydd" (Sanctuaries) said to be connected with the parish church of Pennant. Within this tract also is the site and ruin of a religious house, called "Lle-yr-hen-Eglwys" (the site of the old church).

The Upper Division comprises the several townships of Pengwern, Cwmllech, Tre'rllan and Dwyffrwd.[1]

[1] Rate Book of 1840.

*Lower Pennant.*—The parish of Llangynog, and the township of Glanhafon, belonging to Llanrhaiadr parish, intervene and divide the two parts of Pennant the one from the other. The townships comprised in this division are Garthgelynenfawr, Garthgelynenfechan, and Cornorion. The tributary township of "Bryn", in the parish of Llanyblodwell, is reckoned as a "half township" of this parish.

The estimated quantity of the surface of the parish for tithe purposes is 5,000 statute acres. The hill land stands in proportion to the low land as about four to one. The distribution subject to tithe is given in the award as follows :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Arable ... ... ... ... | 800 acres |
| Meadow or Pasture ... ... | 1300 „ |
| Woodland ... ... ... ... | 20 „ |
| Glebe ... ... ... ... | 10 „ |
| Common ... ... ... ... | 2870 „ |
| Total Statute ... ... | 5000 acres |

The estimated quantities, or acreage, of the parish differ very considerably in the Tithe Apportionment, (which also professes to include common and mountain land), the lord of the manor's rent roll, and the Poor-rate Valuation List.

*The Townships.*—As there has been some evident unsettlement in these from time to time, and as inquiries are now being made respecting the same, we give hereunder such information as we have been able to get at, as to how they stood at various times. The boundaries of the townships are not given in the tithe map of the parish, neither is there reference thereto in the award accompanying the same. And for about the last thirty years there have been no township divisions exhibited in the poor-rate assessments.

In the "Terrier" of 1749 they are given as follows: —1. Cornorion ; 2. Allen fawr ; 3. Allen fechan ; 4. Peniarth ; 5. Finffrwd ; 6. Dwyffrwd ; 7. Cwmblowty ; 8. Pengwern ; 9. The half township of Bryn.

In the Lord of the Manor's Rent Roll they are given

as follow :—Dwyffrwd, Tre'rllan, Pengwern, Maesaberllech, Garthgelynenfawr, Garthgelynenfechan, Cornorion. In the Manor Map, Cedig has a place as a township or parcel. The quantity of land given in the Rent Roll of 1870 is set out as follows .—

| Townships. | Quantity of Messuages & Enclosed Lands. | | | Quantity of Commons and Sheepwalks. | | | Total Quantities. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | A. | R. | P. | A. | R. | P. | A. | R. | P. |
| Dwyffrwd ... ... ... | 2 | 1 | 23 | 1098 | 0 | 17 | 1100 | 2 | 0 |
| Tre'rllan ... ... Pengwern ... ... Maesaberllech ... | 72 | 3 | 39 | 4145 | 2 | 18 | 4218 | 2 | 17 |
| Garthgelynenfawr ... | 34 | 1 | 34 | 324 | 3 | 28 | 359 | 1 | 22 |
| Garthgelynenfechan ... | 7 | 1 | 33 | 278 | 1 | 28 | 285 | 3 | 21 |
| Cornorion ... ... ... | 51 | 2 | 11 | 286 | 0 | 39 | 337 | 3 | 10 |
| | 168 | 3 | 20 | 6133 | 1 | 10 | 6302 | 0 | 30 |

In the Poor-Rate Assessment for the years 1839-40-41, the Townships are set out as follows :—

*Pennant Upper Division.*—Pengwern, Cwmllech, Tre'rllan, Dwyffrwd.

*Lower Division.*—Garthgelynenfawr, Garthgelynenfechan, Cornorion.

The rate assessments of a later date take the following order :—Garthgelynenfawr and fechan, Cornorion, Llan, Dwyffrwd, Cwmllech.

The following Table (1) is intended to give the particulars of each rated property and holding above ten acres in extent, as assessed at the present date, 1876 ; and further, similar particulars for the years 1839 and 1840, which may be interesting for comparison.

Column 1, shows the estimated extent in 1876 ; 2, the gross rental ; 3, the rateable value ; 4, the poor-rate assessment, at 1*s.* 2*d.* in the £, for the same year ; 5, gross rental in 1840 ; 6, rateable value ; and 7, the poor-rate assessment, at 1*s.* 3*d.* in the £, for the same year. Where there is a great disproportionment between the entries of 1840 and 1876, it can be assumed that the quantity of land in occupation has caused the same.

TABLE I.

| LOWER DIVISION. | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Township of | | | | | | | | |
| Garthgelynenfawr. | | Ac. | £ | £ | £ s. | £ | £ | £ s. |
| Garthgelynenfawr ... ... | John Thomas ... | 202 | 304 | 273 | 15 19 | 220 | 148 | 9 4 |
| Castellpren ... ... ... | Mrs. M. Edwards | 172 | 155 | 139 | 8 2 | 66 | 44 | 2 15 |
| Plasdu ... ... ... ... | David Evans ... | 137 | 136 | 121 | 7 1 | 51 | 34 | 2 2 |
| Peniarthucha ... ... ... | H. D. Griffith ... | 80 | 110 | 100 | 5 17 | 67 | 45 | 2 16 |
| Garn ... ... ... ... ... | A. E. Evans ... | 78 | 60 | 54 | 3 3 | 43 | 29 | 1 16 |
| Tynycelyn and Tyucha ... | David Evans ... | 75 | 75 | 67 | 3 18 | 45 | 30 | 1 17 |
| Castellmochfawr ... ... | Ph. Jennings ... | 73 | 100 | 90 | 5 5 | 62 | 41 | 2 11 |
| Rhydycil ... ... ... ... | John Edwards... | 58 | 50 | 45 | 2 12 | 37 | 25 | 1 11 |
| Peniarthisa ... ... ... | H. D. Griffith ... | 54 | 60 | 54 | 3 3 | 44 | 29 | 1 17 |
| Brynaber ... ... ... ... | Mrs. Bibby ..... | 45 | 61 | 55 | 3 4 | 46 | 31 | 1 18 |
| Cadnant ... ... ... ... | John Thomas ... | 37 | 41 | 37 | 2 3 | 39 | 26 | 1 12 |
| Tynycaeau... ... ... ... | Mrs. Owen ..... | 25 | 38 | 34 | 1 19 | 27 | 18 | 1 2 |
| Glan'rafon... ... ... ... | Mrs. Owen ..... | 39 | 60 | 55 | 3 6 | 37 | 25 | 1 11 |
| Tyddynllwydion ... ... | Richd. Buckley. | 36 | 50 | 45 | 2 12 | 25 | 17 | 1 1 |
| Minffrwd-lâs ... ... ... | John Thomas ... | 35 | 36 | 32 | 1 18 | 22 | 15 | 0 18 |
| Minffrwd-fâch ... ... ... | John Thomas ... | 26 | 20 | 18 | 1 1 | 9 | 6 | 0 7 |
| Ty'nycelyn (C'blowty) ... | H. Humphreys.. | 30 | 38 | 27 | 1 11 | 22 | 15 | 0 18 |
| Dderwenfawr ... ... ... | | 23 | 30 | 27 | 1 11 | 21 | 14 | 0 18 |
| Ty'nywern (C'blowty) ... | Mrs. Morris..... | 20 | 21 | 19 | 1 2 | 18 | 12 | 0 15 |
| Brynllidiart ... ... ... | Ed. Humphreys. | 17 | 17 | 15 | 0 3 | 8 | 5 | 0 6 |
| Belleview ... ... ... ... | Rd. Jones... ... | 12 | 24 | 21 | 1 5 | | | |
| Garthgelynenfechan. | | | | | | | | |
| Parkmawr... ... ... ... | Thos. Jones ... | 93 | 84 | 68 | 4 0 | 78 | 52 | 3 5 |
| Llwynybrain ... ... ... | Jonathan Evans | 60 | 66 | 59 | 3 9 | 43 | 29 | 1 16 |
| Penyceunant ... ... } | Rev. W. Roberts | 60 | 57 | 51 | 3 } | 42 | 28 | 1 15 |
| and Ffynonbefr ... } | John Owen ..... | 14 | 25 | 22 | 1 6 } | | | |
| Penybont farm... ... ... | Mrs. Evans ..... | 54 | 66 | 59 | 3 9 | 43 | 29 | 1 16 |
| Tan pen-y-garnedd... ... | Mrs. Bibby ..... | 55 | 50 | 45 | 2 13 | 36 | 24 | 1 10 |
| Garthgelynenfechan ... | John Jones ..... | 41 | 48 | 43 | 2 10 | 31 | 21 | 1 6 |
| Pentreucha ... ... ... | John Morgan ... | 36 | 52 | 46 | 2 14 | 39 | 26 | 1 12 |
| Ty'nyrhedydd ... ... ... | Robt. Roberts... | 30 | 22 | 20 | 1 3 | | | |
| Parkisa ... ... ... ... | Edwd. Edwards. | 29 | 41 | 38 | 2 5 | | | |
| Caeffynnon ... ... ... | Edwd. Williams. | 17 | 21 | 19 | 1 2 | 21 | 14 | 0 17 |
| Cornorion. | | | | | | | | |
| Cornorion fawr... ... ... | Thos. Lomax ... | 167 | 142 | 127 | 7 9 | | | |
| Cwmdu ... ... ... ... | David Jones ... | 75 | 50 | 44 | 2 12 | 26 | 17 | 1 1 |
| Henrhydfawr ... ... ... | Thos. Lomax ... | 58 | 60 | 54 | 3 3 | 31 | 21 | 1 6 |
| Henrhydfach ... ... ... | Llanrhdr Ch'ties | 53 | 59 | 52 | 3 1 | 37 | 25 | 1 11 |
| Cornorionfach ... ... ... | John Jones ... | 40 | 38 | 33 | 2 0 | 15 | 10 | 0 12 |
| Bodyddon ... ... ... ... | Thos. Lomax ... | 33 | 24 | 21 | 1 5 | 16 | 11 | 0 13 |
| Caellien ... ... ... ... | Thos. Lomax ... | 26 | 28 | 25 | 1 9 | 18 | 12 | 0 15 |
| Moelheylin ... ... ... | Thos. Lomax ... | 30 | 30 | 27 | 1 11 | 16 | 11 | 0 14 |
| Cefnll'oer ... ... ... ... | Ed. Roberts ... | 25 | 21 | 19 | 1 2 | 11 | 7 | 0 9 |
| Llwynglas... ... ... ... | | 16 | 12 | 10 | 0 12 | 9 | 6 | 0 7 |
| UPPER DIVISION. | | | | | | | | |
| Tre'rllan.[1] | | | | | | | | |
| Llechweddgarth ... ... | H. D. Griffith ... | 101 | 98 | 88 | 5 2 | 61 | 41 | 2 10 |
| Pengwern ... ... ... ... | John Roberts ... | 77 | 66 | 59 | 3 9 | 55 | 37 | 2 6 |

[1] This township was formerly divided into Tre'rllan, and Pengwern. The following farms were contained in the latter,—Nantyrangell, Pengwern, Llwynon, Cwmdwygo, Tyddynyrhelyg, Penywern, Llechweddgarthisa. Vicarage Glebe, Maes.

TABLE I, *continued.*

| | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Ac. | £ | £ | £ s. | £ | £ | £ s. |
| Blaenycwm ... ... ... | H. D. Griffith ... | 69 | 65 | 58 | 3 8 | 45 | 30 | 1 17 |
| Tynycablyd ... ... ... | Rev. — Bonnor. | 83 | 58 | 52 | 3 0 | 45 | 30 | 1 17 |
| Cwmdwygo ... ... ... | H. D. Griffith ... | 58 | 47 | 42 | 2 9 | 33 | 22 | 1 7 |
| Tyddyn-yr-helyg ... ... | ,, ... | 62 | 80 | 72 | 4 4 | 28 | 19 | 1 3 |
| Tanyfoel ... ... ... ... | ,, ... | 48 | 75 | 67 | 3 18 | 20 | 13 | 0 16 |
| Drefechan ... ... ... ... | Thos. Davies ... | 25 | 35 | 31 | 1 16 | 24 | 16 | 1 0 |
| Nantyriewyn ... ... ... | Rev.T.Rowlands | 26 | 26 | 23 | 1 7 | 15 | 10 | 0 12 |
| Llwynon ... ... ... ... | John Hughes ... | 21 | 28 | 25 | 1 9 | 21 | 14 | 0 17 |
| Tan-yrhenfwlch ... ... | H. D. Griffith ... | 23 | 40 | 36 | 2 2 | 19 | 13 | 0 16 |
| Vicarage ... ... ... ... | W. J. Beale ... | 34 | 65 | 59 | 3 9 | 15 | 10 | 0 12 |
| Penywern ... ... ... ... | Robt. Owen ... | 28 | 32 | 28 | 1 13 | 19 | 13 | 0 16 |
| CWMLLECH. | | | | | | | | |
| Graiglas ... ... ... ... | | 83 | 56 | 50 | 2 19 | 45 | 30 | 1 17 |
| Rhydyfelin ... ... ... | Robt. Roberts ... | 54 | 47 | 42 | 2 9 | 21 | 14 | 0 17 |
| Pwlliago ... ... ... ... | Owen Ffoulkes. | 33 | 30 | 27 | 1 11 | 24 | 16 | 1 0 |
| Cedig ... ... ... ... ... | Sir W. W. Wynn | 33 | 40 | 36 | 2 2 | 27 | 18 | 1 2 |
| Tyuchaf ... ... ... ... | Thos. Morris ... | 22 | 30 | 27 | 1 11 | 16 | 16 | 0 13 |
| Tyisaf ... ... ... ... ... | H. D. Griffith ... | 13 | 10 | 9 | 0 10 | 9 | 6 | 0 7 |
| DWYFFRWD. | | | | | | | | |
| Cynonucha ... ... ... | | 201 | 100 | 90 | 5 5 | 61 | 41 | 2 11 |
| Tynant ... ... ... ... | Thos. Gill... ... | 73 | 33 | 29 | 1 14 | 24 | 16 | 1 0 |
| Hendre ... ... ... ... | Thos. Gill... ... | 62 | 43 | 38 | 2 5 | 27 | 18 | 1 2 |
| Ty'nygraig ... ... ... | Sir E. Buckley. . | 68 | 30 | 27 | 1 11 | 24 | 16 | 1 0 |
| Tyllwyd ... ... ... ... | Thos. Gill... ... | 43 | 18 | 16 | 0 18 | 12 | 8 | 0 10 |
| Frongoch ... ... ... ... | Rev. T. H. Evans | 27 | 14 | 12 | 0 14 | 16 | 11 | 0 13 |
| Tyuchaf ... .. ... ... | Earl of Powis ... | 10 | 6 | 6 | 0 7 | 4 | 3 | 0 4 |

| | | 1876 | 1840 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total estimated extent. ... acres | | 3956 0 38 | |
| Gross estimated rental. ... £ | | 4561 14 0 | 2956 1 0 |
| Rateable value ... ... ... £ | | 4154 2 2 | 1970 14 0 |
| Rate assessed at 1s. 2d. ... £ | | 242 6 5 | |
| Rate assessed at 1s. 3d. ... | | ..... | 123 3 3 |

TABLE II.—TENEMENTS.

| | Year. 1876 | Year 1840 |
|---|---|---|
| Number of separate holdings in the parish of the rateable value of £4 and upwards ... .. ... ... ... | 124 | 96 |
| The same, under £4 rateable value ... ... ... ... | 49 | 81 |
| Total ... ... ... ... ... | 173 | 177 |
| Number of occupiers ... ... ... ... ... ... | 175 | 156 |
| Number of owners .. ... ... ... ... ... | 92 | 70 |

Number of Houses at the last Census, in 1871 :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Inhabited ... ... ... ... | 161 |
| Uninhabited ... ... ... ... | 6 |
| Building ... ... ... ... | 5 |
| | 172 |

*The Hamlet.*—The hamlet is located around the old parish church, at the remote end of the Upper Glen in Upper Pennant. It comprises only three or four dwellings. It was larger at some time long gone by, as is evidenced by the ruins of cottages now to be seen there. The distance from Llanrhaiadr is 8 miles, from Llanfyllin 10, and from Llangynog $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles. The present centre of the population is at Penybontfawr, where the new parish church is situated.

*The Scenery.*—The scenery on the upland parts consists of only wild mountain and moor views, of great extent, the grazing ground of immense flocks of sheep, and the habitat of grouse and such wild game as are the delight of the sportsman. The views in the lower division are good, giving excellent lines for landscape scenes. The main attractions of the parish are found in the upper glen of the valley of the Tanat. The old parish church, a fragment of history that has floated down the stream of time, throws a spell into the place, as well by its mark in the landscape as by the legend connected therewith, which we shall have to tell further on. The valley here is contracted into a glen or dale. The locality is well filled with homesteads, which add to the beauty and life of the scenery. Llechweddgarth Hall, a mansion of singular old style, attracts the eye as one proceeds upwards. A high hill of singular boldness and of attractive form stands in front of the visitor. This is called Moel-Dimoel. It is seen from a long distance down the vale of the Tanat, standing at the re-entering angle with the tributary glen of Cwmllech. The steepness of the hills on each side of this contracted upper dale reminds one of the very hyperbolical description which Giraldus gives of the narrow valleys of Merionethshire. "The mountains here," he says, "are so high, and yet so close and even in height, that the shepherds often talk together from one mountain to another, who yet, if they should appoint a meeting, could scarce come together from morning till night." And the version given by old

Speed of the same : "The spired hills are so clustered together, so neere, and so high, that shepheards upon their falling at odds in the morning, and challenging the field for fight, before they come together to try out the quarrell, the day will be well spent, and the heat of their fury shut up with their sleepe." The hills are not only steep, but run into bays, especially those on the left as ascending, which, recurving, stand out into bold headlands, and, in appearance, of conical shape. At the curve of each bay deep gills are formed, adown which dashing torrents hurry. At the extreme head the Berwyn mountain crosses the glen, and rising steep and abrupt, closes up the scene, causing the waters to descend in the form of a cascade of considerable height. At Cwmllech a cascade is formed. First impressions work peculiarly on the feelings either to delight or displease. And a visit to this spot cannot but give most pleasant enjoyment, and we venture to say that every succeeding one will leave a fresh charm. It is one of the few quiet and picturesque retreats in the county. The stout-hearted lady recluse of devotional fame, and her maids (for we doubt not that she had her attached companions) could not have found a happier spot for retirement in the whole of the principality.

*(To be continued.)*

# PAROCHIAL ACCOUNT OF LLANIDLOES.

By EDWARD HAMER.

## Chapter X.—Folk-Lore.

(*Continued from Vol.* ix, p. 286.)

Since the establishment of that useful and entertaining periodical *Notes and Queries*, and more especially since the introduction of the term *Folk-Lore* by its late editor, Mr. Thoms, this subject has gradually revived, and become more popular, until at present there is on foot a movement for the establishment of a *Folk-Lore* Society. The existence of such a society in past years might have done much to counteract the indifference manifested in many localities, our own county among them,—previous to the establishment of the Powys-land Club,—for the preservation of old legends, customs, and superstitions once prevalent among the people.

It is true that many of the inhabitants of the town were formerly in the habit of assembling together in the summer time at some favourite spots, to join in various games, and to hear and relate "stories" of various kinds connected with the past history and customs of the neighbourhood, and that some of those who took part in these meetings earned quite a local reputation in the art of story-telling. One of these meeting places was on the Upper Green, in a field adjoining the Green Cottage. There, under the shade of the old spreading horse-chestnut, did they spend many an hour over the old legends and traditions of the past. Another favourite trysting place was on

Smithfield, then an unenclosed common, now occupied by Mrs. Harwood's garden, where several were accustomed to meet on Sunday afternoon to indulge in their favourite pastime. But there was no one at these meetings to "take notes", no reporters to preserve the tales for the future, and furnish materials for the present chapter.

Of late years there have been many influences at work, more especially cheap education, now within the reach of all, cheap literature, cheap postage, and cheap locomotion, with tendencies diametrically opposed to the maintenance of the credulous and superstitious creeds of the past, so that year after year this parish, like others, witnesses the flickering out of some old custom; the death of some old inhabitant who passes away without leaving a record of his knowledge of the days of his youth, destroys another link in the chain which unites more than one phase in our existence with that of the lives of our ancestors.

Much that has already been written[1] regarding the peculiarity of the parish of Llangurig, by its situation and isolation, for the preservation of many old customs and superstitions till within recent times, is applicable to the parish of Llanidloes. Perhaps, indeed, the town itself possesses some advantages denied to the outlying districts, a fact which accounts for the country people clinging more tenaciously than their neighbours who lived in the borough to those old secular creeds which played such an important part in their daily lives.

Some customs, pastimes, and superstitions have either wholly disappeared, or become such mere shadows of their former selves, that it will not be unsafe to predict that a period will soon be put to the existence of others; but *Witchcraft* has exercised such a wide-spread influence, and obtained such a firm hold on the minds of the common people, that it would, even at this time, be hazardous to assert as much regarding it. Scores of persons still exist who either openly or

[1] See "Parochial Account of Llangurig", chap. viii (*Mont. Coll.*, vol. iii, p. 262).

secretly believe in it as firmly as they do in their Bibles, and who readily attribute all their ailments, especially if difficult to be cured, and misfortunes, to the power of some malignant female, who causes them to suffer for some real or imaginary wrong that they have inflicted upon her. This assertion to some persons may appear exaggerated, and to some extent cause astonishment, but a little reflection will at once show that there is little to be wondered at, for witchcraft in the present decade of the nineteenth century is not only rampant among the upper classes in the United States, but in our own country, as set forth in the history and reception of Spiritualism. Is there then more cause for astonishment to find "Doctor" Slade and his predecessors receive in London their showers of guineas, than that some more humble pretender should receive his more modest fee from those who believe in witchcraft as one of the moral evils permitted by an all-wise Providence on this earth? These unfashionable votaries will readily refer you to the writings of Samuel and Paul for confirmation of the accuracy of their belief. The Wesleyans well know that the good and pious man who founded their sect was a devout believer in witchcraft, and that he said on one occasion that if witchcraft was not to be believed, we could not believe in the Bible. This appeal to Scripture will perhaps tend to explain what the thoughtful observer cannot have failed to notice in the history of the great Nonconformist religious revival, not only in the parish of Llanidloes but elsewhere, how little the movement did to uproot this pernicious belief, while it did much to remove more innocent pastimes.[1]

[1] "Few persons who know anything at all of Wales, however slight such knowledge may be, are unaware of the intensely superstitious character of the people. This remark, no doubt, was far more applicable even twenty-five years ago than now. The writer of this paper has listened to the stories of many who believed that they had seen corpse candles wend their way from houses more or less remote to the churchyard. Haunted houses were numerous. Some old place, distinct to the writer's knowledge, had hung round it some

Witchcraft in modern estimation is a kind of sorcery (especially in women), in which it is ridiculously supposed that an old woman by entering into a contract with the devil is enabled in many instances to change the course of nature, to raise winds, perform actions that require more than human strength, and to afflict those that offend her with the sharpest pains.[1]

Although the laws of the land pronounced most vigorously against witchcraft, and those who were considered to practise the art were frequently treated in the most cruel and inhuman manner, yet the belief has continued to flourish in spite of these laws and treatment. An Act passed as early as 33 Henry VIII, c. viii, adjudged all witchcraft and sorcery to be felony without benefit of the clergy. By Statute Jas. I, c. xii, it was ordered that all persons invoking any evil spirit, or consulting, covenanting with, entertaining, employing, feeding, or rewarding any evil spirit; or taking up dead bodies from their graves to be used in any witchcraft, sorcery, charm, or enchantment, or killing, or otherwise hurting any person by such infernal arts, should be guilty of felony, without benefit of clergy, and suffer death. And if any person should attempt by sorcery to discover hidden treasure, or to restore stolen goods, or to provoke unlawful love, or to hurt any man or beast, though the same were not effected, he or she should suffer imprisonment and pillory for the first

wild traditions not unlike 'Blind Willie's Story' in 'Redgauntlet'. No doubt now, all these things have to a considerable extent disappeared, although there are wild nooks, far wilder than any we have in England, where the faith in the superstitions lingers. In the great preaching days those men who shook the hearts of the thousands of their listeners as they dealt with unseen terrors, believed themselves to be—as it was believed of them that they were—covered with the shadow of an unseen hand, and surrounded by the guardianship of the old Hebrew prophet—'Chariots of fire and horses of fire'; they believed themselves to be the care of a special Providence, and some of the stories then current would only move the contempt of that modern intelligence which has, at any rate, laid all the ghosts."—Rev. Edwin Paxton Hood, in the *Sunday at Home*, Sept. 1876, p. 583.

[1] Brand's *Popular Antiquities*, iii, 1, 2 (Bohn's Edition).

offence, and death for the second. This cruel and brutal act caused the death of scores of harmless old women, and it was allowed to remain in force until the 9 George II, c. v, when it was enacted that no prosecution should in future be brought against any person for conjuration, witchcraft, sorcery, or enchantment. However, the misdemeanour of persons pretending to use witchcraft, tell fortunes, or discover stolen goods by skill in the occult sciences, was to be punished with a year's imprisonment.[1] But a subsequent Act, 5 George IV, c. 83, provides that persons using any subtle craft, means, or device by palmistry, or otherwise, to deceive his Majesty's subjects, are to be deemed rogues and vagabonds, and to be punished with imprisonment and hard labour. These various acts may be taken as landmarks in the national belief regarding witchcraft.

Although, as already noticed, the belief was so very prevalent among the uneducated, who considered themselves, their families, or live stock, to be frequently little better than the victims of the witches of their respective localities, yet, strange to say, the writer has failed to trace any allusion of appeals being made to the magistrates to put the law into force. Probably a superstitious dread and a cowardly fear of future consequences was the cause of this. It is true that in some instances, to which allusion will be made on a future page, the supposed sufferers took the law into their own hands, and proceeded to punish the witch after their own fashion; but these methods of bringing them to reason were of rare occurrence. The writer only remembers one instance of the prosecution of any individual who dabbled either in witchcraft or conjuring. This was a man who in his advertisements styled himself "W. D. Harris, herbalist and medical doctor, late

[1] The opinion of old Edmund Jones concerning this Act is quoted in the *Parochial Account of Llangurig*, chap. viii, and is an indication of the manner in which the ameliorated law was received by a section of the religious world at the time.

of Cwrt y Cadno, and formerly known as Harris Llandovery," who professed to cure all manner of diseases, from sore eyes to lunacy, and who emphatically pronounced himself to be "*not* a quack". Notwithstanding his advertisement Mr. Harris traded freely in charms and spells, and obtained large sums of money from the superstitious and credulous Christians of Mid-Wales for slips of paper written over with some senseless jargon, to protect them against witchery and any other manifestations of the devil and his evil spirits. Here is a specimen of one of these costly documents, rendered readable. There was a rudely drawn magical figure on the top of the sheet of paper, and underneath was written--

"The fourth in Magnon, one of the powers who hath the ability of superficial administration and protection, that is alone and the same time to be present with many. His presence must be sought with humility and prayer. The fifth good genius is Gaonium, an angel of celestial brightness, who hath the peculiar ability of rendering his pupil invisible to any evil spirits whatever."

This man's mischievous career was fortunately brought to an ignominious close in the early part of the year 1867. He was charged with obtaining the sum of £5 at Llanidloes under false pretences from one Thomas Morgan Jones, who, strange to say, had just returned from a residence among the "cute" Yankees. The following extract from the evidence of the plaintiff explains the "Dr.'s" method of healing his patients or dupes :—

"He (Harris) told me to come to meet him to Llanidloes, and I went there with my brother on the 9th of November last. He examined me, and put his ear to my chest. He asked me what was my complaint, and I said I thought my left lung was affected ; but he said it was palpitation of the heart, and said he would cure me in a week if I would give him £4. I gave him £2, as I had no more, and promised to give him the other £2 at Rhayader in a short time, which I did on November 21st. He told me I was witched by a woman in America, and said that was my complaint. He said he would destroy the

effect of the witchery, and, writing something on a piece of paper, he put it in a little cloth bag which his wife made, and told me to put it round my neck, and take great care of it. If it fell down, I was to take it to him at once, and he would give me a fresh one. (Witness produced the little bag, and a dirty piece of note paper was taken out of it, which contained the charm.) He said he would show me the woman who had witched me, but he had not got his glass with him then, and could not on that account."

The plaintiff in another charge against Cwrt Cadno, as he was generally called, bore the following testimony :—

"He asked me for more money, but I refused to give him any more. I went to him afterwards on February 13th, and told him I was no better, and he demanded more money. He said he would see me in h—ll before he would lose the money, and he would make me pay, as he was master of h—ll and the devil. When he came to see me the first time, he told my father I was witched by a woman living next door to me, and promised to unwitch me. He gave my father a little bag similar to the one now produced, and said it would keep him and his family for ever from witchcraft."

Although he professed himself to be "master of h—ll and the devil", and had the assistance of a skilled advocate, the law was too strong for him and his assistants. He was found guilty, and the learned judge, in passing sentence of three months' imprisonment,[1] pronounced him to be "an impostor of the worst kind".

## Witch Stories.

Before resorting to the Conjuror, various expedients were tried to break the "spell" laid on by the Witch. The most common were the following :—To nail an old horse-shoe on the door of the stable, bay, etc., which was considered an excellent protection for the animals housed therein ; these horse-shoes are still sometimes to be seen over the doors of the out-houses at some farms. If a person or animal was bewitched, an at-

[1] A wag at Llanidloes, hearing of the sentence, propounded the following riddle :—"Why is Cwrt Cadno like a dead duck?"—Because he'll *quack* no more."

tempt was made "to draw" some of its blood; if it was successful, the spell was broken, and the patient was expected to recover rapidly from the affliction inflicted by the Witch. One of the most ordinary manifestations of witchcraft, and one which was considered to be of the most innocent nature, was the inability of the victim to convert the milk into butter. A spit was procured, put into the fire, and when properly heated, was thrust into the milk, an act supposed to be of sufficient efficacy to counteract the evil intentions of the Witch. Many credulous persons, who were timid as they were about to undertake a journey, and imagining that they would fall under the influence of a Witch when from home, would consult old *Pal y gieniog* ("Parochial Account of Llangurig", chap. viii) regarding the advisability of carrying out their intention, or of postponing their journey. Neighbours of the writer placed implicit faith in the two last expedients. Another method of counteracting witchcraft was to read a portion of scripture to the afflicted person, or in the stable, etc., if an animal was the sufferer. Failing in any of these, the Conjuror of greatest repute was consulted.

The following "Witch Stories" are selected from others in the writer's collection because they were related to him by thoroughly trustworthy persons, not at all given to exaggeration, and who were either eye-witnesses or intimately connected with the actors in the incidents which they relate, and because the stories themselves are sufficiently typical as illustrations of the faith of the credulous regarding the manner in which the supposed Witch worked out her evil intentions upon her victims.

About fifty years ago, six calves, belonging to a gentleman of great respectability who lived in the town, were one day suddenly seized with most unaccountable symptoms, and became strangely excited. They rushed about the shed in which they were confined, making most unnatural noises, and striking themselves against

the walls so severely that they became seriously injured. These freaks were kept up for some time, and the servants were obliged to place "pillions" of straw on their ends round the shed, to break the force of the shocks. Several expedients were tried to calm them, food in different forms was offered, but with no success ; in fact, the experience of all who witnessed the capers of the calves could suggest no effectual remedy, and the whole of them died in a short time after they were seized. The servants and bystanders most positively declared that the animals were " witched", but their owner either paid no attention to their assertions, or acted as if he did not believe in them.

A short time afterwards, however, a valuable entire horse in the possession of the same gentleman was seized with symptoms precisely like those from which the calves suffered. In the dead of night the animal became strangely excited ; he plunged and kicked in his stall, and at the same time continued to make the most piteous and heartrending noises. When the servants, at the order of the master, came to ascertain the cause of the painful noise, they found the animal profusely bathed in perspiration, his mane and tail knotted in a strange manner, and his eyes dilated with terror. While they remained in the stable with him he was calm, and even allowed them to examine him, but the moment they went away he began " squealing" again, and became excited as before. Several expedients were tried to soothe him, among others that of bleeding. But although the vein was opened, the blood did not spurt out ; not a drop trickled from the incision. The waggoner, with the view of getting his blood to circulate more freely, led him out of the stable and rode him through several parts of the town. But the exercise did not cause the blood to flow, and the horse was taken back to his stall. The owner by this time could not fail to hear the very pronounced opinions of his servants and some of the bystanders that the animal was " witched", and he was prevailed upon by them

to ask a Calvinistic Methodist minister who was present to read a portion of the Scriptures over the patient. This was done, and a rapid change in the appearance of the horse was the result. As the reader continued to read, the blood continued to flow from the incision, and the animal shortly afterwards was prevailed upon to eat, and ultimately it recovered.

However strange the above facts may appear, they rest upon the testimony of intelligent men of undoubted veracity and respectability.

Two respectable farmers, living in the upper vale of the Severn (Cwm glyn Hafren), and standing in relationship to each other of an uncle and nephew, a few years ago purchased each a pig of the same litter, from another farmer. When bought, both animals were to all appearance in excellent health and condition, and for a short time after their removal to their new homes both continued to improve daily. It was not long, however, before both were taken ill very suddenly. As there appeared something very strange in the behaviour of his animal, the nephew firmly believed that he was "witched", and, acting upon this belief, set out for the neighbouring Conjuror. Having received certain injunctions from the "wise man", he returned home, carried them out, and had the satisfaction of witnessing the gradual recovery of his pig. The uncle paid no attention to the persuasions, and even entreaties, of his nephew; he would not believe that his pig was "witched", and refused to consult the Conjuror. The pig died after an illness of three weeks, and many thought the owner deserved little sympathy for manifesting so much obstinacy and scepticism. These events occurred in the spring of the year 1870, and were much talked of at the time.

Another story, of an earlier date, relating to the cure of a pig owned by an inhabitant of the town, is given in chap. viii of the "Parochial Account of Llangurig".

We now give anecdotes in which human beings are the sufferers, one of them having a tragical termination.

About fifty years ago, old M—— P—— lived in a small tenement near Llyn Ebyr, which was known as Ty M—— P——. This dame was considered by those of her neighbours who knew her most intimately to be an adept in the black art. During one of her begging expeditions she called at one of the large farms in the neighbourhood of her cottage, and found only Mrs. J., the farmer's wife, at home, the rest of the family and the servants being engaged in the corn harvest. The old dame asked Mrs. J. to give her a peck of wheat, a request with which the latter could not comply, as there was no such quantity winnowed at the time. Sullenly muttering that if Mr. J. had been present she would have received the wheat, she turned her back on the house, and proceeded on her journey. Mrs. J. at once felt some misgiving, and was convinced that the old woman would attempt to cause her some mischief, but upon informing her husband of the incident, she was somewhat reassured by his declaring that she had nothing to fear. On their way to market, at Llanidloes, on the following Saturday, Mr. and Mrs. J. met the old woman, and the former spoke to her, but the latter did not, as the former misgiving returned, and she trembled in spite of every effort she made to restrain herself.

Hitherto, Mrs. J. had enjoyed the reputation of being one of the best butter and cheese makers in the whole neighbourhood, but when she next set about converting the milk into butter, her wonted skill seemed to desert her, and she utterly failed to make butter. At once old M——'s figure and demeanour came into her mind, and she set down her failure to some influence which she believed the old woman could exercise over her. This belief was strongly confirmed upon her failing a second and a third time to make butter, and she was reluctantly compelled to relinquish the charge of the dairy, and hand it over to the care of one of her daughters.

From this time, she became gradually more and more depressed and unsettled, and although her relatives and

friends tried to rouse her from her state of melancholy, it proved of no avail, for the idea that she was bewitched was gradually getting a sure and firm hold upon her mind. Sometimes she sought consolation by reading the Bible, but this she soon gave up, and declared that there could be no salvation for such a creature as herself. She gradually got worse in her health, and could rest neither night nor day, and, to shorten the melancholy story, nine months from the time that she felt her first apprehensions regarding old M——, she committed suicide by hanging.

The writer was informed by an eye-witness of the scene described in this paragraph, of another form in which the credulous believed this old dame had power to exert her influence for evil. About fifty years ago, the narrator was walking up Long Bridge Street, when he saw a large crowd in one of the yards leading from the street to a factory. Upon making his way to the centre of this crowd, he saw an old woman in a "fit", real or feigned he could not say, but he believed the latter, and over her stood an angry, middle-aged man, gesticulating violently, and threatening the old dame that he would hang her from an adjacent beam if she would not pronounce the word "God" to a child which was held in its mother's arms before her. It was in vain that the old woman protested her innocence; in vain that she said, that by complying with his request, she would stand before them a confessed Witch; in vain that she fell into one fit after another, and prayed to be allowed to depart; not a sympathising face could she for some time see in the crowd, until the wife of a manufacturer, who lived close by, appeared on the scene, who also pleaded in vain on her behalf. Terrified beyond all measure, and scarcely knowing what she did, the old woman mumbled something to the child. It smiled. The angry parents were satisfied, the spell was broken, the crowd dispersed, and the old woman was allowed to depart quietly.

The child's parents believed that its illness was caused

by the arts of old M——P——, and had watched her coming to town, with the view of compelling her to "undo the work". They saw her and her daughter go up the street, and followed them into the manufacturer's yard, where the above scene occurred. The daughter was thoroughly frightened, and hastened to inform a magistrate, who lived in the same street, of what was going on in the yard; but upon her return, the crowd had gone away. The child, who was supposed to have been "witched", only lived for a short time after the occurrence.

A somewhat similar incident is related of the old woman who was supposed to have "witched" the animals, as related in a former paragraph. She was suddenly pulled into his house by the father of an afflicted child, and asked in the most peremptory manner to bless it, and so relieve it from its suffering. She replied that she did not even know the child, and could not possibly afford it any relief. Threats did not move her, but an angry and threatening crowd, which was rapidly assembling round the door, thoroughly frightened her. Fortunately Mrs. Hunter, who then resided at the house now known as the Trewythen Hotel, passed by at the time, and learning the cause of the crush at the door, entered the house, and rescued the old dame from a very awkward position.

Only a few years ago, a friend informed me that a few days before, one of their workwomen (a factory hand) told her that a certain neighbour of theirs, who was generally believed to be a witch, had tried to injure her. The workwoman said that the old woman was in the habit of visiting her nightly, in the form of a hare, and crossing her bed. She had determined to put an end to this persecution, and for this purpose procured a hammer, which she placed under her pillow when she retired to rest. That night the "old witch", apparently unaware of the reception awaiting her, paid the usual visit. But the instant she jumped upon the bed she received a stunning blow on the head, and

immediately disappeared. Next morning, the factory-hand, upon some slight pretext, paid the old woman a visit, and was greatly astonished to find her laid up, suffering from a frightful black eye, which her visitor believed to be the result of the blow dealt her with the hammer on the previous night.

*Lady Jeffreys.*—This legendary lady is said to have been a member of the family of the Clunns, who resided at Middle Glandulas in the last century (see chap. vi of this account). While alive, her misdeeds obtained for her an unenviable notoriety, so that when she died, by way of punishment, she was not allowed to rest peacefully in the family vault, near the chancel of the church, but was condemned to be transformed into a water spirit, to haunt the bed of the river, and occasionally the roads which ran parallel to it. One of her favourite resorts was a pool in a sheltered nook just below the Short Bridge, where she is supposed to have watched impatiently the ivy which sprang from each abutment of the arch grow, until they united near the keystone, a fact once accomplished, and her rest would be no more disturbed. Many a time has the writer seen the ivy cut, a proof of the operator's faith in the old legend, and many a time was the appearance of Lady Jeffrey's ghost on one of the roads a three days' wonder in the town. The blowing up of the old bridge in 1848 converted the legend into a thing of the past.

*Tylwydd Têg, or the Fairies.*—One of the prominent articles in the Folk-lore creed of the neighbourhood was a belief in the existence and wonderful deeds of the diminutive people known as the *Tylwydd Têg*, which literally means "fair family". It was among other things believed that the *Tylwydd Têg* had the power to change their own unpromising offspring for the more robust and healthy children of the people among whom they lived, and that they had the ability to convert the stolen child into a fairy. Pennant (*History of the Parishes of Whiteford and Holywell*, p. 5) relates the following story :—

"Above this is a spreading oak of great antiquity, size, and extent of branches; it has got the name of the *Fairy Oak*. In this very century a poor cottager, who lived near the spot, had a child who grew uncommonly peevish; the parents attributed this to the *fairies*, and imagined that it was a changeling. They took the child, put it in a cradle, and left it all night beneath the tree, in hopes that the *Tylwydd Têg*, or *fairy family*, or the *fairy folk*, would restore their own before morning. When morning came, they found the child perfectly quiet, so went away with it quite confirmed in their belief. Shakspeare[1] and Spenser allude to this popular fiction. Spenser is particularly allusive to the above—

"'And her base elfin breed there for thee left,
Such men do changelings call, so changed by fairies theft.'"

A very interesting local legend illustrating this bygone belief is given in the *Cambrian Quarterly*, vol. ii, page 86, which is well worth quoting here :—

"Near Llanidloes, in the county of Montgomery, there is a little shepherd's cot that is commonly called *Twt y Cwmrws*, (the place of *strife*) on account of the extraordinary strife that has been there. The inhabitants of the cottage were a man and his wife, and they had born to them twins, whom the woman nursed with great care and tenderness. Some months after, indispensable business called the wife to one of her nearest neighbours; yet, notwithstanding that she had not far to go, she did not like to leave her children by themselves in the cradle, even for a minute, as her house was solitary, and there were many tales of goblins, or the *Tylwydd Têg* (the fair family or the fairies) haunting the neighbourhood. However, she went, and returned as soon as she could; but on coming back she felt herself not a little terrified on seeing, though it was midday, some of 'the old elves of the blue petticoat',[2] as they

[1] Pennant probably had the following passage in his mind when alluding to Shakspeare :—

"O that it could be proved
That some night-tripping fairy had exchanged,
In cradle-clothes, our children where they lay,
And call'd mine Percy, his Plantagenet!
Then would I have his Harry, and he mine."
*Henry IV*, Part I, act i, sc. 1.

[2] The fairies are thus described in the Welsh legends; probably blue, being the colour of the firmament, might be thought to suit a spiritual being. The sacred Druidical dress was blue.

are usually called. However, when she got back to the house she was rejoiced to find everything in the state she had left it.

"But after some time had passed by, the good people began to wonder that the twins did not grow at all, but still continued little dwarfs. The man would have it that they were not his children, and about this arose the great strife between them that gave name to the place. One evening, when the woman was very heavy of heart, she determined to go and consult a *Gwr Cyfarwydd* (*i.e.*, a wise man or Conjuror), feeling assured that everything was known to him, and he gave her this counsel. Now there was to be a harvest soon of the rye and oats, so the wise man said to her, 'When you are preparing dinner for the reapers, empty the shell of a hen's egg, and boil the shell full of pottage,[1] and take it out through the door as if you meant it for a dinner to the reapers, and then listen what the twins will say; if you hear the children speaking things above the understanding of children, return in to the house, take them and throw them into the waves of *Llyn Ebyr*, which is very near to you; but if you don't hear anything remarkable, do them no injury.' When the day of the reap came, the woman did as her adviser had recommended to her, and as she went outside the door to listen, she heard one of the children say to the other:—

"'Gwelais vesen cyn gweled Derwen,
Gwelais wy cyn gwelid lâr,
Erioed ni welais verwi bwyd i vedel
Mewn plisgyn wy lâr.'

TRANSLATION.

"'Acorns before oak I knew,
An egg before a hen;
Never one hen's egg-shell stew
Enough for harvest men!'

"On this the mother returned to the house, took the two children, and threw them into the Llyn [Ebyr], and suddenly the goblins in their blue trowsers came to save their dwarfs, and the mother had her own children back again, and thus the strife between her and her husband ended."

The title of the legend is "The Egg-Shell Pottage", and the writer states that it is translated almost literally from Welsh, as related by the peasantry.

Latterly, the belief in the *Tylwydd Têg*, or fairies,

[1] *Cawl* (broth), a mess of herbs, which, with our hardy and abstemious mountaineers, serves as a substitute for animal food.

and their intercourse with human beings, was greatly modified; it assumed a far less romantic, and a more common-place form, as will be seen from the following anecdotes, which illustrate perhaps the last phase of its existence in the parish :—

One Edward Jones, or "Ned the Jockey", as he was familiarly called, resided, within the memory of the writer, in one of the roadside cottages a short distance from Llanidloes, on the Newtown Road. While returning home late one evening, it was his fate to fall in with a troop of Fairies, who were not pleased to have their gambols disturbed by a mortal. Requesting him to depart, they politely offered him the choice of three means of locomotion, viz., being carried off by a "high wind, middle wind, or low wind". The jockey soon made up his mind, and elected to make his trip through the air by the assistance of a high wind. No sooner had he given his decision, than he found himself whisked high up into the air, and his senses completely bewildered by the rapidity of his flight; he did not recover himself again till he came in contact with the earth, being suddenly dropped in the middle of a garden near Ty Gough, on the Bryndu Road, many miles distant from the spot whence he started on his ærial journey. Ned, when relating this story, would vouch for its genuineness in the most solemn manner, and the person who narrated it to the writer brought forward, as a proof of its truth, "that there was not the slightest trace of any person going into the garden while Ned was found in the middle of it." The ultimate fate of the hero of the above incident was extremely melancholy. Returning home inebriated one night, he appears to have mistaken his road, and walked into the Severn, just below the Long Bridge, where his body was found next morning.

An incident of a similar nature is related of one "Jack o' Leek", who, during his lifetime, was a well-known local character, being one of the most notorious pilferers of "sticks" (branches of trees for firewood) in the neighbourhood. Having arrived in Berthloyd "Copy" at about midnight, on one of his incursions after sticks, his operations were suddenly disturbed by finding himself surrounded by a troop of the *Tylwydd Têg*. Their leader permitted him to depart from their midst by either a "high, low, or middle wind". Jack, unlike the jockey, selected the second course, and was

immediately whirled through the mid-air across the Severn to the valley through which it flows, until he came in contact with Pen yr allt, the hill opposite to the "Copy". When he recovered himself the spell was broken, and the old man returned home. He was in the habit of relating, as a proof of his high courage, that even the *Tylwydd Têg* should not balk him of his "sticks", and he accordingly made a second journey to the wood the same night, whence he brought away, triumphantly and undisturbed, the burden of "rampers" which had been the source of so much trouble to him.

At the risk of appearing somewhat blameworthy for repeating that to which allusions have already been made in the notes to chapter iv, the heading of this chapter demands that a few words should be devoted to the Folk-lore connected with some of the remains and local names of the district. If we form an opinion from the number of cairns and similar monuments of antiquity that have been destroyed during the present century, we should not greatly err in stating that these relics were far more plentiful upon our hill tops than they are generally supposed to have been in the neighbourhood. Credulity and superstition ascribed their origin to supernatural agencies; credulity and superstition in many instances led to their destruction. The belief that they are the receptacles of gold and jewels led to the rifling of many. Simple country people, when they could not explain the origin of some work evincing more than ordinary patience, skill, and energy in its execution, solved the mystery by ascribing the operation to the Druids, Tylwydd Têg, a race of giants, or no less a personage than his Satanic Majesty himself. Thus, the writer has heard it stated that the remains on Crowlwm Hill, and some stones fantastically arranged in Bryntail Wood, were Druidical remains; and the cairns on Plinlimmon and the Devil's Bridge are still considered by some to be the Devil's handy work. Then we have *Ffedogaid y Gawress*, *Nant y Cawrdy*

(ravine of the giant's house), and the curious earthwork on the crest of the Llandinam Hills, known as the *Giant's Grave*, testify to the past belief in the existence of giants.

## Conjurors.

From the foregoing pages, it will be seen that the belief in witchcraft was, as a matter of necessity, accompanied by credence in influences more or less competent to counteract its mischievous effects. The most prominent among these was a firm belief in the power wielded by a class of men known as *Conjurors*, who, by granting spells, charms,[1] pretending to foretell the future, detecting thefts, etc., managed to retain a hold over the imagination of the credulous at the expense of their purses. Llangurig (see *Parochial Account*, chap. viii) was, from an early time, famed for its Conjurors, and as they resided within easy access of the inhabitants of the parish of Llanidloes, the Conjurors in the latter laboured under the double disadvantage of contending against more skilful rivals, and of advising neighbours who wished their consultations

[1] The writer has in his possession two charms that were actually used for the protection of the live stock of two small farms. It is almost impossible to decipher them on account of the wretched caligraphy, the jargon of English and Conjuror's Latin, symbols, and the creases in the paper. One of them opens thus:—"In the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost.—Amen . . . . . and in the name of the Lord Jesus Christ, my Redeemer, that i will give relief to —— —— creatures, his cowes, and his calves, and his horses, and his sheep, and his piges, and all creatures that alive be in his possession, from all witchcraft, and from all other assalts of Satan. Amen. . . . ." At the bottom of the sheet, on the left, is the magical word *Abracadabra*, written in the usual triangular form; in the centre, a number of planetary symbols, and on the right a circular figure filled in with lines and symbols, and beneath them the words, "By Jah, Joh, Jah." It was the custom to rub these charms over the cattle, etc., a number of times, while some incantation was being mumbled; the paper was then carefully folded up, and put in some safe place, where the animals were housed, as a guard against future visitations.

to be kept profoundly secret. For these and other reasons the trade of Conjuring does not appear to have flourished in the town, and consequently those who adopted the calling were few in number, and were generally consulted by strangers.

Among them was one, who, although not a professional practitioner in the black or magical art, would not in all probability have objected to find himself classed among its amateurs. His name was Richard Evans, a shopkeeper by calling, in which vocation he was very successful, as he was enabled with his savings to build, at the close of last century, the block of buildings of which the Queen's Head Hotel forms a part. On the corner of this block he opened a shop, which was in those days what our American cousins style a general store, in which he sold a little of everything. The old gentleman was a thorough humourist, and did all he could to foster the belief prevalent among his most ignorant and credulous neighbours that, like his more illustrious compatriot Glyndwr, he could "call spirits from the vasty deep". Many are the ludicrous stories related of him in his dealings with his dishonest customers in his capacity of detective Conjuror. Like modern shopkeepers, he was occasionally visited by members of the light-fingered craft, who had an itching palm for the old man's wares. But woe, however, to the culprit who was discovered by virtue of Mr. Evans' art; he or she immediately became spellbound, and was only too glad to restore the purloined article to escape punishment. It is related that one woman, who had rather lax notions of the moral law, contrived to purloin a piece of cloth while the shopkeeper's attention was bestowed upon another customer. She, however, failed to make good her retreat without being discovered. To punish her by the aid of his ministers from the "vasty deep", Mr. Evans kept her in the shop all day, to the no small amusement of his customers, who heard her at intervals begging to be released from the effects of the spell, and crying out,

"Here's your cloth, Richard Evans; *do* let me go now."

Upon another occasion one of his dishonest visitors proved more successful than the shoplifter, for he managed to carry off, without being detected, a whole *stein* full of treacle, which he thought to secure by hiding in the earth. The thief, unluckily for him, did not make a neat job of it, for he carelessly left the ladle (with which the shopkeeper served his customers) uncovered. When Evans missed his treacle, he set his spirits to work, and in a short time the delinquent entered the shop, exclaiming, "Here's your treacle, Richard Evans". These and many other similar examples of his power taught the covetous to respect alike his property and his abilities.

His genius, however, was not always confined to the undignified employment of detecting petty thefts and vulgar common-place pilferers. It soared at something higher. Maesmawr, in the parish of Llandinam, was one of the numerous houses in the neighbourhood which in those days was said to be haunted; and old Evans's fame having reached as far as this farm, he was sent for to exercise his art in laying the troublesome spirit. In this expedition he was accompanied by one of his familiars named Baxter, who, we are told, was a strong-bodied and strong-minded man, who cared literally for nothing. When this worthy pair arrived on the scene of operations—a pasture situated at a short distance from the haunted house—a circle was described by the principal performer, and Baxter was placed within its circumference, with strict orders not to leave it on any account whatever; for he was perfectly safe as long as he remained within the charmed ring. His master then left him. In a short time Baxter's solitary musings were disturbed by a distant rumbling, faint at first, but gradually growing louder and louder. It appeared to come nearer and nearer, the noise increasing as it approached, until it became something terrible. The faithful and confiding Baxter now felt

confident that his master's enchantments were beginning to have their effect, the more so as the noise became overpowering. Amidst the din, he thought he could distinguish the clinking of chains, which somewhat startled him, for it appealed to the weak part of his character—the superstitious. Frightened by this accompaniment to the din, he got restless, and, looking about him, perceived at a short distance a large bull approaching with a chain about its neck. This sight, strange to say, reassured him, for still placing implicit reliance upon his master's abilities, he came to the conclusion that this was the very devil himself, who, being captured by his master's arts, was now driven an unwilling captive towards the enchanted circle. Indeed, it was not until he was deposited full length upon the greensward, after a short trip into mid-air, precipitated thither by the bull's horns, that Baxter was convinced that it was not his Satanic Majesty, but the veritable farm bull that he had to deal with. Thus rudely awakened to the truth, his faith in his master suddenly evaporated. He did not "cast one longing lingering look behind", but made good use of his heels, and did not feel that his life was secure until he reached the town. The master was enabled to exorcise the ghost that haunted the house, but whether Baxter was again received into favour or not is not recorded.

But clever as he undoubtedly was, Evans was once the victim of intelligence, or of a power superior to his own. Among his contemporaries was one Richard Lewis, of Trefeglwys parish, better known as *Dick the Fiddler*, from his going about occasionally to play upon that instrument. This worthy, after a week's *fuddle* at Darowen, wending his way homeward, had to walk down "Fairy Green Lane", just below the farmstead of Cefn cloddiau, and, to banish the fear which he felt was gradually obtaining the mastery over him, instead of whistling, drew out from the skirt pocket of his long-tailed great coat his favourite instrument. After tuning it, he commenced elbowing his way

through his favourite air, *Aden ddu'r fran* ("The Crow's Black Wing"); when he passed over the greensward where the *Tylwydd Têg*, or fairies, held their merry meetings, he heard something rattle in his fiddle, and this something continued rattling and tinkling until he reached Llwbyr sciw riw, his home, almost out of his senses at the fright caused by that everlasting "tink, rink, jink", which was ever sounding in his ears. Having entered the cottage he soon heard music of a different kind, in the harsh angry voice of his better half, who, justly incensed at his absence, began lecturing him in a style which, unfortunately, Dick, from habit, could not wholly appreciate. He was called a worthless fool, a regular drunkard and idler—"How is it possible for me to beg enough for myself and half a house full of children nearly naked, while you go about the country, and bring me nothing home." "Hush, hush, my good woman", said Dick, "see what's in the blessed old fiddle." She obeyed, shook it, and out tumbled, to their great surprise, a five-shilling piece. The wife looked up into the husband's face, saw that it was "as pale as a sheet" with fright: and also noting that he had such an unusually large sum in his possession, she came to the conclusion that he could not live long, and accordingly changed her style, saying, "Good man, go to Llanidloes to-morrow, it is market-day, and buy some shirting for yourself, for it may never be your good fortune to have such a sum of money again." The following day, according to his wife's wishes, Dick wended his way to Llanidloes, musing, as he went along, upon his extraordinary luck, and unable to account for it. Arrived in the town, he entered Richard Evans's shop, called for shirting linen to the value of five shillings, for which he gave the shopkeeper the crown piece taken out of the fiddle. Mr. Evans placed it in the till, and our worthy Dick betook himself to Betty Brunt's public house (now known as the "Unicorn"), in high glee with the capital piece of linen in the skirt pocket of his long-tailed top coat.

He had not, however, been long seated before Mr. Evans came in, and made sharp enquiries as to how and where he obtained possession of the crown piece with which he had paid for the linen. Dick assumed a solemn look, and then briefly related where and how he had received the coin. "Say you so," said Evans, "I thought as much, for when I looked into the till shortly after you left the shop, to my great surprise it was changed into a heap of musty horse dung"[1].

Another of the Conjurors was one Pryse of Pen cin coed, whose fame, however, was greater among strangers than among his neighbours, although he made many efforts to obtain a professional footing in their estimation. He once set a man to steal a neighbour's pot. The latter, on discovering his loss, hastened to consult Pryse, as he was the nearest conjuror, and the pot was not very valuable. Pryse consulted his books, and, after studying them for some time, he told his neighbour that he would make the thief return the stolen property. The pot was found the next morning near the house from which it had been pilfered. But this and similar tricks did not avail him much, for on one occasion his cow strayed from his field, and his books informed him that she had gone in a northward direction, towards the parishes of Trefeglwys or Carno. This, however, was not the case, for she was found near home, on the farm of Rhiurbrongelli. On another occasion, his watch was stolen, and he was not able to discover the thief, nor regain possession of his property.

A man of the name of Morris, who resided at Drainbyrion, gained a local reputation for discovering lost property. At present no one openly practises the art of conjuring within the limits of this parish.

## Superstitions and Customs connected with Death and Burial.

Among the various "signs" which old Idloesians of by-

[1] The Story of "Dick the Fiddler" was related to the writer by Nicholas Bennet, Esq., Glanrafon.

gone days believed, and many of those still living yet believe to be the precursors of death, none obtained a more wide-spread credence than the existence of the *Canwyll Corph* (Corpse Candle). This was a mysterious light, which was said to issue from the house where the death occurred, some time before that event, and wended its way slowly to the churchyard, along the route afterwards taken by the funeral procession. Arrived at the churchyard, it would remain stationary for a few moments, and then appear to sink into the earth at the spot where the deceased was afterwards buried.[1] Such, according to an old dame, who lived the greater part of her lifetime in sight of the church, were the orthodox functions of a properly conducted Canwyll Corph, and should any listener dissent or question any of her statements, she would readily confirm any article in her creed by incidents or examples tested by her own experience.

Perhaps the *Deryn Corph* (Corpse Bird) was the substance of the next most popular article in the superstition relating to death omens. The bird thus singled out is the tawny or screech owl, whose pecking at or flapping his wings against the window of a sick person's room was considered a certain precursor of death. When observant and intelligent persons like those who figure in the following, relate and vouch for the accuracy of the fact, the more ignorant readily propagate the story in an exaggerated form, and thus help to keep alive the superstition. The late Dr. Evans, on his way to visit a patient in Great Oak Street, met

[1] The Rev. Edmund Jones (the author of that quaint little book, *A Relation of Ghosts and Apparitions which commonly appear in the Principality of Wales*, states:—"Some have seen the resemblance of a skull carrying the candle, others the shape of the person that is to die carrying the candle between its forefingers, holding the light before its face. Some have said that they saw the shape of those who were to be at the burying." He cautiously adds:—"I am willing to suspend my belief of this, as seeming to be extravagant, though their foreboding knowledge of mortality appears to be very wonderful and undeniable."

the Rev. Richard Evans in the street near the patient's house, and had a short conversation with him. But they were interrupted, and both were somewhat startled on perceiving a large bird flying against and fluttering about the lighted window of the room in which the doctor's patient was. After carelessly remarking "there goes a screech owl", the doctor thought no more about it, but the incident made an impression upon his companion, who noticed that the young man died a few hours afterwards.

The mournful howling of a dog, termed in Welsh *Udo*, during the night, especially if close to the house of a sick person, was deemed a presage of death. The writer has many times heard it stated by those who knew the dog that an old dame living in *Pen dre* (top of the town) had an aged terrier, which seemed gifted with the faculty of foretelling death, as there was scarcely a person who died without "old Pal's" dog having his howl in the street.

Several persons yet living in Llanidloes and the neighbourhood firmly believe in what the Welsh term *Drychiolaeth*, a species of shadowy or spectral funeral, which is to precede the real one. It was only a few years ago that some excitement was caused amongst the superstitious portion of the inhabitants by the statement of a certain miner, who at the time was working in the Bryn postig mine. On his way to the mine one dark night, he said that he was thoroughly frightened in China Street on seeing a spectral funeral leaving the house of one Hoskiss, who was then very ill in bed. In his fright the miner turned his back on the house, with the intention of going home, but, almost fainting, he could scarcely move out of the way of the advancing procession, which gradually approached, at last surrounded him, and then passed on down Longbridge Street in the direction of the church. The frightened man managed with difficulty to drag himself home, but he was so ill that he was unable to go to work for several days. The old dame alluded to as

living near the church was also one who had seen many of these funerals.

Another portent of death was one known as the *Knockers*. The "knockers" were heard sometimes by the person who died, and at other times by the neighbours, and resembled the noise made when the shroud was nailed to the coffin. Several instances of this death omen have been related to the writer by persons of undoubted veracity, who, however, never attempted to explain the mystery, but simply contented themselves with narrating the "facts". The experience of one family will perhaps prove sufficient to assist the reader in forming an adequate notion of this article in the local mythological creed. Mrs. O. and her son were sitting by the fire one night when they heard a kind of tapping, which the mother pronounced to be the "knockers" in their neighbour's house, from which their own house was separated by a thin partition. The neighbour's wife was ill in bed at the time, and died shortly afterwards. Those who heard the knockers on this occasion also heard the undertaker's man nail the shroud to the coffin, and stated that the sounds were exactly alike. Not long after this incident happened, Mrs. O. and her husband lay in a bed in the kitchen of their house—the bed having been removed thither because it was warmer than the solar—when she was startled by a sound of knocking. She awoke her husband, who got up, lit a candle, and proceeded upstairs to discover if possible the cause of the noise. He had not proceeded half-way up the stairs before he heard three distinct sharp taps, as if they were made with a hammer; they were also heard by the wife, who told him they were the "knockers" fortelling her death. The poor woman died two months afterwards. Her husband still survives.

A *Crowing Hen* was looked upon with suspicion, and in many cases with so much misgiving that her owner frequently killed her, fearing that her crowing was a prognostication of death in the family. If a cock crew

three times at midnight it was also looked upon as a death omen.

When the body was laid out it was customary to place a dish or pewter plate filled with salt upon it, an act which was popularly supposed to prevent the corpse swelling before it was placed in the coffin.

Two other old customs were said to be kept up in the parish, the one called *Wylio'r corph*, or watching the body (after it was laid out); the other that of *rush-bearing*, but the writer has failed to find a trace or memorial of either.

Formerly the town crier was in the habit of starting from the house in which the deceased lay, and perambulating the streets, bell in hand, to give notice of the funeral, the relations or friends of the deceased remunerating him. Now the *passing bell*, rung on the evening preceding the funeral, is the only public intimation that the solemn ceremony will take place on the morrow. At Llanidloes the custom of ringing "for a female is, that three bells be tolled successively twice upon each bell three times round," for a male each bell is tolled thrice, and in both cases a few tolls on the tenor bell is given.

The custom of serving all who attended the funeral with *cwrrw poeth* (warm spiced ale), and if they came from a distance, with a substantial luncheon, is rapidly becoming obsolete, except in the country, where people have frequently to travel several miles to be present.

## Relating to Children.

When the whole parish frequented the parish church —then the only building set apart for religious purposes—it was considered very improper for a woman to leave the house after childbirth for any other purpose save that of being "churched".

It was considered unlucky to cut a child's nails with any cutting instrument, such as a knife, scissors, &c.; they should always be bitten off.

The cradle was never to be rocked unless the child was in it; the penalty of neglecting this precaution would cause the child's death.

If a child died, it was considered very unlucky to christen another child that might be born in the family by the same name.

If a child teethed while very young, it was considered a sign of its mother's fruitfulness, and that there would be a large family in the house.

The cradle was always considered to be the property of the youngest child.

Within memory of many persons yet living, there existed a peculiar custom relating to young females who were so unfortunate as to be mothers of illegitimate children. An eye-witness related the following to the writer:—When the young penitent arrived at the church porch she was privately stripped of all her clothing except her shift by an elderly female; her hair was let down, and a spotless white sheet thrown over her shoulders; this enveloped her whole person. Thus arrayed, she walked through the body of the church to the communion rail, where she knelt while the Vicar read a homily. She then retired, assumed her clothing privately, and departed.

## Relating to Birds, &c.

A crowing hen and cock have already been alluded to in a paragraph relating to death omens.

It was deemed unpropitious to see a magpie in the morning. Persons upon an errand, or upon a journey, considered that it boded them no good if a single crow was seen, but it was deemed lucky if two were seen. When they saw a number of crows, children used to chant—

> "Craw (crow), craw out of my sight,
> 'Fore I kill you to-morrow night."

If it was a larger flight, which generally consisted of rooks hieing homeward from their feeding grounds to

the Llandinam rookeries, something akin to the following was recited :—

"People going to church—people going to church",

which was kept up as long as the larger mass of birds were in sight. As the stragglers in the rear were observed, it was altered to—

"Parson going to church—parson going to church."

And as the tail of the flight was seen in single file—

"Matthew Lowe going to church—
Matthew Lowe going to church."

And when they disappeared, there was a general shout of—

"Clerk in the dark,"

and a tossing up of caps in the air.

It was considered very lucky to have money in your pocket the first time in the season that you heard the cuckoo sing. Some took the money out of their pocket and threw it in the air, probably in the hope that the cuckoo would see it. The children's doggerel respecting this bird is—

"Cuckoo, cherry-tree, kill a bird and give it me."

This probably originated in the cuckoo's treatment of other birds.

"Cuckoo sings in April; Cuckoo sings in May;
Cuckoo sings in middle of June, and then she flies away" [1]

points to the duration of its singing season.

It was deemed very unlucky to keep birds' eggs in the house.

The robin and the wren were held in great respect.[2]

It was considered unlucky to meet a white horse, and to avert this bad luck, spitting was considered the

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[1] Other lines relating to the cuckoo run thus :—

"The cuckoo is a fine bird, she sings as she flies;
She brings us good tidings, and tells us no lies;
She sucks the small birds' eggs, to make her voice clear,
And when she cries 'cuckoo' the summer is near."

[2] "The robin and the wren
Are God's cock and hen."

necessary remedy. Hence the expression, "Spit for a white horse."

To keep a goat in company with cows was, and is in some places in the neighbourhood still, considered lucky.

It was deemed a good omen if the head of the first lamb which presented itself during the season was first seen, but unlucky if its tail came first under observation.

Among children, all coloured butterflies, such as the tortoise-shells, peacocks, fritillaries, &c., were called "French", and the white ones were called "English". It was considered a duty imposed upon them to chase, and, if caught, to kill the "French", sometimes even to torture them before doing so, while the "English" butterfly, if caught, was treated kindly, indeed it was generally set free.

It was customary, on plucking a straw of rye-grass, to commence from the stalk end, and repeat as each seed was touched, "Good luck, bad luck; good luck, bad luck", until the last was reached, and the fate of the consultation was determined by the fact, whether it was to be good or bad, according to the word pronounced when it was touched.

The dandelion, when in full seed, was supposed to act as a clock in telling the hour of the day. It was plucked, then blown upon; the first puff was one o'clock, the second two, and so on, until the whole seed was blown away. The number of puffs decided the time of the day.

*Prenygwr drwg*, or, more properly pren crogodd gwr drwg ei fab, *i.e.*, the tree upon which the devil hung his son. The tree is the black alder, and the legend attached to it is sufficiently explained by the name by which it is locally known.

*Charms for Warts.*—Impale a snail upon a thorn at a place where two roads cross each other, and as the snail rots and decays, so will the warts disappear.

Steal a piece of fresh meat, unseen, from a butcher's stall, rub the wart or warts with it, and then bury the meat unseen in a dunghill. If detected, either in pur-

loining or burying the meat, the charm loses its efficacy.

For each wart cut a notch in a piece of stick, and throw it on the road. Whoever picks up the notched stick relieves the person who cut the notches of his warts, by taking them upon himself.

Prick the warts with a pin, or the point of a sharp knife, so that it bleeds, place some of the blood on the hand of a volunteer who is willing to receive it, and he will take away the wart. This is frequently performed by schoolboys.

As soon as you wake in the morning, before you have eaten anything, anoint the wart with spittle. I believe that formerly some sentence had to be repeated during the operation.

*Bell Jingles.*—The writer, when a lad, remembers, in company with others, chanting or singing the following jingle, which at that time was thought suitable to the time and rhythm of the bells of the parish church when the six were rung :—

1. Tattws a scadan,
   Medd clychau Llanbadarn.
2. Hen clawdd o gerrig
   Medd clychau Llangurig.
3. There 's salmon in Severn,[1]
   Say the bells of Llandinam.
4. Sweet milk and flum'ry,
   Say the bells of Montgomery.
5. Knock them all down,
   Say the bells of Newtown.
6. Wait, let it cool,
   Say the bells of Welshpool.

Perhaps the difficulty of finding a word to rhyme with Idloes accounts for the omission of the name of the town, and that the use of English and Welsh did not altogether arise from the exigencies of the rhyme, but was in some degree accounted for by the fact that both languages were spoken in Llanidloes, or that the two

[1] Generally pronounced *Sivan.*

first parishes mentioned were more exclusively Welsh than the others.

## Days and Seasons.

*New-Year's Day*, called in Welsh *Dydd Calan*. The term *Calan* is derived from Calends, the first of the month, and this day should properly be styled *Calan Ionawr*, the first day of January, but as it is the first day of the year, and in many respects the most important of the *Calans*, the additional *Ionawr* is generally omitted.

Many years ago, before the English language had obtained such a firm footing in the locality, it was customary for lads and lasses, and even young men, to go about from daybreak, and even earlier, until noon, from house to house, chanting the following doggerel :—

"Mae c'lenig yn gyfan,
Ar foreu dydd Calan,
Unwaith dwywaith tair,
Rhowch galenig yn galonog,
I ddyn gwan sydd heb un geiniog."

Another New-Year's greeting ran as follows :—

"A pocket full of money,
A cellar full of beer.
I wish you a merry Christmas,
And a happy New Year."

Few now alive remember the Christmas time when their elders taught them the above or some similar rhymes before they began their New Year's day peregrinations. Although these young people were disturbers of the early morning's peace, they were generally welcomed, especially by the females of the house they visited, for it was deemed an ill omen if one of the fair sex crossed the threshold before she had seen a masculine face, for the unfortunate one who paid no attention to this article of the New Year's creed was unlucky for the rest of the year. Indeed many, and sometimes ludicrous, were the shifts adopted by the believers in this piece of Folk-lore to prevent such a

mishap. The doors were generally fastened until a friend— not unoften one entitled to a still dearer name —was admitted at a signal previously agreed upon. Chanting the old rhymes, and its attendant customs, still prevailed in some of the out-of-the-way nooks of the neighbourhood a few years ago ; but in the town itself the custom of soliciting New-Year's gifts was confined chiefly to children, who crowded the streets, making use of the talismanic *C'lenig* (New-Year's gift) as if it were an "Open Sesame" to the hearts of the generous householders or passers-by. In the year 1865 those young vandals, the shopkeepers' assistants and apprentices, started a movement which has done much to destroy this old custom, by petitioning their employers to close their shops during a portion of the day at least ; the petition, it is needless to say, was readily granted, as it secured the tradesmen from what they considered a nuisance, and gave the young men a holiday. As the day is in many respects a continuation of the festivities observed at Christmas, the glee singers and other musicians went about, and the games at football were kept up. At midday the old parish pensioners entitled to assistance from the charities are summoned by a bell to Church, to receive, at the hands of the Vicar and Churchwardens, the mite falling to their share.

*Shrove Tuesday*, sometimes called "Pancake-day", the day on which the "pancake bell" was rung, and the townspeople generally partook of those indigestible eatables, chiefly for the reason that it was customary for them to do so. But in years gone by this was the day on which the old game called *Mwgwd* (or blind-fold) was played. The game consisted in selecting a wiry, active young fellow, who allowed himself to be blindfolded upon receiving a sum of money, generally from ten shillings upwards, which had been collected for him. Beside the money, he received a long tough rod, with which he was to defend himself in the game. Thus armed, he was to parade the four streets, being

followed by a miscellaneous crowd, armed with slender rods, who made it their business to tease him, and make use of their rods upon his person when practicable, the masked one, with his longer and heavier stick, being allowed to deal his blows on every side with all his strength. The journey was generally a protracted one, the assailants making it so intentionally, with the view of prolonging the game, and getting their money's worth out of the *Mwgwd*. The sport was sometimes varied by the subscribers to the fund purchasing a hen, which was fastened to the shoulders of the blindfolded person, to become the object of the attack with the rods, while her life was defended by the carrier. It was considered unskilful to hit the bearer, but whoever managed, with a stroke of his rod, to kill the hen, was hailed as the champion of the day. This latter game gave rise to much merriment, as the man received more hits than the hen, and sometimes in their warmth the assailants hit each other, and were roused by the Mwgwd stumbling upon them, and dealing out a fair share of the thwacks. The day generally ended with a cockfight. One of the last, if not *the* last, who carried the hen in the old style was one John Morgan, better known to his fellow-townsmen as John Cocker. He took part in his last game about the year 1825, upon which occasion, however, he did not carry a fowl upon his shoulders, and died about the year 1832, at the age of about 55.

*All Fools', or April Fools' Day*, is still observed, though the wit, jokes, and general fun, seem to have greatly deteriorated. The custom is kept up till noon, after which time, if anyone attempts to "make fun of another", he is answered with—

"April Fool is past and gone,
You're the fool, and I am none."

*Good Friday* is observed as a general holiday. On this and the following day the churchyard presents a lively spectacle, for the graves of friends and relatives are visited and thoroughly cleaned from weeds and

rubbish, the headstones or tombstones being washed or re-painted. If the graves are not pitched, fresh soil is added and fresh flowers planted, so that the burial-ground looks at its best on Easter Sunday, perhaps the best day in the year for visiting it. The custom of flowering the graves is observed in Monmouthshire on Palm Sunday, called by the people "Flowering Sunday". Our poets have frequently noticed this beautiful custom of showing respect to the dead.

*Easter.*—Formerly, at Easter, the ridiculous custom of *lifting* prevailed in the town and neighbourhood. Within the memory of those living, it partook somewhat of the nature of a religious ceremony. In the last century a chair was procured, and the person to be "lifted" (females on the Monday) was seated upon it, and a bunch of boxwood and a vessel of water were obtained for the purpose of washing the feet of the fair captive, who, upon kissing those who took part in the ceremony, was released. On the following day, the ladies took the initiative, and received kisses or "treat money" from their prisoners. The washing of the feet, which seems to have been a relic of the custom still prevalent in some Catholic countries of washing feet on Maunday Thursday, was the first part of the ceremony to fall into disuse; latterly, the chair became disregarded, and a stout stick substituted, with no other object than the fun of obtaining the kisses or treat money. This part of the custom was some years ago transposed to *Llys y Maer* night, when "charing" for beer money came into vogue.

The Easter holidays were also generally devoted to the barbarous and degrading sport of cock fights. Those who promoted them were during the preceding weeks actively employed in selecting and training the most promising birds, evincing, in the transaction, as much care and solicitude as modern trainers exhibit in preparing their "Derby cracks". The custom of arming the cocks with artificial steel spurs was early introduced, and had this in its favour,

that it served the purpose of putting the poor fowls out of their misery the sooner, though it can hardly be supposed that their cruel owners took this side of the question into their consideration. Some of the more superstitious owners of birds purchased a "spell" from a "conjuror", and fastened it round his cock's leg. A favourite spell was a portion of the 16th verse of the 6th chapter of Ephesians—"Taking the shield of faith, wherewith ye shall be able to quench the fiery darts of the wicked"—another instance, perhaps, of the Devil quoting scripture to suit his purpose. What was technically termed a Main—generally fought on the Upper or Lower Green before they were enclosed—may thus be described briefly: Suppose eight pairs of birds are pitted against each other at the outset, the eight conquerors are next formed into four pairs, and the four survivors are formed into two couples, and the two victors had then to decide which was the better bird—the fortunate owner of the latter being the hero of the day. Fortunately an Act of Parliament passed in the early part of Her Majesty's reign (Vic. 12 and 13), gave a death blow to this brutal sport.

*Ascension Day.*—From an old document defining the parish boundaries, in the possession of the writer, it appears to have been an old custom to "beat the bounds" of the parish on this day. This custom, however, no longer prevails, neither is there any "set" time for walking the borough boundaries.

*May-day (Calan Mai* of the Welsh).—Although none of the old people of the parish remember any particular festivities connected with this season, there is fortunately preserved a poem from the pen of the celebrated Dafydd ap Gwilym (1340-1400), the "Petrarch of Wales", a native of the neighbouring parish of Llanbadarn fawr, entitled "I'r fedwen a wnaed yn bawl haf yn Llanidloes", to the birch-tree that was made into a Maypole in Llanidloes, from which it appears that the Idloesians of bygone days were like the rest of the country, in the habit of erecting a May-

pole, and observing the feast of *Calan Mai*. The allusions to "the dry-cross street", where the pole was set up, apparently indicates the site of the present old market hall, which, of course, was not then in existence. Those of my readers desirous of consulting the old poem in Welsh will find it in Dr. Owen Pughe's edition of the poet's works, page 323 ; but as the text has either been corrupted, or the poet has sacrificed the sense to the *cynghanedd* (consonancy), it possesses little interest for the general reader. I am indebted to the kindness of R. Williams, Esq., for the following almost literal translation of the poem. The other translation, which is much freer, is from the pen of the late A. J. Johnes,[1] Esq., judge of the County Courts for Mid Wales :—

TO THE BIRCH-TREE THAT WAS MADE A MAYPOLE AT LLANIDLOES.

Green birch with foolish hair,
Long has been thy flight from the wood,
Go, majestic pole, to the wood wherein thou wert nurtured,
Thou art a traitoress to the grove :
A lodging to me and my love messenger,
Was thy close wont to be in the short night of May.
Very often in times gone by ; but the course of things has been untoward.
Thy sweet green branches composed a house of song :
Every song was heard from thy green canopy ;
All plants, 'twixt hazel branches,
Grew under thy spreading shade,
While thy home was last year in the grove.

Thy top will now remain deaf on high,
Henceforth no maid will concern about thee :
Bodily hast thou been transplanted
From the beautiful park, at some cost
To the land : not as an ensign of privilege
To a town, the Exchange of the community.

While it is the good, wise refuge of talent,
The town of Idloes, I am content :

[1] *Translations into English Verse from the Poems of Davyth ap Gwilym, a Welsh Bard of the Fourteenth Century.* London, 1834. (Pp. 71-72).

My birch I will not forget
Thy allurement, thy place, or thy growth.
Doubtless thou wilt be evil spoken of,
Houseless with green leaves still clinging to thee:
A city pole, with green leaves,
Was it not, O birch, ill-judged
To cause thee to be uprooted,
Placing thy sappy trunk in the pillory:
An exposed spot for moistness for thy leaves,
In the midst of a dry cross street.
Before thy place will be habitable, they say,
Better, O tree, the top of the brook;
Bird will not sleep, nor will
The shrill-toned sing on thy fair boughs,
Because of the great noise, thou dusky vine
Of people around thy tents.
Rapid is thy decay; no more will green grass grow
Beneath thee, because of the treading of the townsfolk
Than on the track, where they nimbly trod,
Of Adam and the first woman of yore.
Thou hast been made the mark of low offices,
Bashful chap-woman of love,
All that frequent the fair
Point their finger at thy forlorn condition;
Thy blessed coat and spreading top
Amid small haberdashery!
No longer will the fern conceal one waiting importunate for a maid
By the taller birch-tree;
Thou wilt not hide vow or secret
Spoken under thy shelt'ring eaves;
Thou wilt not afford shade to the blossoming
Of fair April primroses;
None will inquire whether
Thy bells are the birds of the valley.

Utterly wretched am I with the ills of disappointment,
That the coldly torturing canker should find a way to spoil thee!
Of noble Tegwedd's bearing,
Wilt thou not come up to throw off thy top.
Chosen one of two, with closely twined branches,
Disconsolate is thy bard!
Wilt thou make thy way homeward,
Or wither away in the town!

From the Bard's "Address to a Birch Tree"

*That had been converted into a Maypole, in the Town of Llanidloes, in Montgomeryshire.*

Ah! Birch Tree, with the verdant locks!
And reckless mind—long hast thou been
A wand'rer from thy native rocks;
With canopy of tissue green,
And stem, that 'mid the sylvan scene
A sceptre of the forest stood—
Thou art a trait'ress to the wood!
How oft, in May's short nights of old,
To my love messenger and me
Thou did'st a couch of leaves unfold!
Thou wert a house of melody,—
Proud music soared from every bough;
Ah! those who loved thee sorrow now!
Thy living branches teemed and rang
With every song the woodlands know,
And every woodland flow'ret sprang
To life—thy spreading tent below.
Proud guardian of the public way,
Such wert thou, while thou didst obey
The counsel of thy beauteous bride—
And in thy native grove reside!
But now thy stem is mute and dark,
No more by lady's reverence cheered;
Rent from its trunk, torn from its park,
The luckless tree again is reared
(Small sign of honour, or of grace!),
To mark the parish market place!
Long as St. Idloes' town shall be
A patroness of poesy—
Long as its hospitality
The bard shall freely entertain,
My Birch! thy lofty stature shall remain!

*The Wakes (gwylmabsant).*—This holiday originated in the religious ceremony annually observed to commemorate the day of the dedication of the Church, and was kept on the Sunday following St. Idloes' day, September 17th. In the time of the Stuarts, the usual sports and pastimes were enjoyed on the Sunday after divine service, but when these were discontinued, their

observance was transferred to the following day, and Monday became the actual secular wake-day. Another custom that has fallen into disuse was the making of a peculiar pudding known as *pwdin y gwylmabsant* (Wake pudding), the recipe for which has not been handed down to the present time; but we are informed upon excellent authority,[1] that it was considered a "great sin" to allow the Wake Sunday to pass without making and partaking of it. Monday was, and to some extent is yet, observed as a holiday. Those who were fond of hunting generally went out with the harriers, and if the day was fine, there was an unusually big meet on the Wake morning, as it was the first day of the season; others devoted the early part of the day to nutting, while the afternoon was devoted to athletic sports, consisting of foot races, jumping, running in sacks, donkey races, &c. The sports were the first to fall off, as the Nonconformists made every effort to put them down, and after the death of the late T. E. Marsh his pack of harriers was sold, and hunting became a dead letter. In the year 1869 an unsuccessful effort was made to revive the athletic sports.

*Nos glan gaua*, more properly *Nos Calan gauaf* (All Hallows Eve). This was the night, above all others, upon which "Spirits" were supposed to walk abroad—

> "Nos glan gaua bwgan ar pob ganfa,"

and

> "Jack of the Lantern, Will of the Wisp,
> Carry fire—full his fist,"

were sung out by various groups of youngsters, especially if the night was "pitch" dark, to keep up their courage as they went ghost hunting. As if to keep up the creed inculcated in the Welsh doggerel, the elder lads and young men were in the habit of procuring large turnips, and carefully scooping the inside, converted them into a state of semi-transparency. In

[1] MS. of the late Mr. David Davies. This intelligent and worthy old gentleman died Oct. 3rd, 1861, aged 80 years 3 months.

these they placed a piece of a candle, and the rudely-formed lantern was set up in some lonely spot, which they considered favourable to the haunts of ghosts, such as dark lanes, deserted houses, different parts of the churchyard, etc. In-doors, the most common game was dipping for apples; another game was to suspend an apple, a piece of toffy, or of bread covered with treacle, with a string from the the ceiling, to be brought down with the teeth without cutting the string.

*The Nine o'Clock Bell.*—Until within a few years ago, it was customary during the winter months to ring what was known locally as the "Nine o'clock bell". This custom was doubtless a relic of the time alluded to in the following lines :—

> "When Will the Conq'ror, as our annals tell,
> At nine at night proclaimed the Corfu-bell,
> Then England groaned beneath the tyrant's sway,
> Nor light nor fire supply'd the want of day."
> —*Notes and Queries*, 3rd s., x. p. 85.

It is much to be regretted that such an innocent and useful old custom should be allowed to die out; but as it was observed from "time immemorial", it must have been some one's duty to ring the bell. Yet it appears now to be no easy matter to fix upon the individual who ought to keep up the custom. The tenor bell was the one usually rung upon these occasions, and when it was "dropped", it was customary to toll out the day of the month on the "little", or first bell. In the winter of 1864-5 the writer remembers seeing a collecting card, upon which entries were made of "subscriptions paid for ringing the Nine o'clock bell". This appears, up to the present, to have been the last attempt to resuscitate the old custom.

*The Mayor's Leet (Llys y Maer).*—Under the old charter, this day (Nov. 9th) was observed in its full glory. The festivities began after the Mayor-elect was seen to issue from the "Old Hall", in the centre of the town, preceded by the two sergeants bearing the silver maces. The evening was generally devoted to

conviviality by the majority of the "thirsty souls" of the borough, who formed a fair proportion of the population, and to whom this was indeed a red-letter day. Immense quantities of straw, old barrels, pitch, and other combustibles were burnt, and if the newly-elected officer was popular, every householder who could afford it lit up his windows with candles, so that night in the streets was for a few hours turned almost into day. The Town Crier, dressed in his very best, with his bell "shining like Llanfair", having been duly cleaned for the occasion, strutted, in all the dignity he could assume, to attend the meeting of the Councillors, where his bell was filled with beer, which he had to "drink up on the spot".

The officials elected under the New Act (see chap. vii), faithful to the teaching of the old proverb respecting the "new broom", disapproving of the vanities noted above, attempted to make a "clean sweep" of them by passing the following resolution at one of their meetings in 1836 :—"That the practice of illuming on the occasion of the election of a Mayor for this borough is highly dangerous, and that the custom of chairing the Mayor on his election, and the consequent treating, by distribution of liquor among the crowd, is productive of great disorder, and frequently inducive to breaches of the peace." Although the members of the Council present pledged themselves to support this resolution, yet for many years afterwards the practice prevailed, for strong and willing hands were always ready to "chair" a popular Mayor, or carry him on their shoulders to his home amid a shower of squibs, crackers, and other fireworks.

The New Charter uprooted many old customs, some of which deserve a few words. The post of Bellman or Town Crier has for several generations remained in the family of the present occupant, Thomas Owen, or, as he is more familiarly called, Tom the Bellman. His great-grandfather, a very polite old gentleman, was in the habit of parading the town of a morning, bidding good

day to all he met, while, before some of the houses, he would pause, and recite the following lines :—

"Good morning to you, Master, Mistress, and all,
Likewise to the family, both great and small."

Possessed of a very retentive memory, and knowing the names of nearly every individual in the town—man, woman, and child—he would mention the names of the heads of the family, and wind up with the names of all the children.

Before the introduction of the new police force, the peace of the town was maintained by an old watchman, assisted by a number of special constables. The last of the race of the watchmen was old Nathan Mills, who was in the habit of perambulating the streets of a night, and while the inhabitants slept, kindly kept them informed of the time and the state of the weather, singing out in a monotonous drawl some such words as the following :—"Four o'clock, a cold and a frosty morning ; Five o'clock, a cold, &c. *niwliog* (misty) morning."

*Christmas.*—This holy and festive season has scarcely any local peculiarities that require noticing, unless the custom of making *cyfleth* (toffy) on Christmas eve by parties of young people, be excepted. This custom gave rise to many practical jokes in times gone by, but has now almost died out. Christmas Carols and waits found their substitutes in glee parties and a brass band. Formerly it was the day on which the great matches at football were played. Among customs which have become obsolete, may be mentioned the early morning service in the church, termed *Plygain*, which was observed at Dylife in the year 1866 ; another was the custom of ringing out the old year and ringing in the new. "Of all the sounds of all the bells", says Charles Lamb, "most solemn and touching is the part which rings out the old year"; respecting which the Laureate has sung so nobly :—

"Ring out the old, ring in the new—
Ring happy bells, across the snow ;

The year is going—let him go:
Ring out the false, ring in the true."

Several attempts have been made to revive this custom, but of late years the bells have been silent on the last night of the year, because, the writer believes, that the ringers were not paid for their services.

Another old pastime, extinct long before the birth of that useful person the oldest inhabitant, which does not appear to have any particular day set apart for it, was the game called Greenhaf. I am indebted to the late David Davies[1] for the following facts regarding it. Writing in 1852, he states:—"There was a young woman living with Mr. Thomas Pugh, who kept an inn on the rock near the Short bridge, which inn is standing yet.[2] The years she was in his service were those of 1760 and 1761, and she lived to be 88 years. In her old age, she would frequently relate circumstances with which she was familiar in her youth, among others the sayings of an old man who had witnessed the game. He described the sport in the following lines:—

"Ar ddydd Sul wrth fyned heibio
Mi welwn flock o ffwls yn dawnsio.
Brave rendezvous boys.

Ar y green roeddent yn chwareu,
Megis pack o hên gyffylau.
Brave rendezvous boys.

Ar dyn a'r ddeubren oedd yn rhwbio.
Ai ddwrn, ai ben, ai draed, ai ddwylaw.
Brave rendezvous boys."

The time appears to have been on Sunday, and the place one of the greens—then common land, the property of the burgesses. The former takes us back to

[1] Mr. David Davies. See Note *ante*.

[2] This old house, which was taken down to make room for the block of buildings of which the Mechanics' Institute forms a part, though in existence in 1852, was not then used as an inn. Tradition relates that Prince Rupert was entertained here for a night when he paid the town a flying visit.

the time when the old custom, prevalent in the days of the Stuarts, of performing athletic games on the sacred day had not yet died out in Llanidloes. From the rude, descriptive lines recited by the old man to the young girl, there is no difficulty in identifying the game as the local representative of the old *Morris Dance* of the 16th and 17th centuries. The characters in it varied at different periods, but generally consisted of a Robin Hood, Maid Marian, a friar, a fool, a hobby-horse or two, dancers and musicians dressed in the most fantastic fashion, marshalled under an appointed leader, called the Lord of Misrule.

The old *Stage Plays*, or *Interludes*, had a longer life than the game alluded to in the preceding paragraph, for many now alive were in their younger days witnesses of them. The last representations were given on Cefn Penarth, Nant yr hebog, and near the Pentre, on the Llangurig road. Among the last actors who had made themselves famous by taking a prominent part in these plays was the late David Owen, huntsman to Wythan Jones, Esq.

These interludes were relics of the old Miracle plays so prevalent before the Reformation, and represented with the intention of strengthening the faith of the uneducated masses in the doctrines of the Romish Church. In England they gradually gave way before the establishment of the regular drama; but in Wales the people clung to them with a tenacity worthy of a better cause. About the middle of the last century, and indeed much later, the founders of Methodism formed an inexhaustible source of wit and ridicule to the composers of these interludes. In the present autumn (1876), the Nonconformists of Glamorganshire and Monmouthshire have revived the custom of reciting (for they do not profess to "act") these religious plays, and "Joseph and his Brethren" draws good congregations to the chapels, and adds materially to the funds.

## Chapter XI.—Local Words and Phrases.

In compiling this list I have been guided by the advice tendered by the English Dialect Society, which runs as follows :—

"It is not at all necessary for you to ascertain that the word which you 'locate' is so peculiar to the town or district mentioned, as not to be in common use elsewhere. . . . . Non-observance of this rule will lead to great disappointment, and frequently to miserable failure, whilst the observance of it will lead to most interesting results, enabling us in some cases fairly to map the whole range of country (sometimes extending over seven or eight counties), over which the use of the word prevails. The commonest words in this way will prove of the highest interest. But if collector A leaves out a word because it occurs in B's district, and B leaves it out because it occurs in A's district, the apparent result will be, that a word in common use in two districts will seem to be unknown in either. Many glossaries have been deprived in this way of their most characteristic words."

These Parochial Accounts are written with a twofold purpose in view—the elucidation of local history, and the collection of materials for the future county historian : the extract quoted above indicates a third purpose (however humbly it may be carried out), that papers of this kind may be of service beyond the confines of Powys-land, and all three purposes sufficiently justify the plan adopted by the writer, of preferring the *inclusive* to the *exclusive* method in the compilation of this list.

It is only necessary to add that the list was substantially complete, but not arranged, before the appearance of the first paper written by my friend the Rev. E. Owen, B.A. on *Montgomeryshire Words and Phrases.*

### A.

A careful observer cannot fail to have detected several peculiarities in the pronunciation of this vowel. Some of the most prominent are the following :—

(1) The very natural one of adopting its Welsh sound, which is equivalent to the English *ah,* or the sound of *a* in father. The inhabitants of the adjoining parish of St. Harmon run into the opposite extreme of putting "too fine a point upon it",

their manner of pronouncing this letter being ridiculed by young Idloes, with whom they come into frequent contact at the fairs and markets, with the jeering sentence, "Fine dá to go to há to dá", the latent power of which was esteemed sufficient to take away the breath of any St. Harmonite.

(2) When *a* is preceded by *c* and *g*, and to a less extent by *ch*, a peculiar pronunciation is imparted by the introduction of an intermediate sound equivalent to *i* or *y*; thus we hear *cy*art for cart, *cy*ap for cap, *gy*arden for garden, *gy*arter for garter, tsh*y*arge for charge, etc.

(3) Its sound is frequently changed to that of *e* in get, so that catch becomes *ketch*, gather becomes *gether*, hay *heh*, day *deh*, lay *leh*, etc.

(4) It sometimes assumes the sound of *o*, as in the words yarn, hansel, gander, which are pronounced locally *yorn*, *honsel*, and *gonder*. The latter is sometimes also pronounced *gy*ander.

Abide, when used in the sense of enduring, is generally coupled with the negative can't, to express dislike, or even hatred; as in the very common expression, "I can't *abide him*" —I thoroughly dislike him. "He can't *abide* that"—He dislikes that.

Able, having property or wealth. "An *able* man" is a man that is well off, wealthy. "He is very *able*"—he is rich, or wealthy.

Adit, a level in a lead mine.

Afore—before.

Agen (again). In addition to its ordinary signification, this word is also used to express futurity, as in the common sentence, "I'll do it agen", which denotes the speaker's intention of performing the action at some future time, without any reference to its having being performed previously.

Agenst, equivalent to by, or for. "I'll do it *agenst* Sunday" —I will do it by Sunday. "I'll keep it *'genst* to-morrow"—I will keep it for to-morrow.

Alley, a favourite marble used as a "taw", made of marble. The term also used by children when speaking of marble.

Anungst, opposite to, over, against. He lives *anungst* us" —*i.e.*, opposite to us.

Arga, a term applied to the artificial wooden dams erected to pound up water for the use of the various mills and factories. The word is Welsh, and is thus explained in the latest edition of Dr. Owen Pughe's Dictionary:—"Argae, *au* s. f. (Ar-cae), an enclosure; a fence, a dam; a lock in a river, a restriction." In some parts of the country the term is applied to an embankment of earth.

ARRAND, a corruption of errand.

APERN, corruption of apron.

AWF, a stupid, awkward, or clumsy fellow. This word is borrowed from the Welsh, and so, in all probability, is the English word *oaf*, signifying a changeling, a foolish child left by the Tylwydd-teg (fairies) for the bright one they have stolen. A very interesting local legend connected with this by-gone belief is given in the *Camb. Quarterly*, ii, 86. (See chap. x.)

B.

BABYLON, an ironical name for Llanidloes.

BABYLON, HOW MANY MILES TO? A game played by children, during which they chant the following doggerel:—

> Ques.—"How many miles to Babylon?
> Ans.— Four score and ten.
> Can we go there by candle light?
> Yes, and back again.'
> Then open the gates wide for King George and his family to pass through."

BACK AND FORE, a corruption of backwards and forwards, a phrase used in the sense of going to and coming from a place. "I walked there *back* and *fore*"—I walked to the place and back.

BACKCHAIN, the chain placed in the groove of the back saddle to support the shafts of a cart, etc.

BACK-OUT, to shirk an action, or to break a promise. "He *backed-out* of the quarrel, and 'ont fight."

BACK OF HIM, a great benefit to him. "That £100 was the back of him."

BACKSTONE (bake-stone), a circular piece of iron upon which, when placed over the fire, oatmeal cakes, *pikelets* (muffins), etc., are baked. Cakes so baked are called *backstone cakes*.

BAILY, corruption of bailiff. The term is applied to an upper servant placed over the farm labourers, and sometimes to a steward or agent.

BAIK, back, a word of command addressed to horses when the driver wishes them to go backwards.

BAIT, among farmers a lunch, taken between breakfast and dinner. The term is also applied to a hasty meal taken between four and five o'clock in the afternoon.

BAKHOUSE, a baking house. *Prom. Parv.* 21 has *Bakhowse*.

BALLYBON, corruption of belly-band, the band of leather placed under the horse's belly to connect one arm of the shaft with the other.

Bambo, the horse chestnut. *Bambo tree*, the horse chestnut tree.

Bambox, bandbox, the light boxes in which hatters enclosed hats, etc.

Bandy, the game of hockey ; also the name of the stick used in the game.

Bandy-legged, bow-legged. The following doggerel was often shouted after bow-legged individuals :—

" Bandy legged and timber toes ;
He shall have music wherever he goes."

Baragan, moleskin. " My clothes are made of *baragan*."

Bara-mantess, hot bread, fresh from the oven.

Barren Court, a corruption of Baron's Court, the old manorial court, which was abolished by the introduction of the county courts.

Barley go Free, no Man touch me, a cry made use of by boys when they wish to be excused from playing a game, generally with the view of resting for a short time.

Base Child, an illegitimate child.

Baste, to beat, to chastise. " Give him a *basting*", *i.e.*, give him a beating.

Batch, as many loaves as are baked by a person or family at one baking. "*A batch of flour*" is the amount of flour used in one baking.

Bave, Bavin, corruption of bathe and bathing.

Bay, the building in which cattle are kept, a cowhouse, a byre.

Beer, at present consists of fifty threads of warped yarn ; formerly it was forty threads.

Belys, corruption of bellows.

Berryin (burying), a funeral, a burial.

Bettin, the turf shaved with a breast plough, dried, and afterwards burned.

Billy-foodan, a kind of home-made cloth and thread.

Bing, a place set apart in a cowhouse, etc., for depositing the hay and straw, which is afterwards handed into the stalls. It is generally a passage between two sets of stalls.

Black and Tawny, descriptive phrase applied to a person with black hair and a swarthy complexion.

Blackberry-hunter, one who gathers blackberries.

Black-bess, the common black beetle which infests kitchens.

Black-jack, sulphuret of zinc found in lead mines, a conglomeration of iron and small stones.

Blero, an eccentric person given to boasting and " tall-talking". " Don't notis him, cause he's a bit of a *blero*."

Blether, used for bladder.

Blindball, a common fungus. The name appears to be derived from the belief that the dry powder it contains will cause blindness if thrown into the eyes.

Blindboozart, a cockchafer; also sometimes called caterpillars.

Blou, a blossom, the flower of fruit trees. "That apple-tree is in full *blou*".

Bluett, the discoloration which is the general accompaniment of a bruise or a blow. Of the surname Blewett, respecting which R. S. Charnock, in *Notes and Queries* (Sept. 16, 1876, p. 234), has the following: "This English name, found written Blewett, Bluet, Bluett, Bluat, Bloet, is the same with the French names Blouet, Bluet, Bleut, Blaut, which are diminutives of the name Bleu, from *bleu*, the colour."

Bobbin, a cylindrical piece of wood, with a head by means of which it is fixed for the purpose of winding yarn upon it for weaving.

Bôll, a measure containing five quarts, generally used in measuring oatmeal.

Bone Lazy, phrase meant to express confirmed laziness. This phrase upon one occasion was not found intense enough when applied to a schoolfellow of the writer's in the cricket-field, who was re-christened *born-tired*.

Bonnet, a tin reflector, placed behind a joint, etc., while roasting.

Booga, Boogan, a hobgoblin, a ghost. This word is borrowed from the Welsh; *cp. Boggart*, the Lancashire equivalent.

Boogi, a louse.

Boot, that which is added with the view of making an exchange equal. "I will *rap* thee knives if thee 'ost give me two alleys boot", *i.e.*, I will exchange knives, if you will give me two alleys with yours.

"I swapped horses, and gave him no boot."

—*Saddle to Rags.*

Bottle, a bundle of hay or straw, generally applied to as much as a man can carry of the latter. "Looking for a needle in a bottle of straw" is the local form of the old proverb.

Bould, for bold.

Bout, for bolt.

Boykin, diminutive of boy, a term of familiarity.

Bowl, Bowler, a hoop. "Come an play *bowler*."

Boom, used by children as a general name for a bee, a wasp, etc.

Brandy Balls, balls about the size of marbles, made of sugar, butter, etc.

Brass, copper coinage and the present bronze coinage. "Hast ee any brass?"—Have you any copper, or bronze coins?

Brat, a pinafore worn by children. This is an old Welsh word (see *British Dress and Armour*, p. 123). From *Notes and Queries* (August 8th and 22nd, 1868) we extract the following:—"A man having several brats has literally several pinafores, or a child may be called a *brat, i.e.*, a *rag*, by way of contempt, which is almost invariably intended. The word is in common use in Cheshire, Lancashire, and the Isle of Man. In the latter the coarse aprons worn by the peasant women are invariably termed *brats*. An English lady once went to reside at the Isle of Man, and received a severe shock to her nervous system owing to this peculiar significance of the word *brat*. A Manx country girl applied for a situation as housemaid. On being asked her qualifications, she mentioned, among other things, that she could 'wash and iron *brats*.' 'Iron brats!' exclaimed the lady, in horrified surprise. Then turning to the housekeeper, who stood by, 'What on earth does she mean by *ironing* children?' 'Not children, mum, *brats*", was the reply. At last it was explained to the lady, who was beginning to fancy that she had got into a land of barbarous and cruel savages, the import of the girl's *brats*."

Breakwast, the common pronunciation of breakfast.

Braze, to place a blown bladder in a football, and secure it so as to be fit for kicking. Halliwell has the following:—"*Braze*, to make ready, to prepare. (See 'Todd's Illustrations, p. 299.) *Brazed*, ready, prepared (Nares, p. 57, who is puzzled with the word)." Shakespeare uses the word:—

> "If damned custom have not *brazed* it so,
> That it is proof and bulwark against sense."
>
> —*Hamlet*, act iii, sc. 4.

"*Glo.* His breeding, sir, hath been at my charge; I have so often blush'd to acknowledge him, that now I'm *brazed* to it."

—*King Lear*, act i, sc. 1.

Break a nest, to rob it.

Brickle, for brittle.

Bridgenorth Election, All on one side like, a saying imported from Shropshire, applied to anything one-sided or awry.

Brief, subscriptions paid to cover a loss sustained by accident, disease, etc.; *e.g.*, a man who has had a loss by fire, an animal killed by accident, etc., and goes round collecting from his friends, is said to gather *brief*.

Broke, failed in business, a bankrupt.

Broth, a kind of soup, made by boiling meat, vegetables, and sometimes a small quantity of meal.

Brown-sheller, a ripe hazel-nut, which drops out of its sheath, so called from its brown colour. This word is also used in Shropshire. Halliwell gives *Brown-leemers* and *Brown-shullers* as equivalents used in the North.

Bruk, a brook. Also used in Lancashire.

Brumuck, or *brumhook*, a bill-hook used by hedgers.

Bugles, childish name for beads.

Bull-back, stones placed in a river or stream, to divert its course; a cop.

Bum, *bum-baily*, a sheriff's officer, a catchpole. "The *bums* are in the house"—the goods in the house are in charge of the sheriff's officer.

Burchin-rod (birchen rod), a rod made of the branches of the birch-tree, for the purpose of flogging children.

Burn, *burning*, terms used by children in the game of seeking for that which has been hidden, or at guessing. "Am I *hot*?" cries the seeker. "Take care, or you'll burn," or "you're nearly *burning*", is the reply when he is getting near the object of his search.

Butt, the handle of a whip.

Buttercake, a round cake in the form of a bun, with butter and sugar on its upper side.

Buttered-ale, ale warmed with sugar, butter, and spice. It is said to be efficacious in curing colds. A kind of buttered or spiced ale (*cwrrw poeth*, hot ale) was in bygone days handed round to all those who attended a funeral. This custom has nearly died out.

But'ry (buttery), the place where the butter, cheese, milk, etc., are kept. Welsh people pronounce it bootry.

> "Ceginau Ystwyll, cogau'n wastad,
> *Bwtri*, *Seleri*, seiri'n siariad."
> —*Lewis Glyn Cothi*, p. 28, lines 39-40.

Bytack, a small farm or tenement held with a larger one, by the same tenant.

## C.

Cabbage, portions of cloth, etc., retained by the tailor from the materials of a suit of clothes.

Cacca, childish for excrement, ordure. Derived from the Welsh.

Cagmag, poor meat, the flesh of an ill-fed or diseased animal.

Cambren (Welsh *cam*, crooked, and *pren*, wood or stick), a crooked piece of wood used by butchers in hanging up the carcases while dressing them, by passing it through the sinews of their hind legs.

Canna, for cannot.

Cant, (1) idle tales, gossip. (2) A person who circulates reports, gossip, etc. (3) When used as a verb—to circulate reports, etc. "She is a regular *cant*, and is always mixed up in some *canting* business."

Card, an instrument for carding wool.

Carder, a man who attends to an engine for *carding* wool.

Carding Engine, an engine for *carding* wool, *i.e.*, for opening and combing it. (See Manufactures, chap. iii.)

Cast, a trick, a contrivance. "I will show thee a *cast*"—I will show or teach you a trick.

Cat and Dog, a game played with two sticks, the longer of which is called the *dog*, the shorter the *cat*. The game in other parts of the country is called *Tip-cat*.

Cat, a small piece, a fragment; Welsh. "Break it into *cats*."

Caterpillar, a cockchafer.

Caudle, a weak kind of *flummery* sweetened with treacle or sugar. *Promp. Parv.* has *cawdelle*.

Causey, a raised roadway. In Llanidloes the term is applied to the street pavement, which is also known as the *pitchin*. *Promp. Parv.* has *cawceway*.

Cauve, a calf.

Cecк, (1) the different kinds of hemlock, from the Welsh *cecs*, *cecys*, plants with hollow canes. *Promp. Parv.* has "*cegge*, or wild gladone." (2) As a verb, it means to stammer. "He can't read 'cause he *cecks*."

Chance child, an illegitimate child.

Chaw (chew) (1), a "quid" of tobacco; (2) to chew tobacco.

Cheeks, the movable iron plates used to contract or expand the fire-place.

Chimbley, chimney; also used in Lancashire.

Chime, a piece of the back-bone of a pig, with flesh attached to it. Probably a corruption of *chine*.

Choked, very thirsty. "Give me a drop of water; I'm jest *choked*."

Clam, to ring a bell irregularly, not in the proper time. "Thee bist always *clamming*" was an expression which the writer heard frequently in the Llanidloes belfry.

Clamper, causing trouble, troublesome, burdensome. "It's such a clamper to do it"—It is so very troublesome to do it.

Clampering, awkward, clumsily. "A *clampering* fellow"—An awkward, clumsy fellow.

Clams, long wooden pincers used by shoemakers and saddlers to hold their work for stitching, etc.

Clenig, new-year's gift. Derived from the Welsh. *Calan*, the first day of the month. *Dydd Calan* is the name given to the first day of the year. See chapter x.

Clem, (1) to starve with hunger. "I'm half *clemmed*"—I'm half starved.

"My entrails
Were clemmed with keeping a perpetual fast."
—Massinger's *Roman Actor.*

(2) A piece of leather put on the sole of a shoe.—"I want a *clem* and heel-tap on this shoe."

Clenkers, large nails, which turn up over the soles of the shoes.

Clep, (1) to carry tales, to inform. "He'll clep on you to the master"—He'll inform the master. (2) The person who carries tales; also called *Clepgi.* "He's an oul *Clepgi*"—He's a regular tale-bearer. The *gi* is from the Welsh *ci*, a dog, so that literally clepgi is a tale-bearing dog.

Clicket, a fastening by means of a latch. The Welsh word is *clicied*, a latch, or catch. *Promp. Parv.* has *clykett.*

"In warm wex hath emprynted the *cliket*,
That January bar of the small wiket."
—*The Merchant's Tale.*

Clip, to embrace. "*Clip* me close",—embrace me tight.

"He'll never *clip* my neck again, and tell me not to cry."
—Waugh's *Willie's Grave.*

"He kisseth her and clippeth her full ofte."
—*The Merchant's Tale.*

Cliver, clever, used in the sense of good-looking, healthy, or robust, and generally applied to children. "In at he a *cliver* boy"—Is he not a good-looking boy?

Cloes, clothes.

"So aw iron't my *clooas* reet weel,
And aw hanged them o' th' *maiden* to dry."
—*Waugh.*

Clois, close, a small enclosed field. The *clois* at Llanidloes adjoins the police-station.

Clout, (1) a piece of cloth, calico, etc., *e.g.*, dish *clout*; "a *clout* of bread", a large piece of bread; "such a clouter", such a large piece—

"Sche it al to *cloutes* atte last,
And into the privy softely it cast."
—*The Merchant's Tale.*

(2) A blow with the hand: "I'll give thee a *clout* on the head".

Coated Cards, or Coaters, court cards.

Coegen, an empty nut. Derived from the Welsh *Coeg*, empty.

Coel. In addition to its general meaning of belief, it is used to signify the capability of expressing judgment, of giving an opinion. "Do you know *coel*?" is a frequent question asked, and is equivalent to "Are you competent to pass judgment on the matter?" "He knows *coel*"; he is capable of judging. In the phrase "The third time is the *coel*", it has a slightly different meaning, equivalent to the third time is to decide it.

Coffer, a chest.

Cole, Coles, goal.

Come-moke, Come-moken, word addressed by a driver to the leading horse of a team when he wishes him to approach, or come in the direction of the left-hand side of the road.

Come on, to grow, to improve. "He'll *come on* by and by"—he'll improve shortly; "It's coming on"—it's improving.

Comyn, common land. "He *coursed* my sheep off the *comyn*", *i.e.*, he drove them off the common with the aid of a dog.

Cooch, to squat closely, to hide. "*Cooch* close, my partner" is a frequent caution given in the boy's game of hide and seek, known locally as *Spy Mik*.

Coppet, Coppety, pert, saucy.

Coppis, the front or flap of a trousers or small clothes.

Coppy, a copse or coppice. The wood near Berthloyd is known locally as *the Coppy*.

Corbet, the chrysalis of a fly buried in the sand in shallow water, considered excellent bait for fishing.

Cord of Wood, a pile of wood 8 feet long and 4 feet high, the length of the pieces forming the pile being about 3 feet.

Cordwood, the branches of the oak from which the bark has been taken, sawn to lengths, and formed into a *cord*.

Cork, (1) the core of an apple or pear. (2) The cone of a fir-tree. (3) To kick a football; a *high cork* is to kick the ball as high as possible; a *long cork* is to kick it as far as possible.

Corker, the kick given to a football. "That *was* a *corker*." (2) A feat in lying, a lie.

Corndrake (Corncrake), a landrail.

Cornel, corner. A "*cornel* house" is one at the corner of a street.

Corpse-candle. Name given to a light something like the flame of a candle, said to have been a precursor of death.

Costrell, a small barrel in which farm labourers, and those employed in harvest time, carry their drink.

COUNTER, to hunt, when the hounds follow a hare that has doubled on her track, and which generally leads them to hunt backward on the path it came.

COUPLE or CUPPLE, that part of an outbuilding where the hay is stored.

COWT, for colt.

COWLD for cold.

CRACHEN, the loach.

CRACK, (1) very quickly, shortest space of time. "I'll be ready in a *crack*"; "I'll do it in a *crack*". (2) Quick-tempered. "Don't notice that *crack herko*."

CRACKER, something large, or exaggerated.

CRAGEN, a shell; Welsh.

CRATCH, (1) a wooden rack suspended horizontally from the ceiling, for the purpose of holding cured bacon, etc. (2) A rack for holding hay, straw, etc. (3) To eat greedily, hence *cratcher*, a good eater.

"And she baar her first born son and *wlappide* him in clothes, and leyde him in a *crache*."—*Wickliff*.

CRANCH, (1) to crush any gritty substance under foot. (2) To grind, or gnash the teeth.

CRIAVOL, the berries of the mountain ash; Welsh.

"Mountain-ash berries and burnt sugar have been added in brewing ale, to imitate porter. *Diod-griavol* is still used by the country people as a medicinal beverage."—*View of Agriculture in North Wales*, p. vii.

CRAPSY, touchy, irritable, quick-tempered.

CRAY-SHETTIN, the hedge-sparrow; corruption of the Welsh name of the bird.

CRIB, the old lock-up house, situated at the south end of the old Market Hall, where the parish stocks were kept. Its use was abandoned in 1839.

CRISS-CROSS, the cross or mark of those who are unable to sign their names.

CROCK, an earthen vessel.

CROD, a short dumpy man or boy. "He's a *crod* of a boy." Welsh *crwt*, a round dumpy fellow.

CROP, the craw of a fowl.

CROWN AND CROSSES, children's game, played with *crusins*, etc., on a figure in the form of a square, intersected with lines.

CROWNER, the coroner.

"Ay marry is't *Crowner's* quest law."—*Hamlet*, act v, sc. 1.

CRUDS, curds. *Cruddled*, curdled, turned into curds.

CRUMBLE, to make into crumbs. *Crumbles*, crumbs.

CRUSINS, broken pieces of china and earthenware.

CUB, place for keeping pigeons or rabbits. A "pigeons' *cub*", a pigeons' house; and, a "rabbit *cub*", a rabbit hutch.

CUBILO, a smelting furnace.

CUCKOO-TAKE MORNING, a corruption of "Cock-take-warning", a game played by boys.

CUCKOO'S-SPIT, the exudation found upon plants, and which contains the small green larva of the *cicado spumaria*. Children believed this "froth" to be the expectoration of the cuckoo.

CUDUDWYN, the youngest of a litter, brood, or family. Hartshorne mentions the Shropshire word *Nisgal*, signifying the youngest pig in a litter.

CUMMUND, for come. "He's *cummun'd* home."

CURST-FELLOW, a deep, cunning fellow.

CUT, to beat in jumping. "I can *cut* that." I can beat that, *i. e.*, jump further.

CUTE, knowing, cunning. "He's a *cute* un."

CUPPER, cooper.

CUVLETH, a mixture of treacle and butter, or of sugar and butter boiled together; toffy. Formerly, very plentiful about Christmas and New Year's day. *Making cuvleth*, was one of the enjoyments of this season in which both sexes participated. This word is borrowed from the Welsh *Cyflaeth*.

CUNNIL, careful, economical; from the Welsh *cynnil*. "That woman *spares* money 'cos she's *cunnil*, *i.e.*, she saves money because she is economical.

## D.

In common pronunciation the final *d* is frequently dropped, especially in words ending in *old*; thus fold becomes *fowl*; scold, *scowl*; cold, *cowl*; old, *owl*; send and lend become *sen* and *len*. The double *dd* (equivalent to Welsh *dd*, which pronounced like the *th* in these and father), is often changed into *th*, so that bladder and ladder become *blether* and *lather*.

DAB, a blow.

DAB-HAND, skilled hand, skilled. "He's a *dab hand* at marbles"; "Isn't he a *dabber*."

DAFFY-DOWN-DILLY, the Daffodil.

DAGGLES, the spots of mud, etc., thrown upon one's clothes. "She's *daggled* the bottom of her gown."

DANDY, a bantam. "*Dandy* cock", a bantam cock.

DANKER, a mild form of swearing. "*Danker* him all."

DAY ME, DAY IT' ALL, also another mild form of swearing, formerly heard frequently among lads at their games. "*Day me*

if I'll do it"; "*Day* thee mun, wot's that for?" "I'll be *dayd*."

DELF, common earthenware.

DEEPNESS, depth. "The *deepness* of that cute un is too much for me."

DICKINS, this word enters into many phrases, *e. g.*, "Where the *dickins* did it come from?" "How the *dickins* do I know?" "There 'll be the *dickins* to pay." *Dickin*, the devil.

DIDDY, (1) the teat of the breast. (2) The parent's milk. "You're a babby, and want *diddy* again"; you 're only fit to be at your mother's breast.

DIARE-Y-BO, an exclamation generally accompanied by a slap of the hand or the fist. It is rather difficult to express its import, as it sometimes implies surprise, sorrow, and even defiance. Perhaps the nearest English phrase, which, however, is not nearly so expressive, is "Hang it all."

DINE GATTON PAWB, an exclamatory phrase expressive of wonder and astonishment—a corruption of a Welsh phrase which means "God preserve us all."

DOUK, or DOWK, to dip or duck. "Give him another *douk*." "*Douking* for apples", a "nos glan gaia" game.

DOUL, down feather. "That bird isn't *full fithers*; he's only got *doul* on him", *i.e.*, the bird is not yet fledged.

DOUT, to extinguish, to put out. "*Dout* that candle."

DOWKER, or DOUKER, a dipper. The water ousel is known locally as the "white breast *dowker*."

DOWSTING, very heavily, pelting. "It's raining *dowsting*"; "the hail is *dowsting* down the chimbley."

DRAB IT, DRAT IT, exclamatory phrases; mild forms of oaths.

DRECKLY, directly.

DRESSER, the piece of furniture so familiar in old-fashioned kitchens, used as a support to the *shelf*. On the latter was displayed the plates, dishes, etc. belonging to the family.

DREW, a wren. From the Welsh *Dryw*.

DRIPPINGS, the last milk given by a cow.

DRUDGE, an urn for boiling water.

DRUDGER, a tin box constructed like a pepper box, only used for sprinkling flour.

DUBBIN, a mixture of oil and tallow used in greasing shoes, etc.

DUCK-OFTY-CORN, a corruption of "Duck off, duck on", a game played by boys.

DUKE ANWYL, an exclamatory phrase, used to express surprise or astonishment. It is a corruption of a Welsh phrase.

DUNNA, for "do not".

DUSTNA, for "durst or dare not".

## E.

EARNEST, *said in earnest;* said seriously as a fact, in contradiction to *"Said in sport", i.e.*, as a joke.

> "For it is *ernest* to me, by my faith."—*Chaucer.*

"Are you in *earnest?*"—do you really mean what you say?

EDGE, the sharpness of a cutting instrument. "My knife has a good *edge*, thine has no edge on it": my knife is sharp, your's is blunt. "There's no *edge* on our Sal's scizans" (scissors).

EDGE OF NIGHT, twilight.

EEND, also INDEN, the end of a shoemaker's thread.

EGG-ON, to encourage, to stimulate. "He *egged* me on to it."

EVEN (pronounced *ehven*), the materials from which anything is made, more especially clothing, such as the "*even* of a top-coat", or "*even* of a was'cot", *i.e.*, the materials from which these garments are made.

## F.

FADGE, a short stout person. The word is generally used as a *nickname, e.g.*, Ned, Bill, or Jack *Fadge.*

FAGGOT, a dish made of the liver and lites of a pig.

FALSGI, a sly, deceitful person. "There's an owl falsgi."

FEED, (1) a person's keep in food. "He gets so much and his *feed.*" (2) Corn and bran given to a horse—"Give the horse a *feed.*"

FEG, long coarse grass.

FEGGY, land abounding in feg.

FI-FINCH, the chaffinch.

FINIS. Young Idloes at school used to place his finger on each of the letters forming this word, and chant the following doggerel:—

> "F for fig, I for jig, and N for Nicholas' ball,
> I for John the waterman, and S for Sarah Saul."

FITCHAK, a polecat.

FITHER, a feather.

FULL FITHERS, fledged. "I broke a nest, and the young 'uns were all *full fithers.*"

FIZZUR, something excellent, first-rate, surprising.

FLAGS, large paving stones; sometimes the pavement when *flagged*, and not *pitched.*

FLANNEN, flannel. Slightly altered from the Welsh, *gwlanen.*

FLEN, a flea.

FLINDERS, pieces, splinters. "It's broken to *flinders.*"

Fling, a person's will or pleasure, "the length of his tether." "Give him his fling"—Let him do as he pleases; don't check him.

Full Fling; "Let him have his *full fling*" intensifies the expression.

Flocks, the soft, woolly part taken from the flannel when dressed, generally used for beds; hence a *flock* bed.

Flood, a freshet. Freshet in the Severn, at Newtown, called a Welsh *flood*.

Fluff, the light flying particles of wool, yarn, etc.

Flum'ry, a dish prepared from oatmeal, which is boiled to the consistency of thick jelly.

"In this land of oats, a meal every day all the year round consists of a very wholesome vegetable mucilage, called *llymru*, and by a corrupt Anglicism *flummery*. It is made by adding as much warm water to finely ground oatmeal as it can well absorb; to which, for the first time, some sour buttermilk, leaven, or other ferment, is added; and in from three to five days' time, according to circumstances, more warm water is added, so as to render it strainable through a hair sieve. It is then ready for use. While it is boiling, it must be continually stirred, until it attains a proper smoothness and consistence. The slight fermentation it undergoes during its infusion gives it a pleasant acidity, which contrasts well with the sweetness of good milk, in which it is commonly eaten. English cooks prescribe other liquids—Rhenish wine, cream, and sugar, dainties which Welsh farmers know only by name."—*View of Agriculture in North Wales*, by Walter Davies, M.A., p. 358. 1810.

Foolbart, a polecat. The Welsh word is *Ffwlbart*.

Foret, forward, fast. "The crops are *foret* this year." "He's too *foret* with his tongue."

Form, the resting-place of a hare.

"As in a forme lith a wery hare."—*The Schipmanne's Tale.*

Fornique, or Furnique, to revoke at cards.

Fowl, a fold, the enclosed place in front of a house.

Frightened through the Heart, thoroughly frightened.

Fuddle, a drinking bout. "He's gone on the *fuddle*."

Full-split, with all energy, at the top of one's speed. "Off he goes *full-split*."

Funk, (1) to shirk, or give up. "He 'ont pleh, he's *funked*." (2) To be frightened. "He's in a *funk*."

Fur, far. "Not *fur* to go."

## G.

This letter is generally omitted in words when it is followed by *th*, *e.g.*, length and strength become *lenth* and *strenth*.

Gab, fluent, easy talking. "He's plenty of *gab*"; "he has the

gift of the *gab*"; "he's a reg'lar *gabbler*." These sentences denote that the person has "plenty to say".

> "Quod tho this sily man, I am no babbe,
> Though it I say, I am nought leef to *gabbe*.
> —*Miller's Tale.*

GAFFER, superintendent, agent, overlooker, or head workman. "Gaffer of the job."

GAMMOCKS, antics, tricks, foolery. "Stop thy *gammocks*."

GEE, *gee-gen*, (*g* soft) addressed to the leading horse, when he is required to go to the right of the driver. *To gee*, to agree, to suit. "How do'st 'ee *gee* with him?"

GEL, (*g* hard) the ordinary pronunciation of girl.

GERES, GERINS, (e-eh) the harness of cart-horses.

> "This Aleyn maketh redy at his *gere*,
> An on an horse the sack he casts anon."
> —*The Reeve's Tale.*

GET, to be chastised. "You'll *get* it owl boy."

GET ON, fare, doing. "How'se thi *get on* this lung while"; —how are you doing this long time. "He *gets on* soundly"—he improves rapidly.

GETHER, gather.

GETHERING, gathering, festering, a boil. "He 's a *gethering* on his neck."

GETTINGS, wages, pay. "His *gettins* were small."

GIBBY-HEELS, sore heels.

GIBLETS (soft *g*), the small parts of a goose, generally turned into account by being made into a pie.

GILAN, a shelving bank of earth, generally applied to the banks of a river or brook. A corruption of the Welsh *Ceulan*, the hollow bank of a river.

GILL, hiding. "He's on *gill*"—he's hiding. From the Welsh *Cil*, a recess, a place to fly to.

GILLET, a very narrow passage. GINNIL, in the glossary to *Tim Bobbin* is explained as a "strait street, a narrow passage."

GLAT, an opening in a fence, a part broken or trodden down, a gap.

GLASDOR, a mixture of milk and water. From the Welsh *glas dwr*, blue water.

GLOCCA, an addled egg. From the Welsh *clwc*, addled.

GOOMS, gums.

GORSE, furze.

GOSLINS, the blossoms of the "Sally", or willow tree, so called from an imaginary likeness to very young geese.

GOVLED, an armful. From the Welsh *goflaid*.

GRANNY, grandmother.

GRANDSIR, grandfather.

GREAT, familiar, friendly, intimate. "Are you *great* with him?"

GRINDLESTONE, grindstone.

GRO, the gravelly banks of a river. "Come with me to the *gro*." From the Welsh *gro*, a ridge of pebbles, a beach.

GROTS, a preparation of oats, generally cooked with roast goose.

GROUNDS, tea-leaves with their essence extracted. *Pal-y-geiniog* (Pal of the Penny), a resident in Llangurig, was in the habit of telling fortunes by the aid of tea-leaves. (See "Par. Acct. of Llangurig", chapter viii.)

GUMPTION, sense, intellect. "A man of *gumption*"—a man of sense.

GYZACTLY, exactly.

## H.

This letter is very rarely dropped.

HACK, to cut small, to chop.

HADLAND, headland of a ploughed field, at right angles to the general course of the furrows.

HAFT, handle.

HAGGLE, to beat down the price of an article.

HAIN, layer, strata. From the Welsh *Haen*, a stratum, a layer.

HALF-BAKED, HALF-SOAKED, epithets of contempt applied to those considered to be deficient in sense.

HALF-SHARES, a cry uttered when anything is found, and which entitles him who makes the cry to half the value of what is found.

HAMBOARD, a tea-tray.

HANGMAN'S WAGES, money paid beforehand.

HANNA, have not. "*Hanna* got it."

HAN, have. "*Han* ee got it?"

HARP, to waste, to get poorer in condition. "My pig doesn't get on; he's *harping* for the last fortnight.

HASSLETS, the heart, liver, etc., of a pig.

HASTENER, a large bright tin-screen placed behind a joint, etc., when roasting.

HAW, HAW-WAY, addressed to a horse when the driver wishes him to approach.

HAYT, addressed to a horse when required to go to the right of the driver.

"*Hayt* Brok, *Hayt* Scot, what spare ye for the Stories."

—*The Frere's Tale.*

Heat, in, applied to a bitch—*Maris appetens.*

Heft, weight. "Feel the *heft* of this"; "Can you *heft* it?" *i.e.*, can you judge its weight, or feel its weight by lifting it.

Hepless, the mixture of flour and barm, or flour and leaven, for the purpose of fermenting the batch of flour. Welsh.

Herko, an eccentric individual, an impulsive oddity: one wanting in ballast.

Herks, tantrums; manifestations of temper or ill-humour.

Hiding, a beating. "Give him a good *hidin'*."

Higgler, a person who deals in poultry and eggs.

Hill, to cover up closely, to tuck the bed clothes round one. "Mother *hill* me close" is the common exclamation of children when put to bed in the winter months. In Welsh we have *Hul*, (heel) a cover, a coverlet, and the verb *Hulio* (hilio), to cover, to spread over. "In Kent to *heal* a child is to cover it up in its cradle, and to *heal* a house is to put on the roof or covering. A *hellier* is a slater."—(*Words and Places*, p. 327. 1865.) Halliwell has *Hile*, to cover over, (A.S.) and *Hiling*, a covering. In *Promp. Parv.*, i, 110, we have *cuverynge*, or *hyllynge*, or *thynge that hyllythe*, and again, p. 229, *Hatte, hed hillynge*. The glossary to "Tim Bobbin" also has the word *Hill*, to cover.

Himp, the sucker of a tree or shrub. Welsh, *Imp*, a shoot.

Hist to me, its my turn. Used when playing.

Hob, the flat part of the fire grate; in old houses the masonry in which the grate is fixed, and frequently roomy enough for persons to sit upon.

Hobble, used as a noun and verb; a trouble or difficulty, or to cause trouble or difficulty. "He's in a *hobble*." "He'll *hobble* you if you don't mind"—he'll cause you trouble if you don't take care.

Hoiden, a rude, romping girl.

Hoit, to throw or toss up, to lift up.

Homes, the curving pieces of wood which are placed round a horse's collar.

Hommer, hammer.

Hommering, hammering.

Honsell, handsel, money obtained for the first article sold. Many spit upon it for luck.

Hool, whole.

> "Now is myne hert al *hool*, now is it out."
> —*The Wyfe of Bathe's Tale.*

Hoochoo, a cry of great distress. Welsh *Wchw.*

Hop, Scop and a Lep, hop, step and jump, a game at jumping. *Scop* seems to be a corruption of skip, and *lep* is a leap.

HOUSE, (1) the workhouse. (2) A term used in ball playing.

HOUT, hold. "Ketch *hout* of this." "There's no *hout* for a fish there"—There's no shelter for a fish there.

HUKIN, Hugh.

HULLS, the husk, shell, or sheath of oats.

HUNDERT, hundred.

## I.

This letter sometimes takes the sound of *ee* as in firm, which is sometimes pronounced *feerm;* the diphthong *ie* also takes the same sound in friend, which is frequently pronounced *freend,* or *frind.* These changes are due to the influence of the Welsh language.

ILD, ILDING, for yield and yielding. "*It ilds* well." "Will you *ild* ?"—Will you give up ?

INDIA-ROCK, a kind of toffy.

ISNA, is not.

ISS, yes.

ISTERDAY, yesterday.

JACKSTONES, a game played with four bones of a sheep's knee joint and a marble. The name is applied to the bones as well as the game.

JAG, a light or small load of hay or straw.

JANGLE, to ring bells irregularly, or out of order.

JAUNT, a trip "out", a pleasure journey. "Let's go for a *jaunt.*"

JEST, (just), nearly. "I'm *jest* dead"—I'm very faint.

JIGGER, a machine used in the lead mines for washing the ore; also applied to the person working it.

## K.

KAIB, a mattock. Welsh.

KEDLOCK, a very common weed—the wild mustard.

KEECH, the internal fat of a pig, sheep, or other animal when rolled up.

KEEP, (1) maintenance. "He has eight shillings a-week and his *keep.*" (2) Away, safely, as in the sentence, "Put it to *keep.*"

KEEP A NOISE, make a noise. "*Keep* less noise"; "don't *keep* a noise there." A literal translation of the Welsh *cadw swn.*

KERRY-WIND, an easterly wind. The village of Kerry lies to the east of Llanidloes, and the phrase is said to have arisen from an old farmer accusing the *Kerry-wind* of killing his sheep.

KETCH, (1) a catch or fastening, *e.g.,* door *ketch.* (2) Kindle. "The fire onna *ketch.*"

KEYS, blossoms of the ash-tree.

KIDDLE, to emit saliva.

KILES, a game, better known as ninepins.

KIP, (1) The tanned skin of a small beast. (2) Demand. "There's a great *kip* for them." (3) Rapid glimpse. "I had only a *kip* of him."

KIPE, a large, deep osier basket with two handles, largely used in the factories for carrying wool, etc.

KISSES, small round sweetmeats.

KIT, a pig's cot.

KNECK, to throw. "He's *knecking* stones at me."

KNEPPELL, the globular piece of wood knocked about in the game of bandy.

KNUCKLE-DOWN, a phrase used in playing at marbles when ordering an antagonist to shoot with the back of his hand on the ground.

KYNEELING-BOX, a box used by children for "keeping" their money. From the Welsh *Cynnil*, frugal, thrifty, saving.

## L.

LAB, a great talker. "Thee't a reg'lar *lab*."

"Quod tho', this silly man, I am no sely *labbe*,
Though I it say, I am not leef to gabbe."
Chaucer's *Miller's Tale*.

LACE, to beat. "*Lace* his jacket for him."

LACING, a beating.

LANT, urine.

LANTERLUTE, or ANTERLUTE, a name given to the individual who played the part of fool in the old stage plays or interludes, and thence applied to those who acted the character in life.

LAP, to wrap, to fold up.

"*Lap* me soft in Lydian airs."—*L'Allegro*.

LAP-STONE, stone used by a shoemaker for beating-out leather.

LARRUP, to beat, to flog.

LATHER, a ladder.

LATS, laths.

LAVEN, sour dough, which formerly served the purpose of yeast. From the Welsh *Lefain*, a leaven.

LAWK-A-DAY, (alack the day) an exclamatory phrase.

LEARN, to teach. "Ill *learn* thee a *cast*"—I'll teach thee a trick.

"The red plague rid you,
For learning me your language."—*Tempest*, act i, sc. 2.

LEATHER, to beat.

LEATHERING, a beating.

LEAZE, to glean.

LEAZING, that which is gleaned.

LEEK CLUB, the friendly society known as "Ancient Britons", who kept their annual feast on St. David's day, and wore leeks in their hats on the occasion.

LEH, lay. "Does ure hen *leh*."

LET, a term used in ball-playing when the player does not wish to play a ball.

LIBART, (corruption of liberty) applied to a tract of mountain pasture, over which sheep have liberty to graze. "They crossed the *trig* into our *libart*."

LICK, a blow, a beating. "*Lick* him well": beat him well. (2) First, first time, first attempt. "I did it the *first lick*"—I did the first time I tried. "Did it every *lick*"—did it every time.

LICKED STUMPING, thoroughly beaten.

LIGHT, to alight.

LIKECAKE, a small pancake.

LINOO, supple, pliable, flexible. "He's as *linoo* as a glove."

LIRE, a gloss, a shine.

LIST, the coloured yarn used in forming the border of a flannel.

LITTLE-HOUSE, a privy—*w.c.*

LIVERPOOL-TOUCH, Everton toffy.

LOCAL PREACHER, one who is allowed to preach among the Nonconformists without being ordained.

LOCK-UP, round house, police-station.

LOOBY, an awkward, clumsy, stupid fellow.

LOOSE, to let off, to set free. "*Loose* the gun off"; "*loose* that horse."

LOSING ON ONE'SELF, not in his right senses.

LOUT, a mean, awkward fellow, a bumpkin.

LUG, to pull, to draw.

LUNGE, to beat vindictively.

LUNGEOUS, cruel, vindictive.

"A big *lungeous* fellow that would speak disrespectfully of anybody."—*Felix Holt*, ii, 191.

LLYS-MAER, (Mayor's Leet) the 9th of November, the day on which the Mayor is elected.

M.

MAGGLE, to trip another with one's foot.

MAID, a clothes'-horse. Called a *maiden* in Lancashire.

MAIN, match at cockfighting.

MALLEN, familiar name for Mary.

"And seyd farewell *Mallyn*, my sweet wight."
—Chaucer, *The Reeve's Tale.*

Mammog, the rag, or piece of leather placed over the bladder (at the mouth of the outer covering), when a football is *brazed*.

Masht, broken to pieces.

Matty, familiar name for Martha.

Mawl, a large heavy wooden hammer, generally used for splitting wood.

Meegrims, whims, odd fancies, displays of peevishness. "Don't notice him, he's got the *meegrims*."

Mend, to repair, to get well. "Can you *mend* my shoes 'gen Saturday?" "I'm *mending* slowly."

Mêrlin, *(ê-eh)* a hill pony.

Mes, acorns. From the Welsh *mes*, an acorn.

Met, food in general, sometimes a meal. "Come in to *met*."

Meuse, a hole in a hedge, through which a hare or rabbit is in the habit of passing.

Mich, to play truant.

Middling Sharp, tolerably well. "How are you?" "Middling sharp, thenk you."

Mit[1], a shallow, wooden vessel, used for household purposes, such as kneading and making butter.

Mittens, strong leather gloves, worn when hedging.

Mixen, a dunghill, a heap of rubbish.

Moidering, to talk incoherently, foolishly, childishly. "Thi at *moidering* mun", used contemptuously.

Morto, Morris.

More Sacks in the Mill, a boys' game.

Motty, the mark pitched at in the games of quoits, pitch and toss, etc.

Mowld, soil. It is also used as a verb, either to cover potatoes with soil, or to move soil to the stems of the plants, such as potatoes, cabbage, etc. "He's *mowlding tatus*."

Mowldy, mildewed. "I can't eat that *mowldy* bread."

Mountain Thrush, the missel thrush.

Moving. A special meaning is attached to this word, that of changing residence, and the moving of furniture, which it generally implies. The great *moving day* is May 12th, for all tenants who have a yearly taking.

[1] "*The Saxon Chronicle*, A.D. 852, records the grant of the villa of Sleaford, in Lincoln, for supplying the monastery of Peterborough with ten mittans of Welsh ale, or ten sextaries, or quarts, as it is translated, a quantity very disproportionate to so large and productive a parish. Mittan, however, is derived from myd or mydd, and myddi, a capacious wooden vessel of circular form, more of the nature of a vat, or hogshead, and peculiar to the Britons."—*Agriculture and Arts under the Druidical System*, p. 108, note 2.

MUCK, dung. Horse *muck*, load of *muck*, etc.

MUNCORN, a mixture of wheat and rye. *Bara muncorn—muncorn bread. Promp. Parv.* ii, 334, has *Mestlyone*, or monge corne, and the editor, in a note, states that "Meslin bread, made with a mixture of equal parts of wheat and rye, was formerly considered as a delicacy in the eastern counties, the household loaf being composed of rye alone."

MUNDLE, a stick used to stir up *ude, flumry, milk*, etc.

MUNNA, *musna, munnot*, different forms of "Must not".

## N.

NEAR, saving, economical, parsimonious. "He is very *near*."

NECKLE, knuckle. "*Neckle* down", a cry frequently heard at marbles.

NE'ERAN, never a one.

NEMA GOODNESS, in the name of goodness; *Nema dear*—interjections.

NESH, delicate, tender, very susceptible to the influence of the weather.

NETHER, an adder.

> "Lyk to the *nedder* in bosom sleighe unbrewe."
>
> Chaucer.—*The Merchaunde's Tale.*

NEW MILK, milk which has not been skimmed.

NICHOLAS BALL, Spanish juice.

NICK-NAME, a sobriquet.

NICK'S POSIES, dandelions.

NINE-O'CLOCK-BELL, a bell formerly rung at 9 p.m. during the winter months.

NIP, a dent, a notch; used also as a verb, to make a dent, etc.

NO DAINGER, a phrase implying strong improbability.

NO-LI, not I, no will I. "Oot ee do it?" "No li."

NO, NEVER STIR, an exclamation used to express emphatic earnestness regarding an assertion previously made. "I dinna do it, *no, never stir*."

NO ODDS, it matters not. "*What's the odds?*"—What matters it?

NO REMEDY, it cannot be helped—it cannot be remedied.

NOS GLAN GAIA, a corruption of "*Nos calan gauaf*", Winter's eve.

NOSE CAP, piece of leather on the toe of a shoe.

## O.

O, when followed by *l*, changes its sound to that of ou, or ow, as in the words fold, cold, old, scold, mould, which are frequently pronounced *fowl, cowl, owl, scowl, mowl.*

It often takes the sound of u, Tom, long, and tongs, become *Tum, lung,* and *tungs.*

When preceded by *w,* it generally becomes the initial letter, the former being dropped, thus wood, woman, wont, become *'ood, 'ooman, 'ont.*

On, start in a race. "How much *on* will you give me."

'Onna, 'Ont, wont, will not. "I *'ont* go," "I *'onna* do it."

'Oos'nt, used for "will not" in the second person. "*'Oos'nt* ee fetch it?"

'Oof, woof, that which is woven. *Promp. Parv.* has "*'Oof,* threde for webbynge."

Ooler, the alder tree; also known as the *orl* tree.

Oont, a mole.

Oont-ketcher, a mole-catcher.

Open Sow, one that has not been spayed.

Oss, to start upon a journey, or a race. "I'm going to *oss* now." I heard a countrywoman asked to partake of some food upon her arrival in town. She excused herself as follows: "No, thank *u.* I was eat for *oss*", which sounded very much like her having eaten four horses! She simply wished to say that she had taken food before she left her home. The word is derived from the Welsh *osio,* to offer to do, to essay.

Out of his mind, wandering, insane.

Out on the patch, a phrase signifying that a person is out of work, or without a situation.

Our, frequently prefixed to the names of relatives, more especially to those of brothers and sisters.

Over, used instead of "in the place of", or "for". "I went there *over* him", *i.e.,* instead of him.

## P.

Pancake-day, Shrove Tuesday.

Pancake-bell, bell rung at noon on Shrove Tuesday.

Pandy, fulling mill. Welsh.

Parcel, much, many. "He's got a *parcel* of them in his pockets."

Parson's Bell, the tenor bell tolled after the termination of the chime.

Pee-wit, the lapwing, or green plover.

Peel, a long wooden shovel used by bakers for putting their bread into the oven.

Peggy, diminutive of Margaret.

Penki, an oddity, an eccentric person. Welsh.

Pentan, back of the fire. "Black as the *pentan*", a common phrase, signifying very black, or very dirty.

Pentiss, a pent house, a shed, or smaller construction of a similar kind, with a single sloping roof built against a larger building. *Promp. Parv.* has "*Pentyce* of an howse ende," and the learned editor in a note quotes examples of the use of the word in old writers.

Pianet, a magpie; cp. Welsh, *pioden.*

Pick-grate, the perforated grate which, in old-fashioned houses, covered the hole for receiving the ashes.

Piggin, a small wooden vessel with an upright handle, a very diminutive pail. It formerly served the purpose of a common basin. Probably a corruption of the Welsh *picyn,* a small wooden vessel.

Pikin, selecting of sides for a game. "Let's make a *pikin,* and have sides, not kick (the football) *through one another.*"

Pikle, a hay-fork.

Pikelet, a muffin. "She sells *pikelets* and *likecakes*" (light-cakes).

Pilk, a minnow. "Come to the *gro* to ketch *pilks.*" The word is a corruption of the Welsh *pilcodyn,* a minnow. Another form of the word is *pilkin.* "Tice ketch a *pilkin*", is a phrase frequently used by children after deceiving some one.

Pillion, a bundle of wheat straw.

Pinches, pincers.

Pisspots, ants. *Pissmots* in the Lancashire dialect.

> "He is as angry as a *pissemyre.*"
> Chaucer.—*The Sompnoure's Tale.*

Pitching, the pavement of the streets, formerly constructed of stones placed edgeways, or *pitched.* As a verb, it is used for placing stones on their edges, a kind of work to be seen in the churchyard; and also for raising hay, etc., to a cart or rick.

Pip, a disease among fowls.

Plack, a situation. "He's got a better *plack.*"

Plank, the portion of ploughed land between two reins.

Pletch, cutting the branches of a hedge (not through), so that they may be bent into a kind of rude, but regular plaiting.

"The Prince and Count Claudio walking in a thick *pleached* alley in my orchard."—*Much Ado about Nothing,* act i, sc. 2.

"And bid her steal into the *pleached* bower."—*Ibid.,* act iii, sc. 1.

Plim, perpendicular.

Plug, to pull, to draw. "I'll *plug* his hair for him."

Plump, a pump. "*Plump* o' the hall", is that at the end of the old market hall.

Plumper, one skilled at playing marbles.

Pobty, a bakehouse. Welsh.

Poke, a peak. "Who brok the *poke* of his *cyap?*"

Pooloo, childish term for a horse.

Popo, childish term for a sore.

Posy, pl. *Posies*, a flower, flowers. "Gi me that *posy*"; "I'm getherin *posies*."

Possel, a drink made of a mixture of hot buttermilk and treacle.

Pouk, a pimple, a boil.

Power, (1) a great number, "There's a *power* of them." (2) Local pronunciation of pour, "*Power* out the tea."

Prill, a small stream of water.

Primmyrose, primrose.

Prog, spoil, something picked up or found.

Prok, (1) to poke, to stir. "*Prok* the fire." "Top and *prok* the candle", to snuff and spread out the wick. (2) Also used when a boy has lost all his marbles, broken, become bankrupt. "He can't play any more cos he's *proked*."

Puke, to vomit.

Pumple, a pimple, boil, or gathering.

Put, to nudge, to touch lightly. "Gi him a *put*." Probably from the Welsh *Pwtio*, to butt, to thrust, to poke.

Put-on, a phrase equivalent to challenge, or to provoke into a fight. "I was bound to fight cos he *put-on* me."

## Q.

Quab, dirt, street marl or scrapings.

Quandary, non-plussed, at a loss, in a "brown-study".

Quarrel, a stone quarry.

Quilting or Quelting, a beating or chastisement.

Quist, a wood-pigeon. "*A queer quist*", an odd, or funny fellow.

## R.

Racks, the wooden frames upon which flannels are stretched to be dried. A set of these racks was attached to every fulling mill.

Raddle, the colour used for marking the sheep, to assist in distinguishing one flock from another. The common colours used in the neighbourhood of Llanidloes are red and blue.

Rally, a demonstration, a feast, and sometimes a "spree". "There was a great *rally* last llys y maer."

Ramper, the decayed branch of a tree.

RAMPER-EEL (doubtless a corruption of Lamprey eel), a kind of small eel found in the Severn.

RAMPIN, great irritation, anger. "He's ravin, *rampin* mad", said of a person in a most violent fit of passion.

RANGLE, (wrangle) among lads playing always meant cheating; hence their saying, "*Rangle* will come to an end", *i.e.*, cheating will not prosper.

RAP, to exchange, to barter one article for another. "I'll *rap* thee knives if thee 'oot gi me boot."

RASMWS, a "nick name" applied generally to any individual distinguishing himself in that which is wrong. "Oh you'r a reg'lar *rasmws*", *i. e.*, a downright bad one. This word is said to be a corruption of Erasmus.

RASLE, corruption of wrestle. Chaucer uses it frequently.

RASTY, rancid. "Rasty bacon."

REBECCAITES, a term applied to the gate-breakers, followers of the pretended Rebecca, who led the way in throwing down some turnpike gates in the neighbourhood in 1843. The first line of an old song sung at the time was—

> "Rebecca came before us,
> And she cleared the gates away."

REEVE, to wrinkle. "Don't *reeve* ure forhead like that."

RETCH, to vomit.

RISE, potato tops.

RICK, a stack of corn made in a circular form.

RIG, TO RUN THE, upon any one, is to show them up in the worst light.

RIGOL, a groove, a narrow gutter. From the Welsh *rhigol*, a groove, a trench, a furrow.

RIP, a vicious female.

ROCHE, or ROTCH, a kind of coarse gravel.

ROSS, moorland, boggy land. From the Welsh *rhos*, a moor.

ROUND-HOUSE, lock-up, a police station.

ROUSER, ROUSING, large, unusually strong.

ROUT, rut, cart-track.

ROWL, for roll.

ROVE, to entangle; used mentally for one deranged. "He's *roved* in love."

ROVINGS, entangled threads, etc.

RUNDEL, an old decayed hollow oak.

RUNNING-DOWN, a phrase meaning to speak unfavourably of a person.

## S.

Safget, skirt of a riding habit.

Saim, grease, lard.

Said in sport, meant as a joke, said in fun.

Sally, (1) the name of a species of willow *(salix)*. (2) the soft plushy part of a bell rope, hence to be able to *sally* a bell was to ring it properly.

Sarn it, Sarn u all, mild form of an oath.

Sawfly, more slowly, softly. "Take it *sawfly*", go more slowly. "*Sawfly, old chap*", not so fast old fellow. Chaucer frequently uses this word.

Scade, a scolding woman, a virago.

Scawen, the elder tree. A corruption of the Welsh *ysgaw*.

Scorch, (1) to place an object under a wheel, to scotch. (2) Cracking potatoes are said to *scorch* when their jackets crack while boiled.

Scram, (1) to scramble. (2) A tall awkward ungainly fellow.

Scrat, scratch.

Scratchings, the fat of the hog being boiled for the purpose of extracting the lard, the dry pieces remaining are called *scratchings*. They are eaten with oatmeal and condiments, and are esteemed a delicacy.

Screen, (1) a coffin; from the Welsh *ysgrin*. (2) A kind of a large *settless*.

Scutch, the roots of grass, grain, etc., more especially that of the couch grass.

Seg, the sedge.

Set (pronounced seht), a young plant.

Sett, tract of land let on certain conditions for the purpose of working the minerals under the surface, *e.g.*, the Van sett.

Settless, a settle, a wooden bench with a high back to it.

Seven-coloured linnet, the goldfinch, sometimes also called the "Sheriff's man", from its gay plumage.

Shanna, shall not. "I shanna go."

Shet, shut.

Shespy, shoe lift. The most ornamental were made of horn.

Shiffle, shuffle. The term *shiffler* meant one who shuffled for dishonest purposes in monetary transactions.

Ship, sheep.

Shivvies, chives, small onions.

Shoaf, a sheaf.

Shōdens, bread made in the form of elongated lozenges,

now out of use. The penny, twopenny, and threepenny shodens are now replaced by loaves of the same value.

SHOAF, a sheaf.

SICK, used for general illness, not limited to nausea.

SIGHT, a great deal, a great number. "A *sight* of work to do." "There was a *sight* of people in chapel."

SIST, miners' pay day. This word appears to have been introduced into the neighbourhood by the Cornish miners.

SKILLY, poor kind of bread and milk, or broth, poor-house fare.

SKIM-MILK, milk from which the cream has been taken off.

SKINNY, a game at marbles.

SKIP, (1) to seize, to snatch. From the Welsh *ysgipio*, to snatch away. (2) A rapid glance. "Didn't know him, only had a *skip* o' him."

SKLEM, taking meat on the sly. "On the *sklem*", when one is trying to pick up meat. From the Welsh *ysglem*, a slice.

SKLEMGU(I), one who sklems, or helps himself on the sly.

SLACK, small coals.

SLANG, a long narrow piece of land. The author of *Words and Places* (p. 451, ed. 1865), has the following regarding this word :—"A *slang* is a narrow strip of waste land by the roadside such as those which are chosen by gipsies for their encampments. To be "out on the slang", in the lingo used by thieves and gipsies, means to travel about the country."

SLAP, at once, *e. g.*, "*slap* off." "He did it *slap*."

SLASH, (1) the lash of a whip. (2) To whip a top when spinning.

SLICK, smooth, sleek. This word is applied to any polished surface that is smooth. "You must boil flummery till it is *slick*", was a Welsh cook's advice to a young Englishwoman.

SLICKING, to make slick. "I'm *slicking* this stone", *i. e.*, smoothing or polishing it.

SLIP-GUT, a term sometimes applied to flummery, probably from its slipping down the throat so easily.

SLIPS, a cry used in playing marbles, when the player has made a false shot.

SLIPPY, slippery. "The ice is *slippy* this morning."

SLITHER, a slide ; also as a verb, to slide.

SLITHERING, sliding. "Come and *slither* on the gro, there's some long *slithers* there, and our Jack is *slithering* on em."

SLON, a sloe.

SLUBBIN, a kind of large bobbin made from the rolls of wool.

SLUBBER, the man who made them.

SLYGI, a sly, cunning person.

SNIG, to drag a piece of timber, etc., with a chain.

SOG, a quagmire.

SOLID, dull, heavy, when applied to a person's appearance, or to an earnest manner of looking at some object. "He's looking at it *solid* enough."

SOLLAR, the first floor, "up stairs."

SON OF A BITCH, a term of reproach.

SOOP, heap. "Gether that in a *soop*." From the Welsh *swp*.

SPARBLES, small nails used by shoemakers.

SPIT, a good likeness. "He's the very *spit* of his father."

SPONTLE, to splash.

SPON, a game at marbles.

SPROT, *v.*, to prowl about with the view of obtaining information, to spy. As a noun it is used for the person practising such conduct.

SPY-MIK, the local name for the game of "hide and seek", called in South Wales "high spy."

STAKES, the cry uttered as a warning to those playing marbles that some one is about to *stake*, or steal their marbles.

STALL, come to a standstill, inability to move onwards. This word is applied most commonly to horses when drawing loaded carts, etc. "He's *stalled*."

STARVE, to be cold. "Don't let me *starve*." "I'm half starved"—I'm very cold indeed. No notion of hunger is implied.

STEL(EH), a handle, such as that of a hammer, pickaxe, etc.

STEM, the day's work of a miner. The twenty-four hours are generally divided into three stems of eight hours each.

STEN(EH), a large earthenware vessel, an earthenware pan. From the Welsh *ystên*, a pitcher.

STICKLE, TO, is to collect four *shoaves* of corn, place them upon their bases, and tie them together at the top.

STINGE, grudge, ill-will. "I got no *stinge* 'genst thee", is a very common mode of expression when one person wishes to inform another that no harm is intended.

STORY, a lie. To tell *stories*, to tell lies. *Storyteller*, a liar. These terms were mild forms of *lie*, etc., and were chiefly confined to children.

STRICK, to measure corn, etc., full to the brim of the vessel without heaping it.

STRICK-FULL, filled up to the brim.

STRIKE, the old local measure contained forty quarts, equivalent to eight *bolls*.

STRIPPINGS, the last milk obtained from the cow.

STRUMPLES, the tail of a beast when the skin is taken off.

STUB, (1) a block of wood. (2) Nails used by the smith in shoeing horses. (3) Short thick-set person.

STUFF, linsey, or woolsey linsey, a material formerly much in use for making the dresses of females. These were called "*stuff* gowns."

STUMP, (1) mashed potatoes, which are mashed with a wooden *stumper*. (2) To rebound, as a marble when thrown upon a stone, etc., or a ball from the ground.

STUMPING, TO BEAT, a phrase equivalent to a hollow beating.

SUCKER, a foal.

SUPPIN, preparation made of boiled oatmeal and milk.

SUVVIES, wild strawberries. From the Welsh *syfi*.

SWEAT LIKE THE MUCK, an expression more forcible than elegant used to express violent perspiration.

SWEET, a word of encouragement used during a fight, or some athletic contest. "*Sweet* Jack."

SWERD, sword.

SWINGE, to singe.

SWINGEING, very, extremely. "It is *swingeing* cold, or *swingeing* hot."

SWINGLE, a swing. "Come an *single* on that *swingle*."

## T.

T, when preceded by *i*, is sometimes changed into *c*, as in the words little, tittle, brittle, which are frequently heard pronounced as if they were written lickle, tickle, brickle.

TACK, (1) a taste which does not belong to the article when good. (2) Pasture, where sheep, cattle, etc., are sent to during the summer months. "His cattle are out on *tack*." "He has *tacked* his sheep." (3) A family, set, clique, &c. "They are a rum *tack*", *i.e.*, a queer set.

TACK-NOTE, a "take" note, containing the conditions upon which the minerals are to be worked under a tract of land technically termed a *sett*.

TACKLE, to attack, to undertake. "I was afear of *tackling* it."

TAKE AFTER, (1) to resemble. "He *takes after* his mother's family." (2) To copy, or imitate. "She *takes after*", *i.e.*, resembles or imitates her in her manners and habits.

TAKE-ON, to pretend, to feign. "He didn't *take on* him nothing",—he didn't pretend to know anything.

Tailings, the poorest corn, the skirt of the heap when the corn is winnowed.

Talallo, a dolt or blockhead. A corruption of the Welsh *Llelo*.

Tallant, a hay-loft.

Tan tarinbobus, a name given to the person who in the old country stage-plays acted the part of the devil. It was afterwards given to a person who acted the character in life.

Tap, the sole of a shoe. When used as a verb, it means to sole a shoe.

Tata, Taters, and Tatoos, potato, potatoes. "To settle his *taters*", a phrase equivalent to "Settling his hash", or "Cooking his goose".

Tee-take-all, a teetotum with the four letters T. P. N. and H. upon it, their signification being—N for nothing, H for half, P put down, and T take all; a favourite indoor game for marbles, etc.

Thatch-bird, the house-sparrow.

Thenk, thank. "*Thenk* 'u, Sir."

Threave, twenty-four sheaves of corn.

Threeble, threefold.

Toot, compact, neat, smart. "There's a *toot* little fellow." It is the Welsh word *Twt*.

Threstle, the thrush.

"The throstilcock maad eek his lay."

Chaucer.—*Tale of Sir Topas.*

Thrum, ends of the weaver's yarn.

Tice, to deceive, entice. "I 'ont *tice* 'u for the world."

Tock, to cut a part off.

Tolk, (taulk) a dent or impression caused by a blow. As a verb, the word denotes to make a dent, etc. From the Welsh *Tolc*.

Trig, a small gutter, trench, or other mark, which serves as a boundary, generally between sheep-walks. The word frequently crops up in the disputes among the local sheep farmers. "I coursed his sheep cos they crossed the *trig*." The word is also used as a verb—"*Trig* it out," to mark it out.

Trouse, (1) potato tops. (2) Branches of trees, underwood, etc., used for repairing hedges.

Tuffy, toffy.

Tum, Tummy, familiar names for Thomas.

Tumbrel, a strong cart, the contents of which can be tipped; generally used for agricultural purposes.

Tump, soil heaped over potatoes and other vegetables, for the purpose of preserving them. When used as a verb, it means

to heap up the soil for the above purpose. From the Welsh *Twmp*, a mound.

Turn, a lathe.

Turmet, a turnip.

Turnpek, a turnpike.

Tungs, tongs.

Two doubles, doubled. "He's bent in his *two doubles*."[1]

Touch, a short time. "He's gone by only just a *touch*." "He does it on *touches*," *i.e.*, by fits and starts.

Tooka, a kind of a knife formed by a blade fixed in a wooden handle. The blade was generally that of an old razor. From the Welsh *Twca*, a kind of knife.

## U.

Among some of the peculiar changes which this letter undergoes in local pronunciation may be mentioned the following. It is often interposed between *o* and the consonant following, especially *l*, as in such words as bold, scold, etc., which become *bould, scould;* or, perhaps, the sound would be more accurately represented by *w*. In another instance we see the effect of contact with the Welsh language, when dull becomes dool (*dwl*).

When an initial letter, it is frequently changed to *o*, as *o*ntidy, *o*neasy, *o*nlucky.

Ude, a kind of hasty-pudding made by boiling oatmeal in water; oatmeal porridge. From the Welsh *Uwd*.

Use, bad, to indulge, to put. "His mother do *bad use* him."

## V.

Varment, vermin.

## W.

In most of the words when *w* is followed by *o*, the initial *w* becomes silent, as in the words wool, wood, woman, wont, which are changed into *'ool, 'ood, 'ooman*, etc. This peculiarity is derived from the sound of the Welsh W, the English equivalent of which is oo (long as in boon, short as in good), and it may be noticed among those who never spoke a word of Welsh themselves, but who may have been either the children of Welsh parents or brought up among Welsh people.

[1] "*Bent in his two doubles*."—In reference to this expression, J. H. M. says the Welsh expression to which he alluded, is "Yn ei ddau ddwbl"; and Bonwm observes that it is highly expressive when applied to an old and decrepit man, gone at the knees and stooping in body. Such a man would literally be in his two doubles.—*Byegones*, May 6th, 1874.]

When followed by *h*, there is a tendency to give the *w* the force of *q*—*e.g.*, in such words as when, which, what, etc., which are sometimes pronounced as if written *quen*, *quich*, and *quat*. The *q* sound, it is true, is not very strongly marked, but its presence may be easily detected.

WAB, a slap, a blow. From the Welsh *wab*, a slap, a stroke.

WAINHOUSE, an outhouse for keeping waggons, carts, etc. Although a thoroughly English word, it is used by people who scarcely know a word of English.

WALKMILL, a fulling mill.

WALL, a measure of length used in connexion with flannels, about four yards. It is derived from the Welsh *Pared*, a wall, the warping frame being in olden times fixed to the wall.

WALLOP, to beat, to chastise.

WALLOPING, a beating.

WARDS, in marbles the goal from which the players start playing.

WARE, more properly WEIR, a wooden embankment across a stream. The weir at the town mill is generally known as the *Arga*, while the one known as *the* Ware is that upon the Clywedog, opposite the Dyfnant. The fact of the former retaining its Welsh name is perhaps a proof of its existence previous to the importation of the English term.

WARM HIM, WARM HIS JACKET, to administer a beating.

WEATHERCOCK, STANDCOCK, terms applied to different hay-cocks in the harvest field.

WEH, stop ; common exclamation addressed to horses.

WELTING, a beating.

WELTER, a blow.

WEP, a jib ; "None of your *wep*." From the Welsh *Gwep*, the visage.

WHIPPET, a cross-bred dog, between a greyhound and a spaniel.

WHIRLY-GOOGAN, a kind of plaything made by putting a pointed piece of wood through a large button, and using it as a kind of teetotum.

WHIRRET, a box on the ears.

WHITTY-BERRIES, the berries of the mountain-ash.

WHIZZER, a hard blow.

WIG, a three-cornered bun.

WIRE IN. The writer first heard this rallying cry at the general election of 1862. When the mob saw a Conservative going in the direction of the polling-booth, the cry was raised, "*Wire in lads*", and directly a solid mass, presenting a compact front, interposed between the booth and the would-be voter, whose

treatment entirely depended upon the temper he displayed. This cry or phrase appears to be an importation from South Wales, where it is used to encourage those engaged in a fight, foot race, etc.

## Y

As the English sound of *y* does not exist in the Welsh language, its enunciation naturally becomes one of great difficulty to Welsh people, and even to the English-speaking children of Welsh parents. The common pronunciation of yet, ye, you, yield, etc., is *'et, 'ee, u, 'eeld,* (sometimes *ild*). But in other words, such as yard, yellow, and yarn, (yorn) its full sound is given.

YANTO, Evan.
YARLY, early. "*Yarly* potatoes."
YORN, yarn.
YUGAMS, games, tricks.
YORK, a wag.

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## SAYINGS.

As sound as a bell.
As level as a die.
As clean as a whistle.
As true as a trivet.
As clear as crystal.
As wet as muck.
As dry as a ceck.
As poor as a church mouse.
As weak as a cat.
As high as the steeple.
As hard as a flint (in business matters).
As blind as a bat.
As thick as a post (intellectually).
As thin as a rake (hay-rake).
As flat as a pancake.
As sly as a hawk.
As grey as a badger.
As lousy as a rook.
As warm as toast.
As safe as the bank.

As proud as Punch.
As fresh as a trout.
As slick as an eel.
As slick as flum'ry.
As tough as whalebone.
As *linoo* as a glove.
As dark as pitch.
As dead as a nit.
Sleep like a top.
Sweats like a pig.
Drinks like a sow.
Shines like Llanfair.
All on one side, like Bridgenorth election.

# THE CASTLE OF MONTGOMERY.

## NOTES UPON ITS STRUCTURE AND HISTORY.

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It is by a singular chance that a rude and artificial mound of earth, in an obscure part of a foreign province, should have given its name to a British county and to the town that forms its capital. The proper names of places in Britain are usually either British or English. Once given, in the latter tongue, they have but seldom been changed. Some of the counties, many of the cities, more of the rivers, as Kent, Lincoln, Thames, bear names the root of which is British. Most of the shires, hundreds, sokes, parishes, and lesser territorial divisions in England, being laid down by the English, bear English names; some descriptive, as Clifton or Moretown—others derived from their vegetation, as Bucks or Ashton; others from an early or distinguished owner, as Kenilworth, Dudley, or Tewkesbury; but, when, long after these were named, to-names or sir-names connected with the land came into use, landowners, whether English or Norman, derived them from their possessions, and never, save as a mark of distinction, as Burton-Hastings, gave their name to them. New creations, as Battle or Jervaulx and some other ecclesiastical Houses, bear, indeed, new names; but these do not appear to have displaced any already existing. Pontefract is a name probably derived from an accidental circumstance; but Richmond and Montgomery are solitary instances of a shire or a capital town deriving its name from the inheritance of a Norman lord.

The Castle of Montgomery is registered by that

name in the Domesday survey, and placed in the hundred of Witentreu, in the county of Salop. "Ad castellum de Montgomeri habet ipse comes iiii carucas et vi libras denariorum. habet de uno fine de Walis pertinente ad ipsam castellariam. Rogerius [Corbet] habet ibi ij carucas, et de Walis, cum fratre suo habet xl. solidos." And further on, "Ipse comes construxit castrum, Muntgumeri vocatum. Ad quod adjacent lii. hidæ et dimidia quas tenuere Seuuar, Oslac, Azor, de rege Edwardo, quietas ab omni geldo; ad venandum eas habuere." Here, then, we have the name of the castle, its inclusion in an English county, its castelry, its chief lord, Earl Roger, and the fact that in the time of the Confessor, three Englishmen held $52\frac{1}{2}$ hides about it as a hunting-ground. The Englishmen are entered a few lines on as Thanes. Seuuar was, no doubt, like Siward, a very great, as was Azor, a considerable landowner in the same county. "De fine de Walis" shews that Earl Roger's territory included Welshmen with his English tenants, just as the names of places, and especially of parishes, in the district, shew a great and early establishment of English there. The castelry included twenty-two members, at no great distance from the castle rock, and the castle was one of about fourteen strong places mentioned in Domesday as then existing in Hereford, Monmouth, and Salop. It only differed from most others, and especially from such as Clun, Ludlow, Caus, Oswestry, or Whittington, in being held by the Earl himself, and not by one of his secondary barons.

Earl Roger, the "Comes" of the above entry, upon the fall of Morkere, added Shropshire to his Sussex earldom, and to him, with powers equal in many respects to those of royalty, was committed the safety of the middle March, with its extensive, but imperilled English settlement there. On the site of the British Pengwern and of the Saxon Shrobsbury, folded securely within a remarkable convolution of the Severn, he established his chief seat upon, and at the base of, the English mound, which still looks down upon the deep and

wide river, and with its connected fragment of the ancient city wall, forms a striking contrast to the bustle and action carried out upon the railway and within its ephemeral buildings at the foot of the slope. There is a tradition, founded, however, upon error, that the earl's lieutenant in the more advanced frontier of his dangerous territory, was a certain Baldwin, whose name is preserved in the Welsh appellation of Tre-Faldwin for the town and castle, and of Frydd-Faldwin for a remarkable encampment on the summit of an adjacent hill. But Baldwin, though not an uncommon name with the Normans, does not occur in Shropshire among either the tenants-in-chief or the under-tenants, in Domesday. There was indeed a William Fitz-Baldwin, Lord of Rhydcors, in the reign of Rufus, but he was a South Wales man, and unconnected with Earl Roger. But whether as Tre-Faldwin or Montgomery, whether named from the hand or the head, it is clear that the castle stood in a position most offensive to the pride and patriotic feelings of the Welsh. The vale of the Severn from Welsh Pool to a little short of Llanidloes, had for centuries been a field of bitter contest. The Roman, the Dane, and the Englishman had done violence to the " virgin, daughter of Locrine", and stained her molten crystal with blood. Its broad band of flat and fertile meadow made Powys-land a prize of great value, and the steep and lofty hills between which it was contained, were highly favourable to both the sudden attack and safe retreat of the Welsh. The plain and its lower eminences, traversed by the dyke of Offa, are thickly studded with moated mounds and earthworks, thrown up in the eighth, ninth, and tenth centuries, and which show how far-reaching was, even in that remote period, the Mercian and English power. The mound thrown up by Æthelflæd in 916, at Chirbury, is destroyed, but those of Moat Lane, of Newtown, of Hên-domen, of Kerry, and Nant-cribba, remain, and are as large and as well defined as that of Shrewsbury itself, and of the very type of those more famous royal

residences in Elmete and at Laughton-en-le-Morthen, or of the works near Livarot, whence Earl Roger derived his name, and which have survived all subsequent additions in stone and lime.

That Earl Roger, between his acquisition of the earldom and the year of the Domesday survey had built a castle, is on record, but what sort of a castle may be a question. Norman towers were plain, solid, of durable design and excellent workmanship, too stout and too useful to be intentionally pulled down, and usually, as at Wattlesborough, outlasting all later additions; but assuredly there is now no trace of any work of Earl Roger on the castle rock, nor anywhere near it; for it has been supposed, without shadow of probability, that his castle was placed, not upon the rock, but somewhere in its neighbourhood. It seems difficult to avoid the conclusion that Earl Roger's castle was of a less durable character than is usually supposed, and that this will account for its quick destruction in 1095, two years after his death, by the Welsh, accompanied by the slaughter of his successor's (Earl Hugh) garrison. This was the event that brought Rufus into the district, to the earl's aid, in 1096, when, though he did but little, he seems to have recovered the site of the castle, and to have given the earl an opportunity of rebuilding or restoring it. Earl Hugh is said to have done so, but however this may have been, Montgomery is not mentioned among the castles held by his elder brother, but successor, Robert de Belesme, the wicked earl, on his ruin and banishment in 1102. Here, again, the probability is that any castle then standing was of a light and not very durable character, not worthy of being mentioned with Shrewsbury or Bridgenorth.

With the fall of the House of Montgomery, the earldom escheated to the Crown, and with it its castle and castelry. Henry I upon this remodelled the Hundreds of Salop, and raised Montgomery into an Honour or Barony, throwing into it the greater part of the adjacent Seignory of Chirbury, and several other manors.

The valuable, and, on the whole, compact, territory thus constituted was at once granted by Henry to a certain Baldwin de Bollers, who was the husband "Sibillæ nepotis regis," whatever relationship, legitimate or illegitimate, that word may indicate. The lady is also designated, possibly from her mother, as "Sibil de Faleise". All that is known of Baldwin is that he already held five knight's-fees of the Honour of Warden. He held the new Honour, in capite, of the king, per baroniam; his under-tenants holding of him, most of them, as set forth in the Hundred Rolls, by Castle guard. Baldwin began his reign by the very necessary act of building a castle, though what he actually constructed is uncertain, for there is no existing masonry that can be attributed to him or his immediate successors. Still, he is reported to have built a castle, and that he did so is probably just as certain that it is his name, and not that of any lieutenant of Earl Roger, that is identified with the rock by the Welsh. It is also reported that while Baldwin was preparing this castle, he occupied the British camp above, known, in consequence, as Frydd-Faldwin. This is most improbable. The camp, a very large and very fine specimen of a British work, would hold five or six thousand men, and could not well be defended by less than a third of that number, for its front is extensive, and its slopes, though steep, are by no means so steep as to stop, or materially to check, the onset of a tribe of light-armed mountaineers. Baldwin's force was more likely to be 500 than 5000 men, and no doubt depended for its power far more upon its arms and discipline than upon its numerical strength. The castle rock would have held such a force with great security while the operations of a castle were in progress, and probably did so.

The descendants of de Bollers, incorrectly given by Dugdale, have been disentangled by Mr. Eyton, the real historian of Montgomery, with his usual patience and skill, and seem to be as follows:—

Baldwin de Bollers, Lord of Montgomery, 1121, mar-

ried, (1) Sibil de Faleise, and had also a second wife. By Sibil he had Stephen de Bollers, 1160, lord of Montgomery, who married Maria, and had Robert, who died young. Matilda, Sibil's daughter, married Richard Fitz Urse, 1130-1158, and had Reginald Fitz Urse, one of Becket's murderers, and Margery.

On Stephen's death the Honour seems to have passed to Almeric de Bollers, probably a son or descendant of Baldwin, by his second wife, and who had it in 1162. He was succeeded by Robert de Bollers, 1176-1203, who died childless, but left a widow, Hilaria Trusbut, who had dower till 1241. The heir was Robert's brother, Baldwin, 1203-1207, who also died childless, and whose widow, Wenllian Tet, had dower till 1243. This ended the male line.

The next heirs were the Fitz Urses. Reginald, Becket's murderer, had a daughter and heiress, who married Robert, and had William, de Courtenay, lord of Montgomery, who died 1214, childless, leaving Ada a widow with dower, who died 1217. The next heir was the descendant of Margery, sister of Reginald Fitz Urse, who married Richard Engaine, 1177-1185, and had Richard, 1185, father of Vitalis Engaine, 1217, who claimed the Honour on the death of William de Courtenay, but only obtained a portion of it. Thomas de Erdington was a rival and more successful claimant. He held the castle, 1215-1218, but much of the Honour was granted, in 1216, to William de Cantilupe, with certain reservations. In 1225 the king, who had all along treated the castle as a royal fortress, claimed the Honour as an escheat, and the whole was taken by the crown, the dowers being allowed. Erdington, who had been custos of the king's castles of Shrewsbury, Whitchurch, Shrawardine, Morton, Clun, Montgomery, Moreton, and other Shropshire Castles, was repaid the outlay he had made upon them. Some sort of castle undoubtedly occupied the rock of Montgomery between 1102 and 1225, and it is said to have been twice taken and destroyed by Llewelyn, who, on the death of John,

gained some advantages in Wales, and was allowed the custody of all the land that had belonged to Gwenonwhyn in "Wales and Mungumer", of which he had been disseized during the war between John and the Barons. This he was to hold till Gwenonwhyn came of age. Probably the result was that when Henry entered, he found the rock laid bare, for, from that time the Sheriff's accounts shew annual and very considerable payments for military works there for many years, and we read of the king's new castle of Montgomery. As early as 1225, when the Welsh war made the place of great importance, nearly £1000 is paid out; £1100 in 1224; and above £500 in 1225. Master carpenters are sent to construct defences of timber, brétasches, to strengthen the castle, and miners or quarrymen from the Forest of Dean, no doubt to prepare stone, and to hew out the cross ditches. A fit chaplain is to be appointed to serve in the castle chapel, under the parson of Montgomery, and the King is to decide about the emoluments or "obventions" of the chantry. These were afterwards allotted to the mother Church, that is to the parish church of Montgomery, which was the mother church of the chapel; of the whole district Chirbury was the mother church. To the parson was also given the corn tythe of the lands newly cultivated, of which he already had the small tythe. Sums of money are also allowed for assisting in clearing the land of underwood and harbours for robbers; and on one occasion the King alludes to the time "when we took in hand our Castle of Montgomery". Henry himself was there in 1224, and all the masonry now standing is pretty evidently his work, and of this period.

1223 was the year of Llewelyn's submission, and Godescal de Maghelines was castellan, and received drafts of miners and carpenters, and quarrels from St. Briavel's forges. Henry, the King's brother, and other knights, formed the garrison, and the chapel was in use.

In 1224 the King granted an annual fair in "our manor of Montgomery", and Hubert de Huse was

coupled with Godescal as custodes of the castle, honour and vale of Montgomery, and soon after Baldwin de Hodnet was seneschal, and William de Cantelupe had seizin of the fees of the knights and free tenants annexed to the Honour. A fair was also proclaimed to be held under the castle, and protections were granted to those attending.

In 1227 Henry changed his policy, and granted the castle to Hubert de Burgh, with 200 marcs yearly for its custody for life, and an augmentation in war time, which speedily occurred; for in 1230, Llewelyn, having hanged William de Braose, marched towards Montgomery, the garrison of which suffered from an ambuscade near Kerry, whither they had gone to cut down a large wood. The Welsh followed them to the castle, and besieged it. Henry came to their relief. In 1233, de Burgh lost Henry's favour, and with it Montgomery, and the constable was appointed by the King. A windmill was erected near the castle, to grind for its use. In 1235, a tower beyond the castle wall had been repaired, as had the town walls, for which nine wooden turrets were provided. Wine and various stores were sent to the castle, which, in 1245, was attacked by the Welsh under David, and notwithstanding all the money so recently spent upon it, was found not to be in good repair, as appears from an inquisition held upon it in 1249, which specifies particularly the donjon or keep; the chamber and chapel; the wooden turret or brétasche, and the bridge near the chapel; the balister's house; the wooden turret next the town; the stable; the wooden turret beyond the outer gate; the Grange and wall round it; the Pentiscie, penthouses, or lean-to's, carrying the woodwork belonging to five wooden turrets; the small tower or garrit, outside the gate; the "Barrier" (Jurullum) near the chapel; and the porter's lodge. For the repairs of these is wanted £59 3*s.* 8*d.* At this time there was also a water-mill connected with the castle, "Stanlawes Mill", which only worked in winter.

In 1254, Henry granted Montgomery to Prince Edward, who, with the consent of the King and council, appointed a custos. In 1264, after Lewes, Henry, then in durance, ordered Adam Fitz Philip to surrender the castle. Adam, however, refused, unless the order was backed by Prince Edward. In 1267, 29th Sept., Henry was here, and received Llewelyn's homage, and recognised his principality, for which he was to pay 30,000 marcs.

Edward I let the castle in farm to Bogo de Knovill, for £40 per annum, which rent was mostly expended upon the town defences, the town being a royal borough, under a charter from Henry III, in 1227, strengthened by one from Hubert de Burgh, by which leave was given to enclose it within a wall and ditch, of which the four gates remained in Leland's days. In 1274, Prince Llewelyn was summoned to meet Edward's Commissioners at the ford of Montgomery, a favourite trysting-place in that reign: but the Welsh prince did not attend.

The reduction of the Principality by Edward I necessarily destroyed the value of the castles along the March, as bulwarks against the Welsh, and the strong domestic government of that sovereign put an end to the continued rebellions of the Marcher Barons. Under these circumstances, the border castles were either allowed to fall into decay, or were employed only as county prisons. In any case, they had little or no military value; nor, with the exception of a few passages in the reign of Edward II, and for a while during the Glendower rebellion, were they regarded as defensible or so employed. Long afterwards, indeed, during the wars of Charles and his Parliament, such of these castles as remained tolerably perfect were garrisoned, defended, usually taken and retaken, and finally slighted or blown up by the prevailing party. Montgomery seems to have had its share of these misfortunes, and no doubt its walls and towers suffered; but in all probability, here, as elsewhere, far

more damage has been done by the use of the ruins as a quarry in modern times of peace and prosperity than by the violence attendant upon war. Here, as in most other border castles, the military history of the building closes with the reign of Edward I, up to which point, or nearly so, all that can be said of the Castelry, Honour, and descent of the castle, has been collected from the original records, combined, digested, and recorded by Mr. Eyton, in his admirable History of Salop. For the later history of the castle, may be read with advantage a paper by the Rev. Geo. Sandford, recently printed in these Transactions.

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The position of Montgomery Castle is formed by nature, and needed only to be seen to be recognised as very suitable for a border fortress. A narrow and lofty ridge of rock, lying nearly north and south, rises abruptly between two valleys; that to the east very suitable for the town which has sprung up within it; that to the west, narrower and equally steep, but rising on its further side to far loftier elevations, one of which is crowned by the encampment of Frydd-Faldwin, and the other, rather lower and more to the south, is occupied by a much smaller work of very different, and, probably, English type. The ridge is in length about 500 yards, and that part of its summit occupied by the castle and its works about 330 yards. Its greatest breadth is about 60 yards, of which the castle may occupy about 40. The ridge is reached from the south-east, or town quarter, by a steep road, but towards the north it terminates in a sharp point, whence a very steep slope falls to the top of a cliff of rock, the whole height being perhaps 250 feet. The contiguous sides are also very steep, so much so that a stone set rolling from the top does not stop till it reaches the gardens and orchards 150 feet or more below. The parish church stands within the town upon an eminence opposite to, but lower than the castle. The view from the ridge extends over the plain of the Severn to the Welsh

SECTION
STREET
ROCK
GARDEN LAND
Q
Q
D
F
E
Q
G

A. Approach.
B. Outer Ward.
C. 2nd Ward.
D. 3rd Ward.
E. 4th Ward.
F. Platform.
G. Line called Town Street.
Q. Rocks or Quarries.
Horizontal scale, 3 chains=1 inch.
ROCK
TOP OF CLIFF
C
B
G
SLOPE
ROCK
GARDEN
Cross section, South of D,
Vertical scale, 100 f.=1 inch.

RY CASTLE.

mountains in one direction, and to the Shropshire hills in the other. Below, in the direction of Chirbury, Offa's Dyke may be discerned about a mile distant, the castle being upon its outer, or Welsh, side. The ridge is traversed by three ditches quarried in the rock, and dividing it into four platforms, which formed the four wards of the castle, each of which appears to have been enclosed by walls or palisades, and connected with the others by bridges of timber. The northern and strongest ward is also by some feet the highest ward, and formed the donjon, or citadel; keep there was certainly none. This ward was about 52 yards north and south, by 32 yards east and west. It is nearly rectangular, and its four faces are scarped and revetted, that portion of the wall being about 15 feet high. Upon this stood the curtain and the outer walls of the contained buildings. A considerable building stood on the west face, along the southern half of which a wall remains about 9 feet thick, which supported a basement and two upper floors, of which holes for the joists are seen. In the first floor is a recess with a window and two guardrobes, with shafts in the wall. The window was pointed, and that is all that can be ascertained. In the upper floor is also a guardrobe. Connected with this fragment of wall is half a horse-shoe tower, 30 feet diameter, projected 25 feet from the wall. This also had a basement, and two upper floors, but little of it now remains. In the outer side of its wall, to the north, are the remains of another guardrobe shaft, and, high up, part of a straight mural staircase. From hence, northwards, is a mere curtain. On the three other faces only the revetment, or traces of it remain. A heap of rubbish at the south end may be the foundation of the gatehouse. There is no trace of a well, hall, or chapel. The only ashlar remaining is a sort of quoin in the substance of the great wall, and in a window jamb in the horse-shoe tower. The masonry is rude but coursed rubble.

Between this and the third ward was a ditch about 20 yards broad, dammed up at its lower or west end to

form a pond, probably for the benefit of the castle cattle. There is no trace of a bridge of masonry here. The third ward is a regular oblong, carefully scarped, and probably revetted all round. Only the eastern face is visible, and there the wall is about 20 feet high, with the remains of three half-round solid buttresses, 6 feet in diameter, and something like traces of two more. There is no masonry above the surface of the platform, which is about 40 yards north and south by 35 yards east and west. A ditch of about 8 yards divides it from the second ward.

The second ward is roughly oval, about 50 yards long by 30 yards broad, and its southern end is occupied by a rocky mound. There is no trace of masonry connected with this ward, which may have been defended with timber. The ditch dividing this from the first ward is not above 4 or 5 yards broad and very irregular, the depression being apparently in part natural.

The first ward is smaller than the rest, irregular and rocky. It bears traces of dry walling, and upon its platform are the foundations of a rectangular building, and at the south end of a sort of tower, indicated only by a heap of earth. It may have been about 25 yards by 15 yards. It may be that the first and second wards were merely natural platforms palisaded with timber "brétasches", as they are called in the close roll, but the third and fourth wards were certainly walled and must have been strong. To the north, 20 feet to 30 feet beyond, and below the north ward, is a level triangular platform of turf about 60 yards in the side, and protected by a light bank on which may have been a fence. This platform, by nature so strong, was probably intended for a pasture for cattle. At the other or south end is also a platform, 20 feet or 10 feet below the level of the first ward, and now occupied by a cottage. Here was the entrance, which probably was covered by some sort of tower, protected in advance by a palisade.

Scanty as are the remains of this castle, it may

safely be concluded that they present no masonry of Norman date, whether early or late. The plan of the works is of course dictated by the natural outline of the rock, and it therein resembles Bere, though that is a little earlier than Henry III, and Dolforwyn, probably a work of that king's reign. Henry III's border castles had no keep. They were mostly mere enclosures, the curtains being set rather thick with towers. The front view of this castle, taken in 1610, and reproduced in Mr. Sandford's paper (*Supra*, p. 96), though grossly wrong in perspective, represents very fairly the kind of enclosure in use in Henry III's time, and even in that of Edward, where there was no room for the concentric form.

It is pretty clear that this view, taken from the town or east side, represents the third and fourth wards only, and tends to strengthen the inference that the other two never carried works of masonry. The drawing shows ten towers, of which the four in front seem to be represented by the several half-round mural buttresses already mentioned. If this be so, the fourth ward is represented by two towers only, which is out of all proportion to its dimensions and importance. Possibly being a little obscured by the third ward, the artist may have neglected it.

Altogether this castle, as it now stands, seems to be the new castle referred to by Henry III, and built early in his reign, nor is there any trace of any earlier work, although there is every reason to believe that such there was, and that it or they stood on this site. Moreover, as to these earlier works, tempting as is the position, there is nothing in the way of earthwork upon it which can be safely attributed either to the Welsh or the English. That Earl Roger constructed a castle of some kind at or near the present site is certain, and it is very improbable indeed that with a position so convenient and made so strong by nature he should have selected any other, nor is there in the immediate neighbourhood any trace of any other work likely to have been constructed later than the Conquest.

It has been mentioned that the borough of Montgomery had licence in the reign of Henry III to enclose the town within a wall and ditch, and although gates and ditches do not necessarily imply the more costly addition of a wall of masonry, it is certain that the town was fortified, and Mr. Sandford's view of 1610 shows a wall including an area somewhat wider than the present town, and, what is very unusual, this wall includes the castle, instead of the castle forming a part of the circuit. No traces of any wall of masonry are known to exist, but outside it, to the west, and at the foot of the slopes of the castle, is a bank with a ditch, looking very much like a local dyke of the age of that of Offa, but which is reputed to be what remains of the town wall. The curious thing is that this dyke, which while opposite to the castle is commanded and therefore strengthened by the castle rock, passes southwards along the steep slope of an opposite hill, and is there commanded from the outside, and would be utterly untenable. This is often the case with Offa's dyke, which, though laid out with a bank and outer ditch, was really rather a boundary than intended at every point for defence. Its defence was obviously the general fear of the Mercian power, rather than the apprehension of an armed force at every point along its line. It may be that the town wall was placed upon this bank, but the bank itself seems older, and part of an early boundary. For the plan and section of the castle and castle rock which accompany this paper, and add materially to any little value that it may possess, the author and his readers are indebted to the skill and kindness of Mr. Mickleburgh, of Montgomery.

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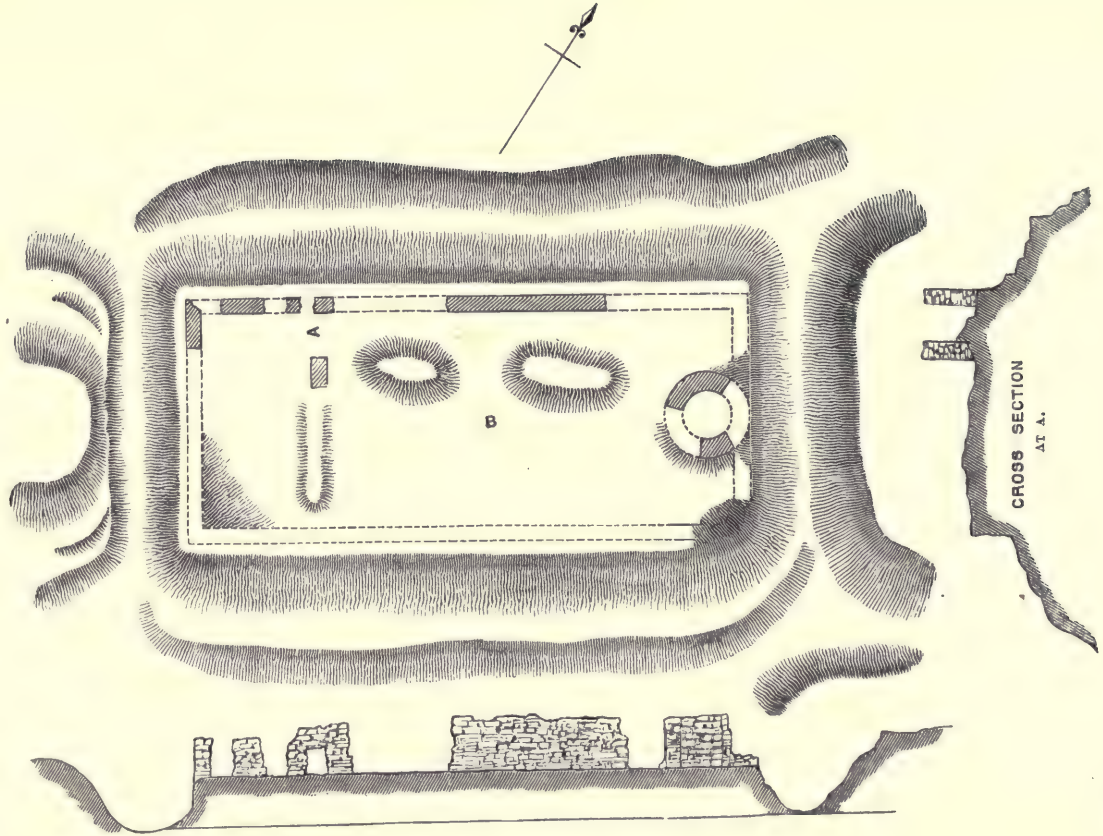
## THE CASTLE OF DOLFORWYN.

Dolforwyn, or the "maiden's meadow", is a name which has apparently been extended from the meads at the outlet of an adjacent valley to the steep narrow ridge above it upon which the castle has been placed. Dolforwyn is in the county of Montgomery, on the left




Section at A. B.



DOLFORWYN CASTLE.

or western bank of the Severn, about half a mile from and 500 or 600 feet above the river, from which it is separated by an intervening hill. The approach is by a steep road, which becomes still more so near the top of the ridge, and finally skirts along and is commanded by the works of the castle.

These works are very simple in plan, and of rude construction. A platform about 200 yards long by 100 yards broad occupies the centre of the ridge. Its rocky sides are scarped and revetted all round to a height of about 10 feet, and upon this wall was built a curtain of from 20 to 30 feet more, and about 5 feet thick. At each end a cross ditch was quarried in the rock, so as to isolate the castle from the equally high ground beyond. Probably there were no bridges across these, and the entrance seems to have been by a plain doorway in the curtain upon the northern face of the works. The curtain appears to have been quite plain, without either buttress or pilaster or flanking tower, save at the eastern end of the area, near the centre, where are the remains of a circular tower about 30 feet in diameter with walls 5 feet thick. The curtain to the south or most exposed side is broken away; on the opposite side it is more perfect, and contains a doorway, broken, and now a mere hole in the wall. Within is a fragment of a building into which probably the gateway opened. The platform is very irregular, partly natural, chiefly from the heap of rubbish covering up the foundations of the domestic buildings. The building is not unlike Dinas Brân and Dinas Powis, and is probably of the age of Henry III or Edward I, early in the reign. The material is the tilestone of the country laid in courses. There is no sign of ashlar.

Dolforwyn has no history. All that is known is that it was granted by Edward I [7 Ed. I] to Roger Mortimer of Wigmore as "the Castle of Dolvoron", with the territories of Keddewy and Kery, to be held by the service of three knight's-fees. In 14 Ed. I the castle was still held by a Mortimer, for Richard Labaunk was in

prison at Wigmore, by reason of arrears in his account to Edmund de Mortimer whilst constable of his castle of Dolfnovan. He was liberated on bail. In 18 Ed. I, Bogo de Knovill being constable of Montgomery Castle, had a pardon for £90 due on his farm of lands of Kery and Kidgewenny. This, however, was from the King, who seems to have resumed possession. Dugdale says the castle was built by David ap Llewelyn, who flourished 1240-1246, but the Welsh attribute it to Bleddyn ap Cynfin between 1065 and 1073. Bleddyn may have had some kind of stronghold here, as a place very convenient for a raid upon the flat country, then held by the English; but he certainly did not build the existing walls. These are not unlikely to have been the work of Roger Mortimer, and their destruction probably followed at the first convenient opportunity.[1] The name of the castle has not been found in the Mortimer inquisitions, nor is it mentioned save as above, among their possessions, or those of any other landowner. After the settlement of Wales it would cease to possess any value.

G. T. C.

[1] See *Mont. Coll.*, vol. vi, p. 390, where it is stated:—"The circumstances and date of the downfall of Dolforwyn are recorded. Llewelyn ap Griffith had renewed his forays along the marches, and Edward I summoned the whole force of England to Worcester, June 1277, and divided it into three parts. A corps under the Earl of Lincoln and Roger Mortimer besieged, reduced, and destroyed Dolforwyn Castle." (Pearson's *History of England*, vol. i, p. 321.) "Historic Spots," No. III, "Dolforwyn", by the Rev. G. Sandford, M.A. (Sec. of P.L.C.).

# THE MOATED MOUNDS OF THE UPPER SEVERN.[1]

THE word *Mota*, in French *Motte*, in English *Mote*, occurs, not unfrequently, in early charters and records. Its primary meaning is a hill or mound, its secondary a house or dwelling placed upon a mound, with a view to its defence. It has also a third use, signifying a gemote or assembly, such having been held upon or about such mounds, which are then called Moot hills, or

[1] Moated mounds are a description of earthworks deserving of more special attention than they have as yet received. These mounds are not always inserted in the Ordnance Map, and seldom, if ever, so designated as to distinguish their peculiarity. They are certainly not Roman, nor could the most superficial observer confound them with what are usually regarded as Roman works; and, on the other hand, they do not come under the denomination of hill camps, works usually attributed to the British. Many of those found in England, and upon the Welsh border, are mentioned in the *Saxon Chronicle*, and their date and authorship there recorded, and hence it seems but reasonable to refer to the same date and people other similar works found in the same country districts. But these moated mounds are found not only on the Welsh borders, but further into the Principality, in positions accessible, indeed, from the sea, or from the lowlands communicating with England, but still on grounds not only thoroughly Welsh, but of the possession of which by the Saxons or English, or the Scandinavian pirates of the ninth or tenth centuries, there is no distinct or certain record. No doubt, at the period of the construction of Offa's Dyke, the Welsh must have been hard pressed by the Saxons; and before a definite boundary was laid down, there must have been many incursions, and probably many temporary lodgments made and strong places thrown up beyond it. What is wanted is a careful list of these moated mounds wherever they occur, and then it seems probable that, from their position, some safe conclusion may be arrived at as to their date and origin.—(*Arch. Camb.*, 1875, p. 63.)

Toot or Tut hills; and because also used for local courts, pleadings came to be called mootings, and a questionable point a moot point. Further, as the most frequent kind of mote was that intended for defence, and as such was always surrounded by a ditch, that feature in a fortified place came to be called a moat.

Motes, whether military or civil, were most commonly artificial, wholly or in part, though now and then natural. Among the possessions of which John Hastings, Earl of Pembroke, died seized, occurs "Barouns motte tenementum apud Barton-comitis", and it appears from Brydges, that the court for the tenants of the Honour of the Huntingdon in Earls-Barton was called "Baron's Moot". This was distinct from the Manor Courts of Barton.

There are moot hills remaining at Stoneleigh in Warwickshire, and at Hawick, and the Mute hill at Scone is of that character, as is the Tynewald, in Man, though said to be of sepulchral origin. Military motes were called Burhs in England in the tenth century, and probably earlier. They were of all dimensions, from 5 to 50 feet in height, and from 20 to 100 feet diameter at the table top. The hill always rose out of a circular ditch, and either was placed within an outer enclosure, or base court, or the court was appended to one side. The mound, when within the court, usually stood at one end. Sometimes it stood outside, the two ditches communicating; sometimes it was placed on the enceinte itself, of which it then formed a part. Naturally, the term Mota, or Motte, came to designate the whole work, not the mound only. Not infrequently, it gave name to a family, as de Mota, la Mothe, or de la Motte, and tenants held under it by castle guard, "Servientes ad Motam." Under the tenure called "Motage", which occurs often in the Testa de Nevill, it was the tenant's duty to attend the Moot Court. It does not seem to have anything to do with defending the mote.

Ducange defines Mota as "Collis seu tumulus, cui

inædificatum est castellum, olim castella numquam nisi in eminentissimis locis extruebantur. In Flandria vero, humili ac planissime regionis, congestis undequaque terrarum molibus, fieri solebant motæ, quibus arces imponerentur"; and adds that Mota is the same work known in Dauphiny as "Poypia", and in Auvergne as "Mote Seigneurale". From Lambertus Ardensis he quotes: "Motam altissimam, sive dunjonem eminentem in munitionis signum firmavit, et in aggerem coacervavit." And Orderic tells that, in 1098, Pain de Mont-Doubleau delivered up to William Rufus, "Fortissimam, quam apud Balaonem possidebat, motam, per quam totum oppidum adversariis subactum paruit." And in 1119, Fulk of Anjou, with 500 knights, laid siege, "ad motam galterii", which the king had fortified. Also near Ponte-Corvo was "Motam magnam, quam faciebat facere Dominus Canis cum mulfossis et tajatis ad claudendum Paduanos", like the great mound at Rochester, just outside the city wall. In the Roman de Rou:—

"Hubert de Rie est à sa porte
Entre le mostier et sa mote."

"Mostier" being the church. Also in "La Bataille des Sept Arts":—

"Qui fu fier cum chastel sur mote."

In the *Life of St. John, Bishop of the Morini*, the mound and its accompaniments are described at length. "The great men," says he, "for security or power, to enable them to face their equals or oppress their inferiors, are wont 'terræ aggerem quantæ prævalent celsitudinis congerere, eique fossam quam late patentem, multamque profunditatis altitudinem habentem circumfodere, et supremum ejusdem aggeris crepidinem, vallo ex lignis tabulatis firmissime compacto, undique vice muri circummunire, turribusque secundum quod possibile fuerit per gyrum dispositis, intra vallum, domum, vel quæ omnia despiciat, arcem in medio ædificare, ita videlicet ut porta introitus ipsius villæ non nisi per pontem valeat adiri, etc.'" Also the *Consuetudines Trecensis* speak of "Le principal chastel ou maiden-fort, mote, ou

place de maison seigneurale": and in *Colletus* "Il y a des masures qui ont les droits très considerables; nous avons des simple poypes [ce sont des terres élevées et fossoyées] qui ont les plus beaux droits." The *History of Dauphigny* has, in 1290, "Item castrum seu Poypiam de Montlyopart; item castrum seu fortalicium de Pusigniano." Also, in the *Life of Louis Le Gros*, by Suger, it is stated that in 1109 "Rex . . . . . puteolum regreditur antiquam antecessorum suorum destitutam motam, castro jactu lapidis propinquam, occupat, castrum superegit miro labore, mira anxietate, si trabes juncti clausuris non erigerentur contra, fundibalariorum, balistariorum, sagittariorum emissa pericula sustinentes."

The use of the mound as the site of the "maison seigneurale" was general in England, and several such—as Barwick-in-Elmet and Laughton-en-le-Morthen—are still pointed out as the seats of early English nobles and kings; and of others thrown up primarily for defence, as Tamworth and Leicester, and afterwards occupied as royal and other residences, the date is on record.

After the Conquest, the English term "Burh" seems to have given place to the Latin "mota", at least in public records. It is true that in a charter by the Conqueror, given by Rymer, occurs, "Et in burgis, et muro-vallatis, et in castellis," but "burgis" may be held to mean borough towns. In the charter of Matilda, 1141, bestowing the earldom of Hereford on Milo de Gloucester, she grants "Motam Hereford et cum toto castello", words which evidently refer to the mound, now destroyed, and not, as has been supposed, to the right to hold a moot there. Also, in the convention between Stephen and Henry of Anjou, the distinction is drawn between "Turris Londinensis et 'Mota de Windesora'," London having a square keep or tower, and Windsor a shell keep upon a mound. Probably when, as at Durham, keeps of masonry superseded the "ligna tabulata firmissime compacta", the fortress ceased to be called a mote, and became a castle; but in very many instances this change

was a long time in coming about, and in many of the less important and private residences it never occurred at all. Thus, the moated mounds on the Upper Severn shew no trace whatever of masonry, and as late as the reign of Henry III, 159 years after the Conquest, and years too of incessant battling with a warlike and sleepless foe, timber was still the material of their defences. The Close Roll of 9 Henry III, 30 May, 1225, thus addresses the Custos of Montgomery:—

"Rex etc. dilecto et fideli suo Godescallo de Maghelins salutem. Precipimus tibi quod ex parte nostra firmiter precipias omnibus illis qui motas habent in valle de Muntgumery quod sine dilatione motas suas bonis bretaschiis firmari faciant ad securitatem et defensionem suam et parcium illarum."[1] And not only in the defences of these lesser motes and fortified private houses did timber play an important part. Turrets of timber were prepared for the castle of Montgomery, and even Shrewsbury itself, the seat successively of three most powerful earls, and the chief place in their earldom, was by no means wholly a work in masonry. In the reign of Edward I the jurors appointed to report upon the condition of the castle, state:—"Quod unus magnus turris ligneus qui edificatur in castro Salop corruit in terram tempore domini Uriani de St. Petro tunc vice comitis et meremium ejusdem turris tempore suo et temporibus aliorum vice comitum preterea existencium ita consummatur et destruitur quod nichil de illo remansit in magnum dampnum domini Regis et deteriora-cionem ejusdem castri." In a French charter of 1329 occurs, "Premierement le motte et les fossez d'entour le motte de Maieux", and in 1331 "Le motte de mon Manoir de Caieux et les fossez entour".

It appears, then, that from an early period, certainly

[1] "By writ of May 30, 1225, the king orders Godescall de Maghelines to enjoin all persons who have fortalices (*motas*) in the valley of Montgomery, to strengthen the same with wooden turrets (*bretaschiis*) for their own security and the defence of these parts."—*Eyton's Antiquities of Shropshire*, xi, p. 134.

from the ninth century, it was a common practice in constructing a strong place, whether a private dwelling or a military post, to place it upon the summit of a mound, and to surround both the mound and an appended enclosure with defences of earth, and that in many, probably for some time in all, cases, the building within and the defences around such places were of timber, and, indeed, so far as they stood on made ground, necessarily so. Sometimes, probably, when the front was more extended, as when a small pasture ground attached to the main fortress was to be protected from sudden assaults, recourse was had to a "haia" or "clausura". Thus the "edictum Pistense" of Charles the Bald, A.D. 864, expressly orders that all "Castella et firmitates, et haias, sine nostro verbo fecerunt" should be destroyed, "disfactas". Probably, like the prickly pear, aloe, or bamboo hedges of India, these "haia" were of a strong and peculiar character, such as Ida employed to defend Bamburgh Castle.

These moated mounds are common in both Normandy and England, and are especially so in the Marches of Wales; sometimes, as at Caerleon, Cardiff, and Shrewsbury, and formerly at Worcester and Hereford, they are of large size, the seats of royalty or the great nobles; but more frequently they are of moderate size, and evidently intended as private residences. In no part of the marches are these mounds more frequent, or in better preservation, than along the vale of the Upper Severn, from Welshpool to a little short of Llanidloes, where the valley, rich in fertile soil and green pasture, was much exposed to the attacks of the Welsh, from whom it had been taken.

And first of CHIRBURY, long the principal manor and church of the district, and where, we learn from the Saxon Chronicles, that a Burh was constructed in 916 by Æthelflæd, of burh-building memory.

The name of Chirbury is no doubt derived from Queen Æthelflæd's burh, combined possibly with the name of the brook (now nameless) on the bank of which it is pre-

sumed to have stood. The vill belonged to the Confessor, and was pretty certainly a royal demesne in the days of Æthelflæd. It was even then a considerable place; not only the caput of the old hundred of Witentreu, but its manor included the whole hundred, and afterwards, when the hundreds were re-arranged, a new one bore the name of Chirbury. It was also ecclesiastically important. The parish was very extensive, and contained two churches—St. Michael's, the church of the present parish, and another, supposed by Mr. Eyton to have been Church-Stoke. The church of Montgomery was then but an appendant chapel.

At the Conquest, Chirbury, with the district around it, fell to Earl Roger, called of Montgomery in Normandy, and was held by him in demesne. On the banishment of Robert de Belesme, the third earl, Chirbury escheated to the crown, with the rest of the earldom, and became a royal burgh. It was speedily granted to Baldwin de Bollers, whose son Robert founded here, or rather translated hither from Sneade, before the 11th Henry III, a priory of Augustin canons, of whose church there remains the stump of a handsome pier, the clustered shafts and water-bearing moulding of which shew it to be of the date of the founder. The Prior was patron of the church of New Montgomery, and there is extant a convention between him and the parson about a chantry and place of sepulture there.

The line of Bollers speedily ended, and Chirbury lapsed to the crown, and was subsequently granted and re-granted many times. After the dissolution, it came to a branch of the Herberts, who took their title from it, and of whom was the eccentric Lord Herbert of Chirbury, and his brother George, the sweet singer of the Church of England.

Although the Burh has been long destroyed, what it was may be inferred from the other works of Æthelflæd and of her period, many of which are extant, and the mention of it in the *Chronicle* is very important,

since it gives a clue to the date of similar works in the district. It is not difficult to divine where was the site of the Burh. Opposite to, and south-west of, and a short furlong from the church, is an elevated platform, of equal height with that occupied by the church, and divided from it by a small but deep valley. The platform is contained between the two heads of a considerable brook, which unite below, and protect it on its three northern sides. It is occupied by the slight but very distinct remains of a rectangular and therefore Roman encampment, of which two sides are gone; one removed with the deep cutting of the high road, the other eroded by the encroachment of the brook, which here has formed a low cliff. This was probably the site of Queen Æthelflæd's Burh.[1]

Winsbury.— About a mile south-west of Chirbury, a quarter of a mile north and the same south of the Montgomery road, are the farm-houses of Winsbury and Dudston, at each of which is what is designated in the Ordnance Map as a "Tumulus", that is a sepulchral barrow, but which are more probably moated mounds.

Winsbury was the seat of Humphrey de Winsbury, who in 1127 built the church of St. Michael at Chirbury. In the Nomina Villarum, 9th Edward II, the family still held possession, and the village of Wymmesbury, in the hundred of Chirbury, was in the possession of William de Wymmesbury. The mound is about 20 feet high, and has been 30 feet diameter at its flat top. It has recently been cut away on its south side, so that one half is gone, and the scarped face forms the back of a cart shed. The material seems to have been employed to fill up much of the moat, the remainder of which has been made into a pond. The farm yard and buildings stand on what seems to have been the base court.

Dudston.—The mound here is rather larger, but not

[1] The field, I have since learned, is called the "Castle Field", and near it, is the "King's Orchard".

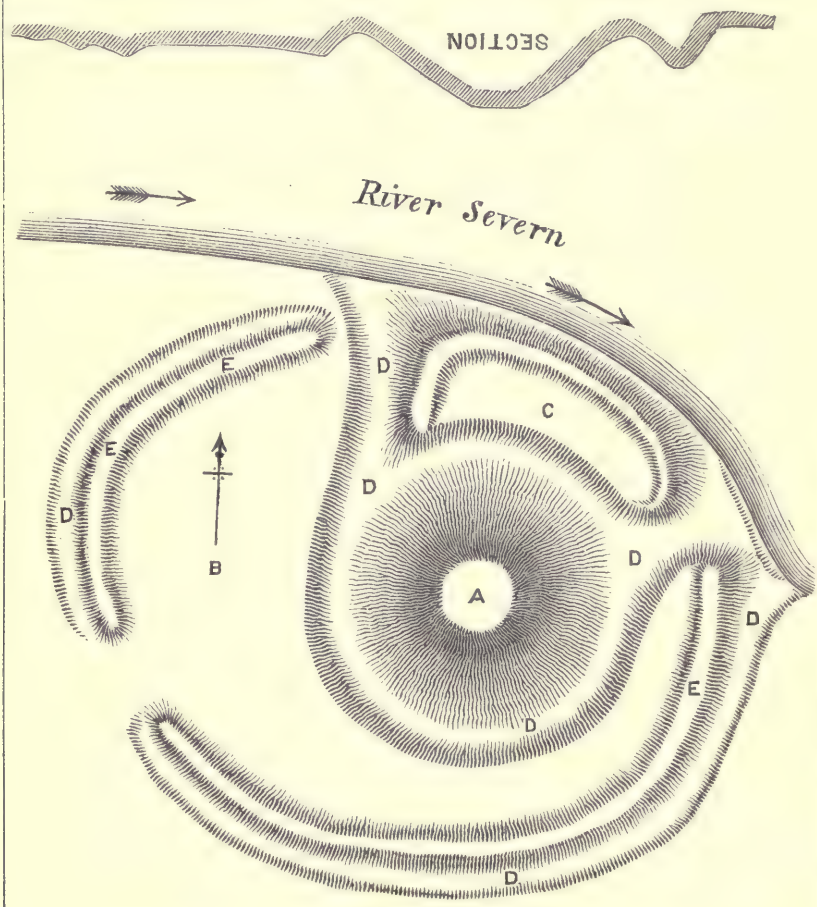
so high. This also has been recently cut away to the extent of nearly one-half, to allow the passage of a road, by which half the moat has been filled up. The remainder is pretty perfect, and holds water. The top of this mound has been lowered, and some kind of "Gazebo" built upon it, of which traces remain. Dudeston, or Dudson, containing one hyde of land, was a member of Montgomery, and is named in Domesday.

Three-quarters of a mile from Dudston, towards Timberth, is a farmhouse marked on the Ordnance as MOAT, the term generally employed about here, on that map, to designate a moated mound. This, however, is rectangular, and has evidently been the defence of a mediæval fortified house; possibly the manor-house of Timberth, which was a member of Chirbury, and held of the castle of Montgomery by the tenure of castle-guard. These two mounds and the moat are placed half-a-mile to the east, or within Offa's Dyke, which here, more or less, coincides with the boundary of Salop and Montgomery, and forms the eastern fence of Lymore Park. The Dyke has here been much injured, and in very modern times.

NANT-CRIBBA, about two miles north-west of Chirbury, and just within, and almost upon, Offa's Dyke, and half-a-mile from the parish church of Forden, is said to be a knoll of trap, and the largest moated mound in the district. It is described as 40 feet high, and standing within a large oval base court, also moated.

The moated mound at KERRY is also said to be of large size, and tolerably perfect, but no accurate account of it has been discovered, nor of a mound upon the Luggy river, about four miles from Welshpool, on the Newtown road. Kerry is, of course, the Welsh Caerau, and has reference to this earthwork.

RHOS-DDIARBED.—About a mile from Newtown, in Montgomery, lower down and upon the right bank of the Severn, and at the north-east end of the town race-course, is the earthwork of Rhos-Ddiarbed, so called from the adjacent marsh, the scene of much warfare




RHOS DDIARBED.

A. Mound.
B. Base Court.
C. Lesser Court.
D. Ditches.
E. Banks.

Scale—125 feet to 1 inch.

between Celt and Saxon, and the name of which is said to signify "The marsh upon which no quarter was given". The earthwork is a very remarkable and very perfect specimen of a moated mound, and is probably one of those "Motæ" or Motes, for the defence of which Henry III directed brétasches of timber to be employed. It is composed of a mound and a base court, both moated, and standing upon the very edge of the Severn, the low cliff of which forms part of its defences. A brook, running down a deep channel, joins the river below the mound, and adds materially to the strength of the work. The mound is circular and table-topped, 40 feet diameter upon its platform and about 50 feet high, with a very steep slope of about one to one, and a base of about 140 or 150 yards in circumference. The mound rises out of a circular moat, the outer side, or counterscarp of which is about 15 feet high, and its breadth from 15 to 20 yards. Towards the north-east the moat discharges by a cross-cut into a bay of the Severn, probably intended as a landing-place.

The mound and its moat stand within an outer enclosure, or base court, and are placed at its east end. This base court forms a broad platform to the west, from which the narrowing arms clip the mound. They do not meet, being divided by the outlet of the inner moat, and by another ditch, which passes northwards from the moat towards the Severn, but 8 feet or 10 feet above its level. The space intercepted between these two ditches is 44 yards long by 20 yards broad in the middle, one end being broader, the other narrower than this. The enclosure thus formed covers the mound on the north-east side, intervening between it and the river. It had a bank towards the river, and a much broader and higher one at its west end towards the upper cross ditch. The remainder, or greater part of the court, is something in the shape of a comma. The point of the tail abuts on the cross-cut to the north-east, and widens to 10 and 15 yards as it proceeds westwards, covering the south-east and south sides of

the mound. It then suddenly expands into a platform about 100 yards north and south, by 96 yards east and west. This platform is contained within a ditch, save where it abuts upon the Severn, and towards the south the ditch is deeper and wider, being the natural bed of the brook.

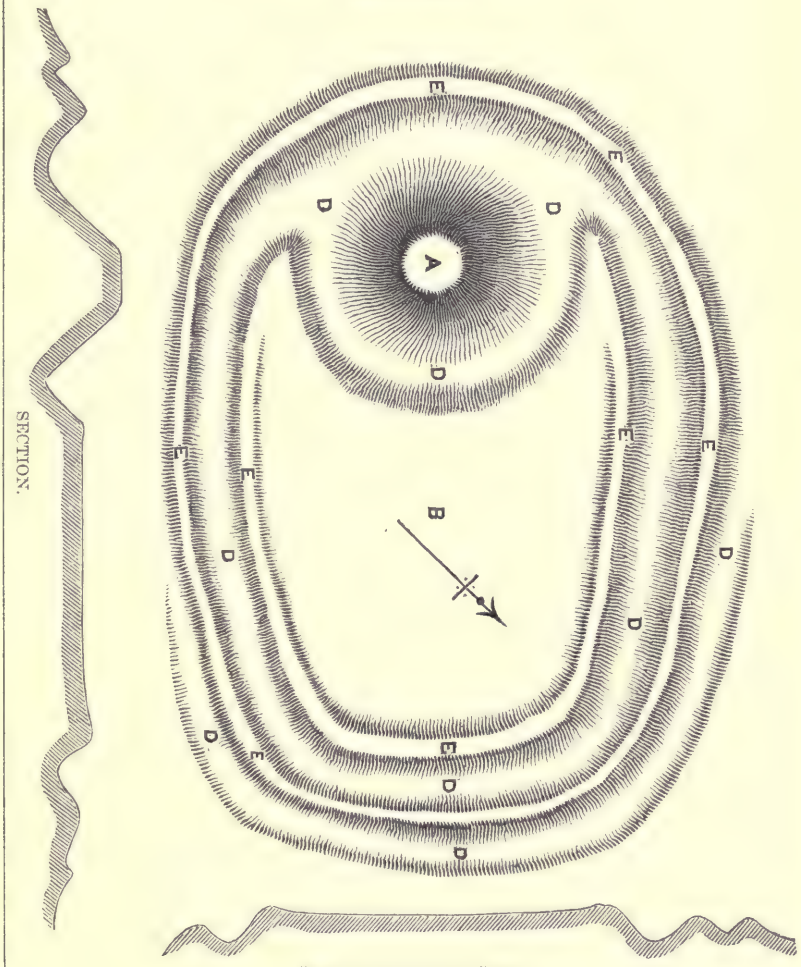
The entrance was probably to the south-west, but it has unfortunately been superseded by a broad cutting, quite modern, which is carried across the base court, and seems to have been meant for a cart road to the meadows skirting the river. This is the only mutilation ; in all other respects the work has suffered only from time and weather. Rhos Ddiarbed is also the name of a meadow close to one of the Moat Lane mounds.

Hên Domen, or the Old Tump, is a remarkably fine and uninjured moated mound, in a field by the roadside, a mile north of Montgomery. The mound is about 30 feet high, and 7 yards diameter on its flat top, and its sides are steep, with a slope of nearly one to one. It rises out of a circular moat, about 10 yards wide, and 10 to 15 feet deep on its extreme slope. The mound stands within and at the west end of an irregularly oval enclosure, also contained within a ditch. The mound is so placed as to form part of the general enceinte, the two ditches towards the west coinciding.

The enclosure, or base court, has an average breadth of 42 yards, and a length, measured from the edge of the inner moat, of 44 yards. It rises at its exterior to a bank about 6 feet high, which descends into a ditch of about 15 feet in depth and 30 feet in breadth. Beyond this ditch is a second and lower bank, and a smaller ditch beyond that again. Probably the entrance was by a plank bridge, and to the mound or citadel by a similar, but steeper bridge. There are no traces of masonry within or near to the enclosure. The ditches partially contain water, but were probably dry in summer.

The position of this earthwork is selected with much

HEN DOMEN.




Section through Base Court.

A. Mound. | B. Base Court. | D. Ditches. | E. Banks.

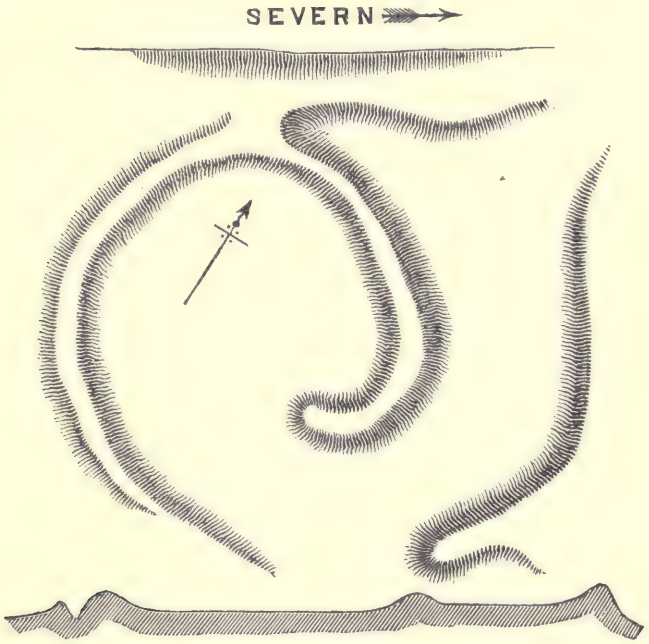
Scale—80 feet to 1 inch.

judgment. Though very accessible as a residence, it commands an extensive view, looking towards the south and east over Montgomery and Chirbury, and to the north and west over the Roman camp marked as Caer-Flôs in the Ordnance, and a considerable range of the vale of the Severn. Within three miles of it, in different directions, are the moated mounds of the Luggy, near Berriew, of Nant-Cribba, of Wynsbury and Dudston, and the site of that of Chirbury. At a somewhat greater distance, on much higher ground, are several British encampments, tumuli, and other remains of that people.

In the same district, but close to Montgomery, is another earthwork, of a different character, but probably also of English origin. Just below, and at the foot of the western slope of Montgomery Castle, is a bank with a ditch to its western side. This dyke ascends the valley southwards to its commencement, after which it is continued in the same direction along the very steep slope of the "Town Hill". The round top of that hill, outside of and 60 feet or more above the dyke, is the earthwork in question. It is a mere pit, about 33 yards diameter, and 30 feet deep. Its sides are partly formed by the process of excavation, but partly also by the stuff removed being thrown up in a circular bank. It can scarcely have been a marle pit or quarry, for it has no access by road into the hollow, and is probably some kind of early fortification sheltered by its depth from the weather, and having pallisades along the elevated bank. It is not shewn in the Ordnance, and probably was regarded as an old quarry.

Bryn Derwen.—Half-a-mile or so north-east of the railway station at Abermule, and upon the right bank of the Severn, which is here elevated by a steep slope of about 40 feet, is an earthwork which, in its present condition at least, differs from those of Hên Domen and Rhos Ddiarbed; though, from its position and general character, it is probably of about the same date, and due to the same people.

It is composed of a rough, but more or less circular bank of earth, much broken down, and in part removed, and which seems to have had an exterior ditch. Within the area is a low, lunated, or comma-shaped bank of earth, about 5 feet high, and which may be the remains of a mound. The outer area is about 64 yards north and south, by 73 yards east and west. Towards the




Section, 80 feet to 1 inch.

BRYN DERWEN.

south, outside, is a large house and farmyard, and the bank and ditch are represented by a low cliff, probably caused by the removal of earth for the purposes of a garden.

This earthwork is close to the iron bridge across the Severn, but upon the north—not as shewn in the Ordnance, on the south—side of its approach.

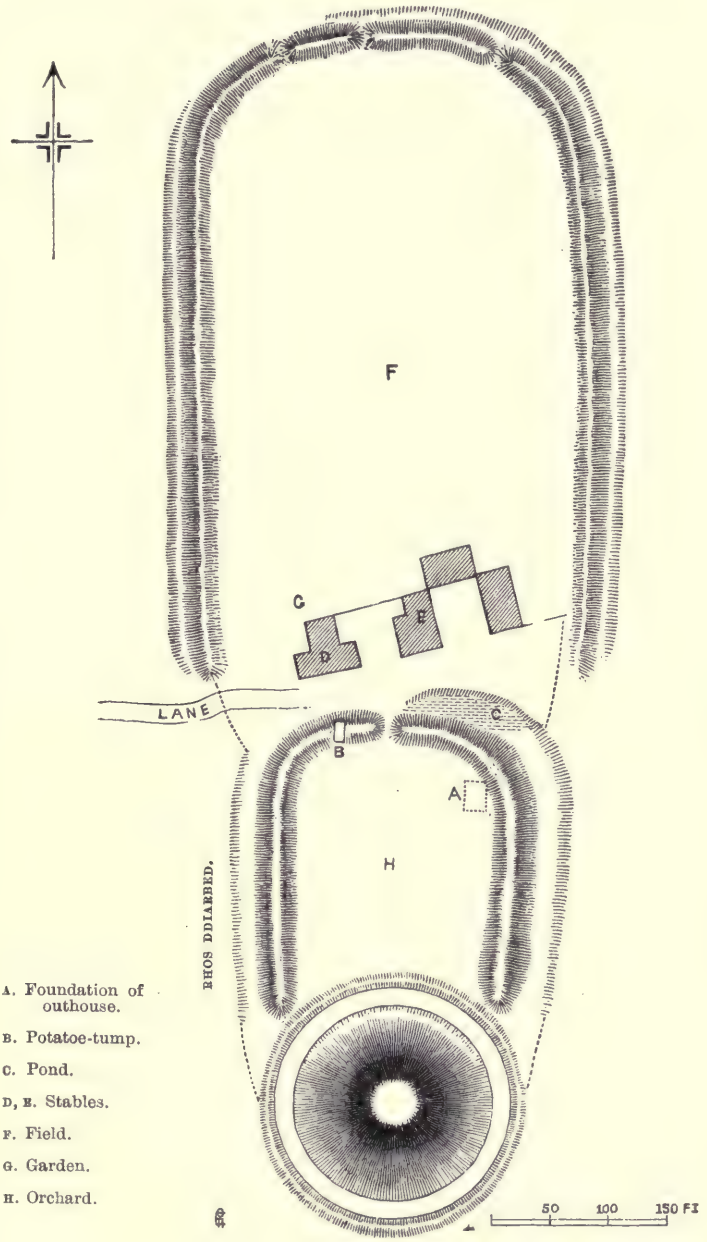
Moat Lane.—Taking the Moat Lane station of the Cambrian Railway as the apex of an equilateral triangle

of half a mile in the side, the other two points south-eastward are marked by the word MOAT in the Ordnance Map. The two moats are really moated mounds of the type common along the Severn. They are considerably higher than the plane of that river, and are placed upon the span of Cefn Nith, though considerably below its summit.

The most westerly of these mounds stands on the edge of a steep but narrow valley, which divides it from Cefn Nith, and is a defence on its southern front. The mound is 15 yards diameter on its flat top, about 55 yards circumference at its base, and 40 feet high. It rises out of a circular ditch 10 yards broad and about 12 feet deep, which at present contains a good deal of water. The southern two-thirds of the mound form the exterior defence of the work ; the remaining third, or rather less, is covered by a horse-shoe enclosure 70 yards north and south by 47 yards broad. This platform, or base court, is level up to the ditch of the mound, but is protected elsewhere by a bank about 10 feet high, outside of which is a ditch about 25 feet deep measured on its scarp, and 8 feet measured on the outer edge, or counterscarp, and about 20 feet broad. This ditch stops short at the edge of the ditch of the mound, and does not communicate with it. The entrance to the base court is at the north end.

This earthwork stands upon the southern edge of a much larger encampment, of irregular but rather rounded figure, about a furlong in diameter, the defence of which is a natural slope, at the foot of which is a ditch. This was probably a protected pasture, though it may be a British work of earlier date than the mound. Between the base court of the mound and the camp is a farmhouse, with its yard and buildings. A plan of this earthwork will be found in the *Mont. Coll.*, vol. i, p. 211, and *Arch. Camb.* for 1868, p. 3, and is here reproduced, though the accuracy of the plan of the outer work may be questioned.

The other of the Moat Lane earthworks has a mound




A. Foundation of outhouse.

B. Potatoe-tump.

C. Pond.

D, E. Stables.

F. Field.

G. Garden.

H. Orchard.

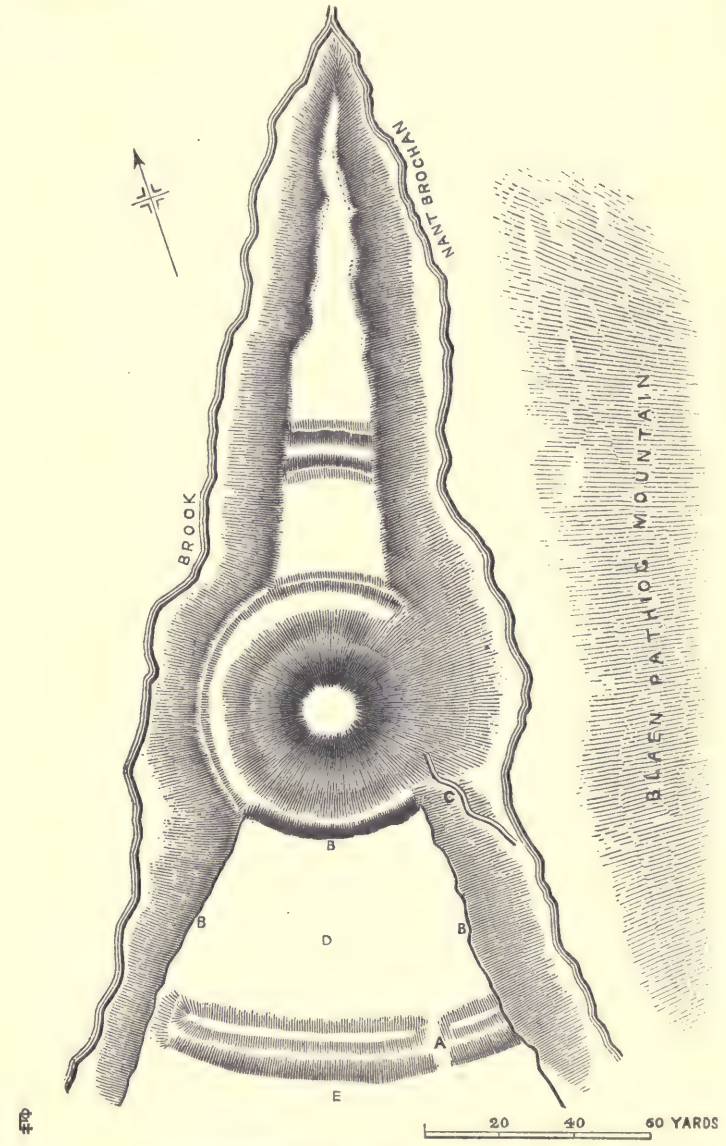
EARTHWORK AT THE MOAT FARM.

10 yards diameter at the top and about 18 feet high. It stands on a circular ditch, but this is shallow and in parts indistinct, and in fact is replaced by a sort of terrace having a light ditch, or rather a scarp beyond it.

Projecting from the exterior of this scarp, towards the north-west, is a triangular enclosure of about 14 yards projection by 7 yards breadth at the base. This has no ditch, but is protected by a steep scarp, which passes off into the natural slope of the ground. The spur or promontory occupied by this work is very steep towards the northern sides, especially to the north-east. Towards the south it is divided by a valley from the higher ridge of Cefn Nith. There are traces of a larger enclosure on the sloping ground to the west, but of an uncertain character.

Rhyd-yr-Onen is another work in the district, but posted up in the hill country, on the head of the Afon Brochan, below Mynydd Blaen Pathioc, nearly $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles south-west of Llanidloes. This also occupies a sort of triangular spur, with very steep sides, descending about 60 feet into the lateral valleys. The mound is wholly artificial, about 20 yards diameter on its flat top, and 60 yards at its base ; it is about 25 feet high. It rises out of a circular ditch, and occupies the whole breadth of the triangular platform. To its south, the base of the platform, 60 yards from the mound, is traversed by a bank, outside which is a broad and deep ditch about 80 yards long. A causeway, no doubt modern, crosses the ditch. At the northern end a smaller and shorter bank and ditch, about 25 yards long, and the same in advance of the mound, cuts off the point of the platform and defends the mound on that side. A plan of this work will be found in *Mont. Coll.*, vol. i, p. 227, and *Arch. Camb.* for 1868, p. 19, and is here reproduced.

It is not probable that a mound placed so far outside Offa's Dyke, and so shut in by the mountains, though of decidedly English type, should have been the habitation of an Englishman. Most probably it was the




EARTHWORK ON RHYD-YN-ONEN FARM.

A. Entrance.
B B B. Hedge.
C. A Path.
D E. Fields.

work and strong dwelling of some Welsh leader, who condescended to take a lesson in construction from his foes.

This is not unlikely to have been the case with a moated mound called OWEN CYFEILIOG'S CASTLE, at Tafolwern, on the Afon Twymyn, nine miles east of Machynlleth, from which several charters by Welsh princes relating to Strata Marcella Abbey are dated, and with two others near Towyn, known as TOMEN Y MOREINIOG and CASTELL CYNFEL, both fully described in the *Arch. Camb.* for 1875, p. 66. These three mounds are specially interesting, because, a very rare occurrence in Wales, they are noticed historically. At Wynnstay is a charter granted by Llewelyn or one of the Princes of Powis, about the end of the 12th or early in the 13th centuries, dated at Tavolwern. From Tomen-y-Moreiniog, or rather "Talybont", 6th October 1274, Llewelyn, Prince of Wales and Lord of Snowdon, addressed a letter to Robert, Archbishop of Canterbury, and to the Archbishop of York, complaining of the king's encroachments upon his territory, and asking their influence for the preservation of peace; and Edward himself was at "Talybont in Merioneth" 14th May 1295. Castell Cynfel gives name to a township, a proof of its early local consequence. As early as 1145, Howell and Conan, sons of Owen Gwynedd, attacked the castle of Cynvael, which Cadwalader, their uncle, had constructed and fortified. It was defended by Morvrian, abbot of Ty-Gwyn, and the walls were beaten down. (*Arch. Camb.* 1875, p. 67.)

G. T. C.

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Since the above matter was in type, I have been told by Mr. Burd, the Vicar of Chirbury, that his parish contains other mounds similar to those described, especially HOCKLETON, a mile north-east of Chirbury, and BROMPTON, a mile from Church Stoke, and near the Blue Bell Inn.

At Welshpool also, close east of the railway station, is a mound, somewhat mutilated by the formation of a bowling green, which in a map of 1629 is called "Domine (Domen) Castell", and near which is or was a mill called the Domen Mill. It appears, from an inquest in 1299, that William de Bollers held certain tenements in Mariton under John Fitz Reginald, by the service of providing one soldier in time of war, at "the MOTE OF POOLE" (ad motam de Pola), armed with a bow, two arrows, and a bolt. He was to serve for a night and a day (Eyton's *Antiquities of Shropshire*, xi, 91). This has been supposed to relate to Powis or Poole Castle, but surely the "Mote of Poole" is more likely to be the mound.

No doubt there are many other of these "Motæ" in this very interesting district. Some are shewn in the Ordnance Survey, but owing to the very imperfect system of nomenclature followed in that otherwise excellent map, it is impossible to affix any definite idea to the terms castle, castle hill, castle ring, camp, tumulus, caer, moat, mount, fortress, freely scattered throughout the sheet.

# THE LORDSHIP OF PENLLYN,

FORMERLY A PROVINCE IN THE

# PRINCIPALITY OF POWYS WENWYNWYN.

(*Continued from Vol.* ix, *p.* 238.)

## EXTENTA COMMOTI DE PENTHLYN.

*(From Extent of Merioneth, temp. Edward I.)*

Bala Artenelyn et Land Vaylo.—De duabus caracatis terre de eodem manerio xl*s.* De uno prato, v*s.* De una caracata terre in eadem j. marca. De uno prato ij*s.* vj*d.* De eadem villa que est eschaeta Domini Regis per mortem Ithel[2] Ririd ap Eynoun Goth Wreyk de duabus carucatis terre xxvj*s.* viij*d.* [Idem[3] de dimidio molendino ibidem que est escaeta post extentam et valet per annum x*s.*] De pescaria ij*s.*

Summa iiij*li.* xix*s.* vj*d.* Probatur.

Redditus assise.—De redditu assiso liberorum tenencium xxiiij*s.* De eisdem pro procuracione xvj*li.* xj*d.* Veruntamen de hiis qui solebant facere illud servicium pro parte sunt xvj. carucate terre et dimidia vaste. De terra Baglas de firma ij*s.* vj*d.* De terre Eynoun ab Yer' pro firma ij*s.* De terra que fuit Howel ab Elisse xx*d.* De filio Philippi ab Kenewryk dimidium crannocum xij*d.* Et in denariis vj*d.*

Summa xvij*li.* xij*s.* vij*d.* Probatur.

Penanthlu.—De terra que vocatur Penanthlu in commoto predicto xlv*s.* de quibus xxxj*s.* viij*d.* de terre vasta [in[4] manu Maddoci ap Jor' ad terminum vite per donum Regis].

Redditus villanorum.—De quadraginta villanis totius commoti qui solebant dare iij crannoca farine et dimidium pretium vij*s.* De eisdem pro operationibus in autumpno iij*s.* iiij*d.* De eisdem pro cariagio victualium x*s.* De eisdem pro procuratione hominum et equorum ad quatuor anni terminos iiij*li.* De eisdem pro duobus tenementis que vocantur Vianell' et pro

[1] Ex inf. M. C. Jones, F.S.A. See also *Arch. Camb.*, 1867, p. 187.

[2] Ithel erased ; Ririd interlined.

[3] " Item" to "xs" added between the lines with a caret.

[4] " In" to " Regis", added in another ink.

quodam servicio quod vocatur Meryon xlvj*s.* viij*d.* De eisdem pro sustentacione unius equi et unius garcionis per dictum annum xxxvij*s.* xj*d.* De eisdem pro sustentacione duorum garcionum querentium spervarios tempore Maii per xv dies ij*s.* vj*d.* De quibus quadraginta villanis sunt superstites x et reddunt per annum xxx*s.*

Summa xj*li.* xij*s.* v*d.* Probatur.

Penmayn.—[Testatum[1] est super compoto Jevani ab Howel Vicecomitis de Meryonnyth a festo Sancti Michaelis anno regni Regis Edwardi primo usque idem festum anno secundo quod Lewelinus Princeps Wallie et David ab Griff'inter se participarunt equaliter Villam de Penmayn et quia tenentes Regis ejusdem ville mortui fuerunt tempore confectionis extente et terre eorum vaste et patet per eandem extentam. Ideo, etc.]

De hominibus de Penmayn dimidium crannocum farine per annum ut non cogantur molare ad molendinum Regis xij*d.* Mortui sunt et terre sunt vaste.

Redditus liberorum.—De libre tenentibus ex parte aque que vocatur Isbelon xvj crannoca dimidium farine xxxiiij*s.* De iisdem liberis lxx mensuras butiri xxiij*s.* iiij*d.* pretium vasi iiij*d.* Verumtamen terre eorum vaste sunt in xvj carucatis terre superius scripte.

Redditus firmariorum.—De quatuor firmariis ex parte aque de Isbelon iiijor crannoca farine viij*s.* De eisdem vij*d.* 0. de redditu annuo. De eisdem pro operationibus in autumpno xx*d.* De eisdem pro procuratione iij*s.* De eisdem pro cariagio xvj*d.* De eisdem pro procuratione venatorum fimbreorum v*s.* De eisdem pro avena ad prebendam v*s.* De eisdem pro procuratione unius garcionis querentis nidos spervariorum xij*d.* Terre istorum vaste sunt.

Summa iiij*li.* ij*s.* xj*d.* 0. Probatur.

Sustentacio.—De toto commoto pro sustentacione domorum de Bala v*s.*

Summa v*s.*

Decasus quia Rex remisit per cartas suas (*another ink*).—De monachis de Mochrader pro procuracione quam facere solebant principi per j noctem vj*li.* De eisdem duo pullani de meliori equitio suo pretii xl*s.* Pretium pullani xx*s.*

Summa viij*li.* Probatur.

Crogan.—De una carucata terre in eodem manerio xx*s.* De uno prato v*s.* De quinque villanis de redditu annuo x*s.* De quolibet dictorum villanorum ij crannoca dimidium farine xxv*s.*

Summa lx*s.* Probatur.

[1] From "Testatum" to "&c."; this in cedula.

Molendinum.—De molendino quod vocatur Penaran xij crannoca farine avene xxiiij*s.*

Vaccarie.—De tribus vaccariis ex parte aque de Isbelon in quibus possunt sustentare cc. vaccas et valet quelibet vacca ij*s.* si Rex habent proprias vaccas et si non habeat potest lacare (*sic*) pasture pro j. marca. De una vaccaria ex parte altera ejusdem aque ubi possunt sustentari l. vacce et valet c*s.*

Summa vj*li.* xvij*s.* iiij*d.* Probatur.

Placita et perquisita.—De placitis et perquisitis ejusdem commoti x*l.* sol. Summa xl*s.* patet.

Summa totalis lviij*li.* ix*s.* ix*d.* 0. Probatur.

Penthlyn.—De terra que vocatur Penenthlew quam Maddocus ab Ior' tenet ad terminum vite xl*s.* Ad terminum vite.

De monachis de Moghrade pro procuratione quam facere solebant principi per unam noctem vj*li.* Imperpetuum.

De eisdem de duobus pullanis de meliori equicio suo xl*s.* Imperpetuum. Summa x*li.* viij*s.* iiij*d.*

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## LLAN DDERFEL.

*(From Notes mostly in the handwriting of* Edward Lhuyd, *of the Ashmolean Museum.)*

Y plwyvydh oi amgylch ydynt Llanvor, Llandrillo, Llangwm. Ygeint o dai y sydh wrthyr Eglwys: ym mwlch y Gwrnwdhog y by medha hury hen cappel.

Dydd gwyl Dhervel dhiwmarth y Pask.

Personaliaeth Mr. (Henry) Parry.[1]

### Y Trevydh degwm.

1, Llan Dhervel; 2, Nan Ffreiar; 3, Kaer Geiliog; 4, Tre Gynlas; 4, Llaethgwm; 6, Selwern; 7, Krogen.

### Y Tai Kyvnrivol.

1, Krogen, yr Arglwydd Willoughby,[2] o hawl i wraig . . . . v. h. Sr. Rich. Wyn o Wydyr; 2, Bodwenni, Mr. Elis Davydh, y perchennawr dywaetha; 3, Garthlwyd, a berthyn i M. Edm. Meirig o Ycheldre; 4, Gwern y Brechdyn, a berthen i'r Col. Wms. o Lanvorda;[3] 5, Pale, Mr. Morys Lloyd; 6, Tyn y

[1] He was rector of Llandderfel from 1675 to 1705.

[2] He succeeded his father as Earl of Lindsay, in 1701.

[3] Succeeded his father, the Right Hon. Sir William Williams, Bart., in 1700.

Dhol, Mr. Lh. Evans; 7, Plas isa, Mr. John Jones, perchennog dywedha, mae geneth iddo er o oedhan blwyd; 8, Kae Pant, Hugh Davies, tan oed; 9, Tyddyn Inko, Mr. Thomas Roberts.

TAI ERAIL Y DYNT.

1, Bryn Mredydh; 2, Y Ty yn y Pant; 3, Y Vedw vonthom; 4, Tydhyn y Barwn; 5, Nant yr Eithin; 6, Llanerch y Baidh; 7, Bryn Bwlen; 8, Bryndern, etc.

Fynnon Dhervel av Garth y Lhun, agos y Lhan.

Kaer Kyreini yn hre Nan Freiar, Kaer vawr ydyw hon (Caer Kyreini, in the township of Nant Ffreier. This camp is a large one.)

Ogo yng Kraig Krogen, a elwir Siambar y Tywisog.

Tywisog y vy yng Hrogen.

Ag ôl i arvargel i ên.

An Llywelyn ap Iorw. Drwyndwyn mawn a losgant amla yr rhain a ladhant ym Mynylhod a chwn y Sanlhwy a Gwernol.

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## LLANYCIL Y BALA.

The present parish of Llanycil was formerly a township in the parish of Llanfihangel in Migneint. This parish contained the townships of Maestran, Strevelyn and Cyffty, Gwern Evel, Bedwarien, Llanycil and Bala, Llangower, and Dwygraig. Bala is a market town, having, in the end thereof, a great mound, whereon some time stood a castle, which in 1202 Llewelyn Prince of Wales fortified. R. Vaughan, of Dolgellau.

Cadwaladr of Lanycil, living 1594, ab Rhydderch ab David ab Maredydd, of Bala. (*Mont. Coll.*, vol. ix, p. 231.) ∓ Margaret, d. of John Wynn, ab Humphrey, of Ynys y Maengwyn. *Ermine*, a saltier *gules*, a crescent *or*, for difference

Lewys Gwyn, of Bala ∓ Sidney, d. of Robert Wynn, of Maes Mochnant, *vert*, three eagles displayed in fess, *or*. | Seven daughters.

Owain Wynne, who first went to Ireland. (See *Burke's Landed Gentry*.) ∓ Catherine, wid. of James Hamilton, son of Sir Frederick Hamilton, and d. of Claud, second baron Strabane, and Lady Jane his wife, fourth dau. of George, Marquess of Huntley. | Cadwaladr Wynn. | Catherine Wynn, of Nant y Meichiad, son of Robt. Wynn, of Maes Mochnant. | Marux. Edward | Margaret

a | b | c | d

*a* | James Wynne, brigadier-general in the army; raised the 5th dragoons. Killed at Malplaquet.

*b* | Lewys Wynne ∓ Rebecca d. of John Bingham.

*c* | Owen Wynne, M.P., lieut.-general in the army, and commander in-chief in Ireland; raised the 9th Dragoons.

*d* | John, o.s.p.

Owen Wynne, of Haslewood, co. Sligo, M.P. ∓ Catherine, d. of John Ffolliott, Esq.

The Right Honble. Owen Wynne, of Haslewood, M.P. ∓ Anne, sister of Robert, earl of Farnham.

Owen Wynne, of Haslewood, M.P. ob. 1841. ∓ Lady Sarah Elizabeth Cole, dau. of William, first Earl of Enniskillen.

The Right Honble. John Arthur Wynne, of Haslewood, co. Sligo. ∓ Lady Anne Handesforde Butler, d. of James, second Marquess of Ormonde.

Owen, b. 5 Feb. 1843. James, b. 22 Nov. 1847. Sarah. Grace Florence.

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## CAER GAI.

The following anecdotes characteristic of the lawless state of society in Merionethshire in the reigns of Edward IV and Henry VIII, were taken from an original manuscript, written in 1654, in the Autobiography of Robert Vaughan, of Hengwort, Esq., and published in the *Archæologia Cambrensis*, vol. ii, p. 245 :—

"Howel ab Jenkin of Ynys y Maengwyn seeing his father's meanes (estate) after his death was to be divided between him and his brethren,[1] whereby he was to have but ye 3 parte, whereas ye whole seemed little inough for him in his conceit, plodded how to procure his father to passe the whole upon him; which when by fair meanes he could not obtaine, he, confiding in ye greatness of his allies, took the old man his father, and imprisoned him in Harlegh castell, where he (his) father in lawe[2] was constable; from whence he was not released untill he passed all his landes upon Howel and Mary his wife and their issue, by his deede, wch beareth date ye 19th of Edw. 4. . . . . .

"Humphrey ab Howel ab Jenkyn (eldest son of the person above-

[1] By the law of Gavelkind then prevalent in Wales.

[2] Sir Roger Kynaston, of Hordley, co. Salop, knt. He was constable of Harlech Castle from Feb. 12 Edw. IV. (1473) to Michaelmas, 1484.

mentioned) got a deputacion of that office, (the office of sheriff) for ye county of Merioneth, about the year . . . . of Henry VIII,[1] and falling out with his cousin Howel Vaughan, of Llwydiarth, in Powys, who at that time dwelled at Caer Gai, in Merionethshire, what though he were out of his owne county, yet found enough in this countrey; for besides his two sonnes, John and Humphrey, being lustie young men, and Morgan ab John of Cynllwyd,[2] Howell's brother in law, a man of great power in Penlynn, he had out of Tal y Bont, Tudor Vaughan ab Gruffydd ab Howell,[3] out of ye prime men of that countrey, and William ab Jenkin, and Morgan his brother, ye sonnes of Jenkin ab Iorwerth aforesaid, who being disinherited by means of their brother Howel, as is before declared, sided with Howel Vaughan against Humphrey, their brother's sonne. Nevertheless, Humphrey ab Howel ab Jenkin, by virtue of his office, raysed a great number of men out of Estmanner (Estimaner), and came to Caer Gai, where he seized upon all the cattel of Howel Vaughan that he found, and did drive them to Talybont. Howel with his friends followed hard, but could not overtake, until Tudur Vaughan, having notice of the matter, came with a company of 50 archers and met the Shieriff and his men driving ye cattell, and began to skirmish, whereupon Howel Vaughan came in sight: then the shieriff, seeing himself to be overmached, left ye cattell, and gave ground. Tudur Vaughan pursued hard after them; then Howel Vaughan recovered his cattell, and with his men returned thinke [ing] all had been ended. The shieriffe perceiving that none followed but Tudor Vaughan and his men, whoe for the most parte were afoot, commanded his men still to give ground, till they came to the Bwlch (being a narrow passage between two great mountains) where he wished them to make a stand,[4] and if Tudor Vaughan did com thither that then they should fale (fall) upon him suddenly and take him; which was done accordingly; for Tudur Vaughan being on horsback came before his men, who were a-foot, and soe was taken, and his men beaten back. Then he was sent to Aberystwyth Castle in Cardiganshire to be imprisoned, from whence, not long after, he was set at libertie, and returned to his countrey. This was about 15 H. [enry] 8.—W. W. E. W."

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[1] By a Roll of Ministers' accounts for the county of Merioneth, for the year ending Michaelmas, 13 Hen. VIII (1521) in the Branch Record Office, it appears that at that time Humphrey ab Howel ab Jenkyn was deputy to John Scudamor, sheriff for Merionethshire.

[2] *Mont. Coll.*, Oct. 1876, p. 228.

[3] Ancestor of the Vaughans of Caer yn Uwch, near Dolgellan, now represented by —— Richards, of Caer yn Uwch, Esq.

[4] Probably near the small pool called Llyn Tri Graiemyn, better known as Llyn Bach, in the wild and romantic pass between Dolquillen and Tal y Llyn.

GYDROS IN THE PARISH OF LLANFOR.

Rhys of Garth Garmon,[1] fourth son of Ednyfed ∓ Fychan, Baron of Bryn Ffanigl.

Rhys Fychan, of Garth Garmon ∓ Gwenllin, d. of Tudor, ab Iorwerth, ab Gwrgynon.

David of Garth Garmon ∓

Rhys of Garth Garmon ∓ Louri, d. of Rhys, ab Ieuan ab Howel y Gadair. (See *Mont Coll.*, vol. ix, p. 232.

Einion ∓

Cwnnws of Garth Garmon.

Madog Fychan, of Coedmor, in the parish of Bettws Wyrion Iddon, now called Bettws y Coed.

Gruffydd ∓ ——— d. of Robin (Sheriff) ab Maredydd.

Rhys Lloyd, of Gydros ∓ Angharad, d. of Madog ab Ieuan Fychan ab Ieuan Y Cott of Cil Talgarth.

1 Ieuan ∓ ——— d. of Howel ab David Coetmor ab Howel Coetmor, of Penmachno, *Azure or*, chev. inter three fleur-de-lys *argent*.

2 Elizabeth ∓ 2 d. of Edward ab Gruffydd ab Jenkyn ab Rhys.

David ∓ Gwerfyl heiress ux. Edward Pryse, of Tref Brysg.

Gwerful ux. Roger Trevor, of Pentref Cynwrig; des. from Tudor Trevor.

Margaret, ux. Robt. ab Rhys ab Maredydd.

Elen heiress, ux. Rhydderch ab David Goch ab Thomas of Tyfos in Edeyrnion, des. from Owain Brogyntyn.

[1] Garth Garmon is in Pen Machno Trev Y Bettws Wyrion Iddon.

John ab David Lloyd.
Goronwy ab David ab Llewelyn.
Llewelyn ab Ithel ab Tudor.
Llewelyn ab Gruffydd ab Ieuan Ddu.
Gruffydd ab Ednyfed.

Qui dicunt quod Ieuan ab Howel Ddu nuper de Rhiwedog cepit catalla.

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CORRIGENDA.

*Mont. Coll.*, vol. ix, p. 227. Tref Brysg, for "Gwerfyl, d. of Rhys Lloyd," *read* Gwerfyd, daughter and heiress of David ab Rhys Lloyd, of Gydros.

# WELSH PROVERBS, TRIADS, AND TRUISMS.

Collected by T. G. JONES, Cyffin.

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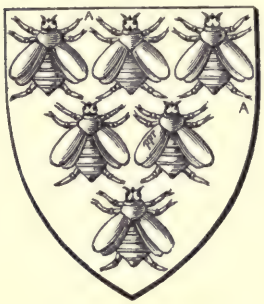
These Proverbs, Triads, and Truisms, were collected from time to time as they were heard spoken by the inhabitants of Llansantffraid yn Mechain. They are not claimed as exclusively belonging to, or having originated in this parish, but as they are the result of seventeen years careful gleaning from the parishioners, it is felt that the collection will be of interest to the members of the Powysland Club, and may induce others to contribute, so that a more complete collection shall be formed, to include all the proverbs in use throughout the whole of Powysland.

It is surprising that people living so near the borders of England should have retained from their Cymric forefathers through so many centuries such a number of these wise sayings in their common conversation. A full translation follows each, together with explanatory notes: extracts have also been added, to show that our ancient bards were also acquainted with several of the proverbs in this collection.

1. A fu Mari a'i llaw arnat ?
   (Has Mari had her hand on thee ?)
2. Brid Mari'r crydd.
   (Mari the shoemaker's wife's breed.)

These expressions have become local proverbs or sayings from the following circumstance. There lived in a cottage where now stands Bryn-tanad, in this neighbourhood, an old midwife and nurse named Mary, a shoemaker's wife, and notorious for her evil temper and foul-tongue; and as some of her nurselings turned out in after-life wicked, it became a belief



CWM MEIN.

(*Add. MS.*, 9864.)

This place, which is now called Fron Goch, lies in the parish of Llanfor in Penllyn, at its extreme end, and touching the parishes of Llangwm in Dinmael, and Cerrig y Druidion, in the manor of Hiraethog, in Gwynedd, at a place called Cwm Pen Aner, in the latter parish. It must therefore, in all probability, have been a portion of the lands belonging to the cell of Moch Rhaiadr, which comprise a great part of the Rhiwlas estate, and subsequently became the property of John Wynn Price, second son, (by Jane, his wife, daughter and co-heiress of Thomas ab Robert, of Llwyn Dedwydd, see Cynllwyd) of John Wynn ab Cadwaladr ab Sir Robert of Plâs yn Rhiwlas. John Wynn Price, of Cwm Mein, married Margaret, daughter of Elis Vaughan, of Bryn Llech, third son of Howel Vaughan, of Glan Llyn Tegid, by whom he had an only daughter and heiress, Catherine, who married Cadwaladr Wynn ab Robert Wynn ab Rhys Wynn, of Garth Meilio, in the parish of Llangwm, in Dinmael, lineally descended from Trahaiarn Goch, of Emlyn, in Cwch Castell, who bore, *Argent*, three bees, 3, 2, 1, ppr. By this lady Cadwaladr Wynn had issue a son and heir.

John Wynn, of Cwm Mein and Garth Meilio, high sheriff for co. Merioneth, 1664, who, by Mary his wife,

daughter of Owain Pryse, of Nant Mawr Garth Ewin, had issue a son and heir, Robert Wynn, of Cwm Mein and Garth Meilio, and Parson of Caer y Drudion in 1679, who married Margaret, daughter of Captain Evan Lloyd, of Plas Duon, in Arwystli, *Argent*, a lion rampant sable, *inter* three fleurs-de-lys *gules*, by whom he had issue two sons: 1, John Wynn, of Garth Meilio, high sheriff for co. Merioneth in 1708, and (2) Evan Wynn, of Cwm Mein.

Evan Wynne, of Cwm Mein, who was high sheriff for co. Merioneth in 1700, married Barbara, daughter of Thomas Price, of Bwlch y Beudy, son of Robert Price, of Giler, ab Thomas ab Rhys Wynn, of Giler, second son of Cadwaladr ab Maurice, of Foelas. By this marriage he had issue a son and heir,

Robert Wynne, of Cwm Mein, high sheriff for co. Merioneth in 1741 and 1762, who married (?) —— by whom he had issue a son and heir,

Robert Watkin Wynne, of Cwm Mein, high sheriff for co. Merioneth in 1798.

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### From the Records of Inquisitions held for the County of Merioneth.

Inquisitio apud Penllyn, 31 Henry VI, coram Thoma Burnaby vicecomite, apud Bala, per Sacramenta,

Meredith ab Ieuan ab Meredith.

Eg(nion)? ab Gruffydd ab Rhys.

Meredith ab Howel ab Tudor. (See *Llan y cil y Bala*, vol. ix, p. 228.)

Meredith ab Tudor ab Goronwy. (See Penllyn, *Mont. Coll.*, ix, p. 233, and Garth Llwyd, p. 215.)

Einion ab Tudor ab Goronwy. (See Penllyn, *Mont. Coll.*, ix, p. 233.)

Madoc ab Llewelyn ab Llewelyn ab Goronwy.

Gruffydd Trefgoed. (Ab Goronwy of Penllyn ab Tudor ab Howel y Gadair. See Penllyn, p. 233.)

amongst a certain class that she had infused an evil power or influence into them at their birth. Therefore wicked and unruly children are called here "Mary's breed"; and when a person exhibits signs of violent temper, or turns out notorious in evil practices, he is addressed, "Has Mary had her hand on thee?"

3. A enillir ar gefn y cythraul aiff dan ei fol.
(What is gotten on the back of the devil will pass under his belly.)

"A gasgler ar farch Malen,
Ni thyf mwy na gwenith hen."
*D. Llwyd*, of Mathafarn, xv cent.

[What is gained by riding Malen's horse will prosper as the growth of old wheat.]
Ill-gotten gains are quickly lost.

4. A blâs prês arno.
(Having the taste of copper on it.)
An expensive article.

5. Adeiladu llong i'w gario i foddi.
(Building a ship for himself to carry him to be drowned, or to destruction.)
Said when a person has gone to enormous expense with a work which has proved ultimately his ruin.

6. Adar o'r unlliw hedant i'r unlle.
(Birds of a colour fly to the same place.)
Said of persons of similar tastes and like objects associating together. Almost universally used in reference to wicked and worthless persons, and of gossips, when seen assembled together.

7. Aderyn mewn llaw sydd werth dau yn y llwyn.
(A bird in hand is worth two in the grove.)
That a person should well consider the consequences of a contemplated change before he commits himself to part with what is certain for the uncertain prospect of something better.

8. A ddwg ŵy e ddwg fwy.
(Who will steal one egg will steal more.)
A dishonest person in one matter will prove dishonest in more, and greater.

9. A ewyllysio ddrwg i'w gymydog iddo ei hun y daw.
(Who wishes evil to his neighbour, to himself it will come.)

10. Ag un troed dan bob cesail.
(With a foot under each arm.)
Said when a person is seen going in a great hurry.

11. Aer Bodheble.
(The heir of Lackland.)
Said of a son without real property appointed for him. One of the sons of the Kyffins of Gartheryr, elected a "Dove on the wing" (*volant*) for a charge on his escutcheon, because he had no land given him.

12. Aer Osceiffle.
(The heir of Luckland.)
When the first son is born, friends say, "Well, you have an heir now"; the reply, sardonically, is, "Yes, an heir of Luckland", more literally, "if he can get land".

13. Ail godiad da iddo.
(May he have a happy resurrection.)
This is a sort of prayer, or wish, when speaking of a deceased friend, and is one of the remains of Popish prayers to be heard now and again among the peasantry.

14. Ail i fygu, dagu.
(Suffocating is a counterpart of choking.)
Said of two causes, or actions of persons, producing similar effects, and when two evils meet persons without a choice of selection.

15. A'i ben wrth y post.
(With his head to the post.)

16. A'i din ar y did.
(With his back under the chain.)
Said of a person who cannot disengage himself from work, or who gives himself no leisure.

17. A'i drwyn ar y maenllifo.
(With his nose on the grindstone.)

18. A'i din ar ei arau, a phawb yn ei yru.
(With his croup on his heels, and every one driving him.)
These two proverbs are very similar in import, and refer to persons in trouble, anxiety, and labour, trying to get the two ends to meet, and barely able to keep the wolf out.

19. A'i ben dan dwr.
(With his head under water.)
Being behindhand in the world, or in trouble.

20. A'i ffrwyn ar ei war.
(With the reins loose on his neck.)
When speaking of a young fellow bent on evil courses, and regardless of counsel.

21. A'i fys yn mhotes pawb.
(With his finger in every one's broth.)
A busy-body, and a meddler in other people's affairs.

22. A'i geg yn bwts.
(Having his mouth in a pucker.)
In the sulks, or offended.

23. A'i gefn yn ddigon llydan.
(His back is broad enough.)
Said of a person having losses, but well able to bear them.

24. A'i lygad yn fwy na'i fol.
(His eye is bigger than his belly.)
Said of a person having a gluttonous appetite.

25. A'i wynt yn ei ddwrn.
(With his breath in his fist.)
One going in breathless haste, or in a great hurry.

26. Amled yn y farchnad, croen yr oen a chroen y ddafad.
(As frequent in the market is the skin of the lamb as the skin of the sheep.)
"Nid hwyrach daw i'r farchnad,
Croen yr oen na chroen y ddafad."
[Without doubt, the skin of the lamb will be brought to the market like the skin of the sheep.]
That the young are as like to die as the old.

27. Aml gnoc a dyr y garreg.
(Repeated blows will break the stone.)
Most frequently used to denote that afflictions oft recurring will prove destructive to health and life. Sometimes also used with the same meaning or application as the common English proverb, "Perseverance will surmount difficulties."

28. Amcan llygad a gwaith llaw, gobeithio y daw o yn union.
(A guess by the eye and a touch by the hand, it is to be hoped it will come right or straight.)
Alluding to a work being done by mere guess, or without rule, or by rule of thumb, that there was no certainty it would succeed.

29. Amser a ddengys.
(Time will show.)
Careful persons will not too hastily make up their minds and express opinions on persons' motives and actions, and other questions of doubt, without taking time for consideration and inquiry, as time often works the issues out, and frequently it is the only exposition of things.

30. Anhawdd dwyn dyn oddiar ei deulu.
(It is difficult to strip a man from his family.)
That a resemblance exists between members of a family in moral character; and equivalent to the English proverb, "Beware of a breed, if it be but a butterfly."

"Yspys y dengys y dyn,
Oba radd y bo'i wreiddyn."—*Tudur Aled*, 1500.

[The man will openly show what his stock or root is.]

31. Anhawdd rhoddi hen ben ar ysgwyddau ifangc.
(It is difficult to fit an old head on young shoulders.)
That the young cannot be expected to behave like old people.

32. Anhawdd dal hen geffyl a rhedyn.
(It is difficult to catch an old horse with fern.)
That deceptions cannot be repeated.

33. Anhawdd tynu cast o hen geffyl.
(It is difficult to break an old horse from a bad trick.)
Alluding to the difficulty of reforming men long accustomed to evil habits.

34. Anhawdd dal y ganwyll yn wastad.
(It is difficult to keep the candle straight.)
Used when a person tries to please every one, and yet comes short of their praise.

35. Angel pen ffordd a chythraul min y pentan.
(An angel on the road and a devil at the fireside.)
Said of a man whose behaviour at home is brutish to his family, but with strangers he can be civil and pleasant.

36. Ar gefn Pompey.
(On Pompey's back, or on Pompey's horse.)
For a man in the sulks.

37. Ar gefn ei geffyl.
(Riding his horse.)
Sometimes said of a person who is elated after his success, or comes off victorious after a bit of a contest. Said also of a person in bad humour or in a passion, and of a person who had

been forced to ride a wooden horse or "stank", as a punishment for domestic brutality. It was customary some years back for the villagers to assemble after nightfall to compel a brute of a husband or a virago of a wife to ride a "stank", or wooden horse, through the village for the ill-treatment of either towards the other, and for certain other faults they might have been guilty of; he or she was then paraded up and down the street, amidst jeers and shouts.—See *Mont. Coll.*, vol. iii, p. 89.

38. Asgwrn y gynen.
(The bone of contention.)
The subject of a dispute or discussion; the cause of any row or contention.

39. Asgwrn i gnoi.
(A bone to pick.)
Said of a sarcastic, or biting word, uttered to sting a person's feelings.

40. Awr fawr galan dwy wyl Elian.
Tair awr fawr wyl Fair oni bydd pedair.
(A long hour at the Calends of the year, two by the feast of St. Elian, three by the feast of the Virgin, if not four.)
Expressive of the lengthening of the day; that it would have increased by the 1st of January one hour, two by the 13th (St. Elian's day), and three, if not four hours, by the feast of the Virgin, the 2nd of February, Candlemas, Old Style[1].

41. Baich y gwâs diog.
(A lazy man's burden.)
A large burden to save a journey.

[1] St. Elian has had no place assigned him in the Roman Calendar. But in the "Welsh Almanack", published and printed by John Rhydderch, in Shrewsbury, for the year 1729, we have "Gwyl Ælian", January 13th, and in the "Notice of the Law Terms held in Westminster," or, as he calls it, "Gorllewinol Fynachlys", we have "Term Gwyl Ælian fy'n dechrau Ionawr y 23 dydd ac yn diweddu Chwefror y 12 dydd." The same notice may also be found in the almanack published by Evan Davies, Manavon, Montgomeryshire, and printed in Shrewsbury, for the year 1741, as also in that of Gwilim Howel, of Llanidloes, for the year 1773. The ancient "Law Terms" of Westminster, connected with the great Sessions of Wales, went by the name of "Term Gwyl Elian" (The Feast of St. Elian's Term), and commenced, as above noticed, Jan. 23, and ended Feb. 12.

42. Bargen ddrud a'i chyrchu o bell
Mae hono yn well o'r haner.
(A dear bargain [article] brought from a distance; that one is extra good.)

This has an equivalent in the English saying, "Dear bought and far-fetched," etc. Some people have a fancy for purchasing articles at a distance from their own home, and a foolish notion that they are better; and are content there to pay twice the price for the same article. Such conduct is against the rules of good economy and kind neighbourly feeling, as well as sound wisdom.

43. Bendith Duw yn y tŷ.
(The blessing of God be in the house.)

44. Duw gadwo'r da.
(The blessing of God on the kine, or God keep the kine.)

45. Duw yn dda i chwi.
(God be good to you, or God save you.)

These are expressions used by beggar-women after receiving alms, invoking a blessing upon the donors. The first was used when the alm or dole was given at the door; the second when the alm was given in milk; and the last when given to the beggar on the road. If these expressions were said, the donor felt satisfied that the alm was received gratefully; if not, the donor felt unhappy, and apprehensive lest evil be brought on their stock, or household, or themselves.

"Da byw eu dwyn, Duw biau;
Duw biau rhoi da i barhau."—*Sion Tudur*, 1580.

(Good, the living shall obtain it, it is God's; it is God who can give lasting good.)

46. 'Beth a gewch chwi o r' domen ond tail?
(What can you get from the mixen but muck?)

From a man of rough conduct we may expect rude behaviour. So, in English, "What can you expect from a pig but a grunt?"

47. Blawd wyneb.
(A floury face.)

A hollow, deceitful person; a person with a masked face.

48. Blew ar ei ddwylaw.
(With hair on his hands.)

Said of a person of a thievish propensity.

49. Bob yn ail y rhed y cwn.
(The dogs should run alternate.)
That there should be a division of labour, and that each one should take his turn.

50. Boddi 'r melinydd.
(To drown the miller.)
Said when too much water is put to the flour in kneading.

51. Boreu dros nos.
(Early, over-night.)
Said of a lazy man's promise to rise early on the morrow. Similar to the English proverb, "Jack at night, but John in the morning."

52. Boddlon fi os boddlon Sion Tudur,
A boddlon Sion Tudur os boddlon y wraig,
A boddlon y wraig os boddlon sydd rhaid.
(I am willing if Shon Tudor is willing,
And Shon Tudor is willing, if willing the wife,
And the wife is willing if compelled to be willing.)
A form of saying by an unwilling person to do a work; and said to, or of, one who advances excuses rather than perform an action which ultimately he may have to complete.

53. Brân i bob brân, a dwy frân i frân front.
(A crow for every crow, and two crows for an unkind one.)
It is believed that every crow has a mate, and that marriage is the state of man. The latter part intimates that a cruel husband, should he become a widower, will have no difficulty in obtaining a second wife, his treatment of the first notwithstanding.

54. Buan y cynheua hen bentewyn.
(An old ember will soon ignite.)
Alluding to old courtship, *i.e.*, quickly renewed.

55. Buan y cerdda newydd drwg.
(Bad news travels quickly.)

56. Bwcram.
(Buckram.)
Buckram was an article with much starch and stiffness in it, at one time much used by milliners, etc., and the expression in question refers to a person of a proud, haughty, pompous, or affected bearing.

57. Bwyta 'r mel o'r cwch.

(Eating the honey out of the hive.)

A person consuming both interest and the principal.

58. Bwyta'r yusgbor drwy newyn.

(Eating up the barn, and still hungry.)

Said of a family who, though having plenty, live so stintingly that they appear to be in great poverty.

59. Bwrw cath i gythraul.

(Casting the cat to the devil.)

Said when a person commits an act thoughtless of the consequences that may follow. This expression is held by some antiquaries to be, properly, "Bwrw'r caeth i'r cythraul", (Casting the conquered to the devil), originating in the custom or rite, said to be in use by the Druids, of making a sacrifice by burning captured enemies in huge wicker-work images.

60. Byd o'r goreu bwyd ag arian.

(A living of the best kind; food and money.)

This saying has the "ring" of the prosodial alliteration of the language (*ex.*, b-d-g-r—b-d-g-r) in it. It is used by a person who is content with his circumstances, when he has the necessaries of life.

61. Bydd fyw farch ti gei geirch.

(Live horse thou shalt have oats.)

Said of a person whose promises are better than his performances.

62. Byd crwn cyfan.

(The whole round world.)

A phrase expressive of some great imaginary good that would be refused, and used to show intense feeling of pleasure in the enjoyment of what is possessed at the time; *e.g.*, a mother would say, "I would not take 'the whole round world' for this infant."

63. Byw y 'nghum yr uwd.

(Living in porridge glen.)

An illiterate fellow.

64. Cadw ci a chyfarth ei hun.

(Keeping a dog and doing the barking himself.)

Where a person keeps a servant and does the work himself.

65. Cadw ti gei.

(Save and you shall get; or, keep and you will find.)

A motto for a child's savings' box; also about keeping things in their proper places, and they will be conveniently

found, and used in a sense equivalent with the expression, "Waste not, want not."

66. Cadw dy afraid at dy rhaid.
(Keep thy surplus to meet thy exigencies.)
An advice or counsel to be thrifty and provident.

67. Cadw'r pen clap i fyny.
(Keep the stout end uppermost.)
Keeping up one's spirits; the reverse of despondency.

68. Cael y gâth a'r ddwy gynffon.
(Finding the cat with two tails.)
Imaginary profits.

69. Cael y cŵd.
(Having the sack.)
A servant dismissed from his place.)

70. Caiff pob peth ei gyhydu ond edafedd gwrthblan.
(Everything shall be made of equal length except blanket-yarn.)
That a person shall be rated according to his worth, or shall find his level. Excepting the hereditary titled class only, every one else finds his position in society by virtue of his own merits.

71. Camgymeryd y mochyn.
(Mistaking the pig.)

72. Caseg wen oedd hi.
(It was a white mare.)

73. Cyfrwyo'r ceffyll chwith.
(Saddling the wrong horse.)
These three sayings refer to a person making ridiculous or comical mistakes.

74. Cân di benill mwyn i'th nain,
Fe gân dy nain i dithau,
Nid yw hyny ddim er hyn,
Ond talu 'r echwyn adre'.
(Sing a pleasing song to thy grandmother,
Thy grandmother will sing the like to thee,
Which is nothing but repaying the obligation.)
Kind words beget kindness; a favour done brings with it an obligation.

75. Can esgor ifaingc.
(The young soon recovers.)

76. Canwyll y plwy'.
(The parish candle.)
The moon.

77. Canu y dôn leddf.
(Singing in the minor key.)
Mourning, complaining.

78. Canmoled pawb y bont a'i cariodd trosodd.
(Let every one praise the bridge that carried him over.)
That we should speak well of a benefactor and friend.

79. Càn' croesaw gwraig y ty.
(The purest welcome of the housewife.)
The best welcome to a guest.

80. Can sionced a'r biogen.
(As brisk or as lively as a magpie.)

81. Can wyllted a châth ddu mewn pòt.
(As wild as a black cat in a pot.)
Said of a person in a fright.

82. Can iached a'r glain.
(As healthy as a jewel.)
"Iechyd, heb eb orfod ochain,
O glwyf,—mor iached a'r glain."—*Iolo Goch*, 15 cent.
Hale, without a complaint
Of illness—'As healthy as a jewel'.

83. Can waned a'r gâth.
(As weak as a cat.)

84. Can wyaned a lledr clytio.
(As tough as soling leather.)

85. Can hyned a'r ffordd fawr.
(As old as the highway.)
Said of a child who apes an elderly person.

86. Can wyned a'r rwmpwl.
(As white as the wimple[1]; a veil, hood, or mantle.)
Said of a thing cleanly washed and bleached, and sometimes of a person having a very pale countenance.

87. Can llwyted a'r llmyru.
(As pale as flummery.)

88. Can ddyled a'r post.
(As dull as a post.)
Ignorant.

[1] "Wimple" is the name of the hood often seen on the female figures in mediæval monuments or effigies.

89. Can ddued a'r pitch.
(As black as pitch.)

90. Can sicred a bod craig yn Llanymynech.
(As certain as that there's a rock in Llanymynech.

91. Can farwed a hoel.
(As dead as a nail.)

*Falstaff.* What! Is the old king dead?
*Pistol.* "As naîl in door."

92. Can dloted a llygoden eglwys.
(As poor as a church mouse.)
Extreme poverty.

93. Can feined a'r gawnen.
(As fine as gossamer.)

94. Can falched a Luciffer.
(As proud as Lucifer.)

95. Can frithed a hadau rhedyn.
(As spotted as fern-seed, or spores.)

96. Can ddyfned a llyn Shon 'Sanau.
(As deep as Shon 'Sanau pool.)
Llyn Sion 'Sanau, or John the Hosier's pool, is that deep water above the mill weir on the Virniew.

97. Can ddyfned a phit glo.
(As deep as a coal-pit.)
These two last refer to duplicity of character, and to a person of crafty or evil intentions; shrewd, canny.

98. Can dywylled a'r ffwrn.
As dark as an oven.)

99. Can gymaint a mynydd.
(As big as a mountain.)

100. Can syched a'r carth.
(As dry as noggs, or as flax.)

101. Can loewed a'r dwr.
(As clear as water.)

102. Can gynted a'r gwynt.
(As fast as the wind.)

103. Can felused a'r mel.
(As sweet as the honey.)

104. Can oered a'r iâ.
(As cold as ice.)

In taking leave of the above examples of exaggerated comparisons, we shall quote "Old Humphrey" on "Exaggerated Expressions":—"The practice of expressing ourselves in this inflated and thoughtless way is more mischievous than we are aware of. It certainly leads us to sacrifice truth; to misrepresent what we mean faithfully to describe; to whiten our own character, and sometimes to blacken the reputation of a neighbour. There 's an uprightness in speech as well as in action, that we ought to strive hard to attain. The purity of truth is sullied, and the standard of integrity is lowered, by incorrect observations. Take for example, 'We stood there for an hour; my feet were as cold as ice.' If the feet were once as cold as ice, there would be very little heat left in the head or the heart. 'I could hardly find my way; for the night was as dark as pitch.' I am afraid we have all, in our turn, calumniated the sky in this manner; pitch is many shades darker than the darkest night we have ever known. 'He is a shrewd fellow! as deep as a draw-well.' There is an old adage that truth lies at the bottom of a well; I am afraid that it is not at the bottom of this draw-well. 'You may buy a fish at Billingsgate as big as a jackass for five shillings.' I certainly have my doubts about this matter; but if it be really true, the people at Billingsgate must be jackasses indeed to sell such large fishes for so little money, etc. Let us love truth, follow truth, and practise truth in all our works."[1]

105. Caru yn nhraed ei 'sanau.
(Courting in his stocking feet.)
A courtship carried on by a couple in the same house.)

106. Cario mawn i ben 'mynydd.
(Carrying turf to the hill-top.)
Taking a gift to a rich person. The same is heard in the expression, "Carrying coals to Newcastle".

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[1] *Pithy Papers*, by "Old Humphrey" (G. Moggridge, Esq.).

107. Cario 'r morthwyl a'r pincers.
(Carrying the hammer and pincers.)
Said of a horse that "clicks", or strikes his fore foot with the hind one.

108. Cario 'r plât.
(Carrying or taking the plate.)
Taking first prize.

109. Cario 'r cwpan yn wastad.
(To carry the cup level.)
Calmness of manner under provocation; and said of a person who tries to carry a middle course between parties at loggerheads, and to speak fair to please two interests.

110. Carn myniawyd.
(The handle of an awl.)
A person setting himself as a candidate for a post of honour or responsibility without the necessary qualifications to sustain the same.

111. Carthu'r stabl cyn rhoi'r ceffyl newydd i mewn.
(Sweeping the stable before the new horse comes.)

112. Cath rhwng deudy, a chwningen rhwng deudwll.
(A cat between two houses, and a rabbit between two holes.)
As these little animals in such a case may quickly escape, so a person fertile in expedients will very quickly find a way out of a difficulty; also great speed.

113. Cau drws y stabl wedi'r ceffyl ddiangc.
(To shut the stable door after the horse has escaped.)
To take precautions after suffering a loss.)

114. Cau pon y mwdwl.
(Closing up the head of the corn stack.)
Said when a person in business retires, having made a competency, or fortune.

115. Ci yn cyfarth ar y lleuad.
(A dog barking at the moon.)
When referring to an illiterate person treating scornfully and disrespectfully the educated; and of the poor insulting the rich.

116. Ceiniog gam.
(A crooked penny.)
Said of money earned dishonestly.

117. Ceffyl benthyg.
(A borrowed horse.)
Said of an over-driven horse, and when a person is seen driving his horse at top-speed. *Apropos* also when another person's property is not respectfully and carefully looked to when borrowed.

118. Cipio fel cath i gythrel.
(Going like a cat to the devil.)
A person whipping blindly onwards at the top of his speed; and heard in the following phrases,—"With whip and spur"; "Running like mad"; "The devil take the hindmost", etc.
There's a steep rock near Talyllyn, in Merionethshire, called "Llam-y-lladron"; thither, it is said, thieves and felons were taken, and made to leap over; if they could clear the bound they saved themselves, if not, the jump was certain death.

119. Cyw cynar.
(An early chicken.)
Said of a bold, forward child.

120. Cyfri'r cywion yn y cibau.
(Counting the chickens in the shells, or before they are hatched.)
Reckoning on possible profit and value of things before they are ready for the market.

121. Curo gras a phastwn.
(To beat in religion with a stick.)
To compel a person to live a religious life.

122. Curo'r haiarn tra fyddo yn boeth.
(To strike the iron while it's hot.)
That is, to do each work at its seasonable time.

123. Cwsg potes maip os wedi ei enill yn onest.
(Light the sleep of turnip broth, if earned honestly.)
That an honest man need not fear, however humble his fare. The tale goes, that two labouring men living as neighbours, and under the same roof, fared differently; the one had always plenty of good meat, stolen from the neighbouring farms, and lived well; this one looked down upon his fellow, and ridiculed his too honest habits and common fare. One night the dishonest neighbour was taken by the officers of the law. The other, upon this exclaimed, "Light the sleep of turnip broth", etc.

124. Côf pob diweddaf.
(The last is always remembered.)

125. Coflaid fach a'ig wasgu yn dyn.
(A small armful, and that pressed tight.)
That as much business as a man can well manage is best.

126. Coffa da am dano, mae o ar y gwir a ni ar y tir.
(May his memory be respected: he is undisguised, or, on the truth, and we on earth.)
A respectful allusion to the dead. Should the dead be slandered, this saying effectually stops the calumny being repeated. The good old rule, *De mortuis nil nisi bonum*, serves to illustrate the forms in view when the above is so often quoted.

127. Coch i fynu teg yforu.

128. Coch i lawr gwlaw mawr.
(Red up, a fine morrow; Red down, heavy rain.)
If the sky be red at evening towards the west, it betokens a fine day on the morrow; if red in the morning towards the east, a wet day is prognosticated on the morrow.

129. Codi pridd ar ei gyrn.
(Raising the soil on his horns, like a mad bull.)
In bad humour; threatening revenge.

130. Codi 'r hastal arno.
(Raising the hay-rack from him.)
Placing a certain quantity of food before a man, but not enough. Some hay-racks were movable, and thus horses may be robbed of their hay by putting it out of their reach.

131. Codi melin i falu pecied' ('pecaid).
(To erect a mill to grind a peck.)
Going to great expense to little purpose or profit.

132. Colli'r pen goreu ir cost.
(Losing the best end of a neck of mutton.)
Late to dinner.

133. Cyneu'r tan i losgi 'r ty am ei ben.
(Kindling a fire to burn the house above his head.)
To create an uproar in the family, and having the worst of the quarrel to one's self.

134. Cyn cwyd "cwn Caer" i ——.
(Before the Chester dogs rise ——.)
To rise before daylight. The Cestrians had this unclassic epithet as early as the days of the poet Lewys Glyn Cothi, 1450:—

"Aed fy nghwyn at Haul Gwynedd,
Cwyn a wnaf rhag *Cwn* unwedd;

Rhag ffalsed rhag oeredo oedd
Caer Lleon gawr a'u lluoed."—L. G. Cothi.

[Let my complaint be towards the sun of North Wales;
I shall complain against all sorts of *dogs;*
Against the falseness and coldness of Chester and its mobs.]

135. Cynffona.
(Tailing. "Wagging the tail.")
Fawning, flattering, etc.

136. Cynffon wen.
(White tail.)
False; smooth, oily-mouthed, etc.

137. Cyntaf yn y felin gaiff falu.
(The first to the mill shall grind.)
Equivalent to the English, "First come, first serve".

138. Cymeryd cenad ci.
(Taking dog's leave.)
No leave or permission at all.

139. Cyfraith y brenin dall;
Ycynta' i ddarfod helpu'r llall.
(The blind king's law; the first to finish to help the others.)
Said at the table to discourage lingering over, or taking too much time with meals.

140. Cyntaf gwyd a gyll ei le.
[Dyna arfer plant y dre.]
(The first to rise shall lose his seat, that's the custom of the town children.)
Said jocularly in a household when a person who is standing seizes a vacant seat.

141. Cynt na chynted allo.
(Quicker than one's quickest pace.)
Without delay.

142. Cywion gwyddau ac ebol bach,
Pâ'm na ddaw clamé bellach, 'Calanmai.'
(Goslings and colts have come,
Why tarries May.)
Signs of summer appearing, but the weather is that of a colder season.

143. Cosyn glan o gawsellt budr.
(A good cheese out of a dirty cheese vat.)

144. 'Fu 'rioed gosyn glan o gawsellt budr.
(A clean cheese was never got out of a dirty cheese-vat.)
The first of these two last sayings is said when, by chance, one of good character stands as an exception in a bad family. The last stands as the rule, that the character of the family is read in the children.

145. Cynt y cyferfydd dau ddyn na dau fynydd.
(Two men will meet sooner than two mountains.)
Said when two acquaintances meet at an unexpected place and time.

146. C'weirio gwair pan y bydd yr haul yn tywynu.
(Making hay while the sun shines.)
Not to lose the opportunity to do any work. There is a season and an opportune moment.

"There is a tide in the affairs of men,
Which, taken at the flood, leads on to fortune;
Omitted, all the voyage of their life
Is bound in shallows and in miseries."

—*Shakespeare.*

147. Clap 'dan ei aden.
(A lump under his wing.)
Wealth. The condition of a fat goose is judged by the size of the "lump" under its wing. Hence the adage.

148. Cloch fawr.
(The big bell.)
A great talker, or babbler.

149. Cloch wrth bob dant.
(A bell to every tooth.)
Similar to the preceding.

150. Clwt yn well na thwll.
(A patch is better than a hole.)
A recommendation to neatness.

151. Cneifio a'r gwellaif yn y llaw chwith.
(Shearing with the instrument in the left hand.)
Awkwardly performing any work.

152. Cnoi 'r bit.
(Gnawing the bit.)
Shewing an unbending and disobedient spirit.

153. Cnu'r ddafad farw.
(The dead sheep's fleece.)
The last resource. No further supply can be expected from the dead sheep.

154. Crog-bris.
(A hangman's fee.)
An overcharge; the highest price.

155. Crogi neb wyr.
(Hang him who knows.)
To express that no one knows aught about it.)

156. Crogi 'r ffidil wrth y drws.
(To hang the fiddle at the door.)
A sour-tempered fellow in his home, but courteous and merry when from home.

157. Crio'r fedel cyn y cynhauaf.
(To proclaim the gathering-in before the harvest.)
To be untimely joyous and jubilant.

158. Crio'r fedel wyliau'r nadolig.
(To proclaim the gathering-in at Christmas-tide.)
It is a custom still extant in these borders "to shout" the closing of the harvest. When the last sheaf is gathered in, the family assemble on some convenient hillock, and make a joyful shout; but to do this at Christmas-tide would be equally as untimely as to shout it before the harvest-home.

159. Chwythu llwch i'w lygaid.
(To blow dust into one's eyes.)

160. Chwech o un a haner dwsin o'r llall.
(Six of one and half-a-dozen of the other.)
Similar, alike; without room to choose.

161. Chwareu cath yn yr haul.
(Playing the cat in the sun.)
To play false; double-tongued.

162. Chwareu hen gi a chenau.
(An old dog playing with a puppy.)
The strong taking advantage of the weak.

163. Chwareu ei gardiau.
(Playing his cards.)
Bring out one's whole energy to the point.

164. Chwareu y ffon ddwybig.
(Playing the quarter-staff, or two-pointed staff.)
Simulating; counterfeiting. The expression is taken from one of the twenty-four ancient games of Wales. The quarter-staff (literally, "the two-pointed staff",) said to be used by them, was supposed to be a pole about eight feet long, and pointed at both ends. A knowledge of the game is now lost in Wales.[1] As the staff had two similar ends, it was difficult to know with which the player would strike.

[1] We are informed that Quarter-staff is still played in Yorkshire. The staff is 8ft. long, but *not* pointed.

165. Chwareu cecri.

(To play coggery.) To cheat at play.

Equivalent to the following phrases: "A Cornish hug"; "To gild the pill"; "To play one a brick"; "To play the humbug", etc. One of the village greens at Llanrhaiadr is called Bryn *Cecri*, from the cheating at the village games.

166. Chwilio am bin mewn das wair.

(Seeking for a pin in a hayrick.)

Searching for a thing not easily, or probably may be, found.

167. Chwefror chwyth e gwyd y neidr oddiar ei nyth.

(A February wind will bring the snake out of its nest.)

168. Chwefror chwerw parchell marw.
Ond os bydd ef byw fe dry y derw.

(A very cold February kills the sucking pig;
But if it live it will root-up the oak trees.)

A February pig is of higher value in Market.

169. Cario'r byd ar ei gefn.

(Carrying the world on his back.)

Taking over-thought for the future.

170. Caru'r Slatter.

(Courting the slater.)

A girl is said to be "courting the slater" when her lower garments are longer than her upper ones.

171. Codi ei hwyl i'r gwynt.

(Raising sail.)

About starting on an expedition or journey.

172. Codi ei wrychyn.

(Bristling up.)

Putting on threatening appearance.

173. 'Chollodd yr uffudd erioed.

(The obedient never was a loser.)

Said to encourage children to obedience.

*(To be continued.)*

# PAROCHIAL HISTORY OF LLANYMYNECH.

By JOHN FEWTRELL.

## CHAPTER I.—PHYSICAL FEATURES.

*Name.*—The word Llanymynech is derived by most from Llan, the church, or inclosure, and Mynach, a monk—"the Church of the Monk"; but by some from "mwynwr", a miner, "the Church of the Miners". Much may be said in favour of either derivation, although the arguments in favour of the former appear to us to prevail. The learned Walter Davies declares in favour of the latter, on the ground that he had failed to discover any traces of a monastic foundation in the parish. There can, however, scarcely be a doubt that monks at one time had an establishment here, at an old mansion known as Chambre Wen, which name denotes either the White Chamber or the Inspired Chamber. There are many traditions existing which tend to show that the building was so appropriated. It stood midway between the present rectory-house and the church. The ruins of it have been taken away within the last few years, though the old gateway which opened into the churchyard still remains. In reference to the derivation from "mwynwr", a miner, we certainly have the presence of mines since the time of Roman occupation, so that, though the spelling of the word is slightly different, it is possible it may have been called "The Church of the Miners".

*Boundaries.*—The parish extends into three counties —Montgomery, Denbigh, and Salop; on which account the boundaries are not very well defined in some places. The river Tanat flows along the western side of the parish, and divides it from the parishes of

Llanyblodwel, in Shropshire, and Llansaintfraid, in Montgomeryshire. At Clawdd Coch the Tanat joins the Vyrnwy, which then forms the southern boundary, separating it from the parish of Llandissilio and a portion of Llansaintfraid. To the east lies the parish of Kinnerley, in Shropshire, and the Morda brook, and on the north it is bounded by the Morton district of Oswestry parish. The village and parish are situated within the upper division of the hundred and incorporation of Oswestry, in the rural deanery of the same, and in the archdeaconry and diocese of St. Asaph.

The parish contains three townships, Carreghova, Llwyntidman, and Treprenal, the former being a detached portion of Denbighshire, but joined to Montgomeryshire for electoral and other purposes. Carreghova is a manor of itself, and forms part of the Lordship of Chirk, the Hon. Frederick West being the lord. The two latter townships are situated in Salop, and divided from the former by Offa's Dyke, which thus divides the parish into two nearly equal parts. These townships are comprised within the Manor of Duparts, of which the Earl of Powis is the lord.

(*a*) Carreghova (Stone of Offa) forms the western township of the parish. It has a gentle undulating surface, and is very fertile, being well watered. Two railways pass through it, the Llanfyllin Branch of the Cambrian Railway, and the Potteries and North Wales Railway. In this township stood Carreghova Castle, upon the site of which, near the Tanat, the present Carreghova Hall has been erected. The castle was destroyed about the end of the 12th century. Near its site a battle is said to have been fought in the year 1202; the place is now known as Gwern-y-vigin. The area of the township is computed (exclusive of the road and water areas) at 1610a. 17rds. 4p.; the estimated rental, £3555 13s. 5d.; and the rateable value, £3149 15s. 3d. It contains ten farms of twenty acres and upwards. The extent of the Cambrian Railway is 1m. 18chs., of the rateable value of £36 10s. The principal landowner is Sir H. T. Tyrwhitt.

(*b*) Treprenal.—This township is estimated at 227a. 1r. 19p., with a gross rental of £381, and a rateable value of £346 5s. It contains only three farms above twenty acres in extent.

(*c*) Lwyntidman has an estimated extent of 992a. 1r. 37p.; the gross rental being £3181 5s. 6d.; and the rateable value, £2852. The extent occupied by the Cambrian Railway amounts to 4a. 36p., valued at £1106, with a rateable value of £436. Until September 1876, the property of the company was rated at £639, but upon an appeal this was revised, and fixed as above. In the township there are seven farms of twenty acres and upwards. The principal landowners are the Earl of Bradford and the Earl of Powis. The surface of this district is generally level and very fertile, affording excellent pasture-land; much wheat is also grown. Within this township there is a good house, Llwyn-y-groes, once the residence of John Evans, M.D., who died in the year 1795. He was the father of Archdeacon Evans, lately deceased, an author of some celebrity.

The following table furnishes the extent and rateable value of each farm of fifty acres and upwards, extracted from the rate-books for the year 1877 :—

| Township and Name of Farm. | Owner. | Extent. A. | Rat. Val. £ |
|---|---|---|---|
| | CARREGHOVA. | | |
| Ty Gwyn . . | Thomas Griffiths . | 50 | 113 |
| Pentref . . . | Sir H. T. Tyrwhitt . | 333 | 526 |
| Carreghova Hall . | ,, . | 220 | 285 |
| Carreghova . . | ,, . | 67 | 60 |
| The Mill . . | ,, . | 65 | 98 |
| Pentref Sporting right | ,, . | 396 | 9 |
| | LLWYNTIDMAN. | | |
| Lower House . . | Earl of Bradford . | 176 | 299 |
| Llwyntidman . . | ,, . | 66 | 108 |
| ,, . . | ,, . | 157 | 234 |
| ,, . . | ,, . | 79 | 144 |
| ,, . . | Thomas Thornes . | 107 | 187 |
| | TREPRENAL. | | |
| Treprenal . . | Richard Wall . . | 139 | 209 |

*Roads.*—Two main roads intersect each other in the centre of the village, one leading from Oswestry to Welshpool, the other from Shrewsbury to Llanfyllin. These roads are wide, and kept in good repair, the material generally used for that purpose in the parish being limestone. There has been considerable improvement in late years of many of the minor roads leading to the different portions of the parish which formerly were only tracks, little better than ditches, but which are now good lanes. The gradients of the Oswestry Road have in recent years been much improved about a mile above the village, where it passes over the edge of the hill.

*Canal.*—The Montgomeryshire branch of the Ellesmere Canal enters the parish at Crickheath, and passes underneath the limestone quarries, through the village to Newbridge. After passing to the lower level by means of two locks at Carreghova, where a feeder enters it, carrying a supply of water drawn from the river Tanat, it crosses the Vyrnwy by means of an extensive aqueduct. This consists of five arches, each with a span of 40 feet, and 25 feet above the level of the river. The cost of the aqueduct is estimated at about £4500. This canal has been the means of supplying a great portion of Montgomeryshire with lime and coal at a much less expense than it was previously supplied. Upwards of 60,000 tons of limestone are annually exported from this district by water. Though the railways possess greater facilities, much of the traffic is still carried by the canal.

*Bridges.*—The Vyrnwy is spanned by three bridges, two for the turnpike road, the other for the railway. The former, upon the Welshpool road, is a fine, substantial bridge of three arches, constructed of freestone, and was erected about 1827. The railway bridge is one of a peculiar construction. Upon examination of the bed of the river, it was found to consist of a loose gravel extending to some depth. Into this loose gravel immense iron cylinders were forced by means of atmo-

spheric pressure and the aid of a diving apparatus. These cylinders are of a conical shape, and measure 9 feet in diameter at the base, and 7 at the top. As each cylinder descended, others were screwed on, and wrought-iron girders placed on the top of them. The bridge has three spans, which are extended to a short distance beyond the bed of the river on account of the floods, which rise very rapidly. The Llanfyllin road crosses the Vyrnwy by means of a stone bridge of three arches, which is known by the name of Newbridge.

*Railways.*—The Cambrian Railway passes through the township of Llwyntidman, where it occupies an area of 4a. 34p., extending to a distance of 1m. 7 fur. The Llanymynech station is an important one, on account of the Llanfyllin branch joining the main line there, and the Potteries and North Wales Railway crossing and forming a junction with it. This latter line connects the district with Shrewsbury, and was intended to be extended as far as Porthdinllaen, on Cardigan Bay, for the purpose of conveying the Irish traffic, but as yet it has only been carried out for the distance of about a mile beyond this station. During the cutting of the railway several articles of Roman manufacture were discovered near Carreghova; among them, one piece the use of which is unknown, and which has been noticed in the *Montgomeryshire Collections*, vol. iii, 415. Llanymynech thus possesses many advantages which should have made it a prosperous village; still it does not appear to have increased much during later years. No doubt this is due in a great measure to the lessened demand for limestone at the different ironworks.

*Surface.*—The surface of this parish comprises two distinct portions, the hills and the plain. Being situated upon the Welsh border, and part of it extending into Wales, we should naturally expect to find the Welsh portion to consist of hills. The other division slopes down to the plain of Shropshire, and is generally level and well watered. It is easily seen where the level district commences, and will be found to extend

generally to the east of Offa's Dyke. The lower land, watered by the Vyrnwy and Morda, is excellent pasture, although during the rainy season most of it is liable to be flooded. A greater portion of this land is kept in permanent pasture, the wheat and other crops being reserved for the higher grounds. The soil is composed chiefly of clay and loamy sand. Llanymynech hill is composed of carboniferous limestone, and is principally noted for its quarries and mines, the former extending along its south-western and eastern sides. On the west the face of the hill is lofty, and rises almost perpendicularly from the lower grounds, to the height of 900 feet. It continues to the east, where it is known as Crickheath and Llynclys Hill, and there is a gentle slope down to the plain, the quarries being worked, not on the face, as in the south-west, but in hollows.

*Penyvoel.*—Penyvoel is the name given to an isolated hill, which stands between the village and the hill proper. It is composed chiefly of sedimentary strata, probably carried down by some great river, and afterwards undergoing upheaval. A section may be seen in a lane leading across the side of the hill in which the layers stand almost perpendicular to the horizontal plane. The upper stratum of this, as of the limestone hill, consists of a thin gravelly soil. There is a legend that Penyvoel derived its name from a Saxon prince, Voilas, who pitched his camp in the entrenchments which crown the summit. Voilas left his betrothed, Gwendolen, in the care of her father while he made an incursion into the territories of a neighbouring chief. Gwendolen resolved to secretly enter the camp, in order to be near her lord during the battle. To accomplish her purpose, she disguised herself in the dress of a warrior, and by means of a signet-ring, induced the sentinel to desert his post and go in search of his master. Fatigued with a long journey, she soon fell asleep. Voilas returned, and discovering one of his sentinels, as he supposed, sleeping at his post, drew his dagger and plunged it into her breast. She had but strength

left to utter his name, and thus revealed to him the fearful mistake he had made. The spot is still pointed out where Gwendolen was buried. This hill has of late years undergone great improvement, being well cultivated, though it is to be deplored that the agricultural operations have nearly, if not quite, obliterated the traces of ancient remains. It is now crowned by a beautiful residence, from which splendid views of the neighbourhood can be seen.

*Valleys.*—Two of these are very worthy of notice, the vales of the Vyrnwy and the Tanat; the latter being extremely picturesque. It forms one of the finest passes in Wales, a fact which the Roman invaders, as well as our forefathers the ancient Britons, did not overlook. From the western brow of the hill the valley can be viewed in all its beauty, the river winding slowly through the Welsh hills, and joining the Vyrnwy at Clawdd Coch. Upon its banks may be seen Blodwell Hall, Bryn-tanat, Abertanat, Carreghova Hall, and many other mansions, each having its place in the history of the surrounding district. The valley of the Vyrnwy lies more open than that of the Tanat, but is scarcely less picturesque; perhaps the best view of it can be obtained from the bridge near the village, or where the canal crosses the river at Newbridge.

*Scenery.*—Speaking generally, the scenery of the neighbourhood is as fine as any in the Welsh borders; on the western side, the mountains are seen to extend far into the interior of Wales in every variety of form. A nearer view shows us the fertile lands and well-wooded valleys of the Tanat and Vyrnwy. Following the course of the river, the Breidden and its neighbouring hills appear in all their grandeur, with their bold and precipitous rocks. Upon the Shropshire side the richly-wooded and fertile plain of Salop commands attention, across which the isolated hills of Nescliffe and the Wrekin can be distinctly seen. Numerous villages are visible, as well as the towns of Oswestry, Shrewsbury, and Welshpool. Upon the

whole, the view is scarcely surpassable in the kingdom.

*Geology.*—The most prominent geological feature of the district is the immense deposit of carboniferous limestone forming the hill. There is abundant evidence that it is a deposit near the shore of the great sea which extended over the larger portion of central England. It does not form a thick layer of pure limestone, such as is usually met with in the deep sea formations, but of irregular masses of the pure, mixed with a large amount of shale, and in many cases with sediment carried down by a river current. In some places this shale appears alternately with the mass of limestone, but is never found in great thickness. A section opened at Pant for the purpose of copper mining shows two of such layers, the upper one being deeply coloured with red-oxide of iron, till it is almost black, the lower one being of a light red colour. There appear to be large fissures occasionally, which have been filled with this shale, showing that the deposit has taken place at different periods, and after the lower beds had been ruptured. These shaly layers are termed by the quarrymen "crawin". The stratum is often from 35 to 40 yards in thickness, but probably the average thickness would be about 60 feet. The dip is generally to the south, but in one place the line of stratification extends in a curve, giving evidence of the volcanic upheaval and subsidence which have occurred subsequent to the deposit, and which can be plainly traced in the Penyvoel hill. The different layers are well defined, and number about twenty; in former days these were known to the labourer under different names.

The following table, taken from the *Cambrian Register*[1] for 1795, gives the various names by which the strata were then known. No distinction of this kind now remains.

[1] *Camb. Reg.* vol. i, p. 273.

Mr. E. Baugh's Quarry.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | Red Bed ... . . | ... 6 feet thick. |
| 2. | White Bed ... .. | ... 5 |
| 3. | Little Iron Bed ... ... | ... 1½ |
| 4. | Gwely gwrthban ... ... | ... 4 |
| 5, 6. | Shaly Beds ... ... | ... 4 |
| 7, 8, 9. | Croen diawl / Talcen Tarw } big iron bed | ... 6 |
| 10. | Egg Bed ... ... | ... 6 |
| 11, 12, 13, 14. | Four-stone Bed ... ... | ... 8 |
| 15. | Flumry Bed (flux for iron ore) | ... 3 |
| 16. | Iron Bed ... ... | ... 2 |
| 17. | Big Low Bed ... ... | ... 6 |
| 18. | Breech Bed ... ... | ... 3 |
| 19. | Big Curly Bed ... ... | ... 5 |
| 20. | Blood Vein ... ... | ... 3 |
| | | 62½ |

Mr. E. Pool's Quarry.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | Gingerbread Bed ... ... | ... 4 |
| 2. | Red Bed ... ... | ... 12 |
| 3. | White Bed ... ... | ... 6 |
| 4. | Yellow Bed ... ... | ... 8 |
| 5. | Shale ... ... ... | ... 3 |
| 6. | Yellow Bed ... ... | ... 9 |
| 7. | Big Red Bed ... ... | ... 9 |
| 8. | Croen Diawl ... ... | ... 2 |
| 9, 10. | White Beds ... ... | ... 6 |
| 11. | Iron Bed ... ... | ... 2 |
| 12. | Four-stone Bed ... ... | ... 6 |
| | | 67 |

In one bed, known formerly as the Egg Bed, large oval stones are occasionally met with, some of them measuring 7 feet by 4. The stone in the lower layers is generally found to be the purest, and is exported in large quantities for fluxing with iron ores. Beneath the limestone a bed of red bole is found, which is commonly known by the name "Delf".

The stone is quarried in different places; but much less is at present worked than was formerly. One portion of the work is carried out by Messrs. Savin and Co., another by the Cambrian Railway Company. At Pant, Mr. James Eaton has, during 1876, quarried

about 14,000 tons. The Crickheath Mining Company also carry on extensive works, both in extracting the stone and in burning it.

Blasting powder is the material used in the operations, but during the last twelve months the new chemical, dynamite, has been used with good results, though the quarrymen do not seem to appreciate the advantages gained in its use.

*Minerals.*—The mineral deposits contained in the limestone seem to have attracted the attention of the early invaders of Britain. The Romans are supposed to have discovered that large quantities of green carbonate of copper were contained in the stone. From the remains of their operations they seem to have extracted a large quantity of the metal, even taking precautions to throw up enormous earthworks in defence of the mines. One remnant of their work is an immense level, branching out in different directions; by this they seem to have discovered a vein, and then followed it until it was exhausted. They smelted the ore in open hearths, made by throwing up earthen walls. A small quantity of galena is occasionally met with, but it does not occur in sufficient quantity to repay the mining of it. Cerusite, an anhydrous carbonate, is sometimes found, but the amount is very small. Blende, a sulphide of zinc, seems to have escaped the notice of the Romans, as it is often found among the refuse stone, which they threw aside. Calamine, a carbonate of zinc, also occurs in small quantities. Hematite, red oxide of iron, has of late been discovered in a large quantity, and also malachite, the latter being likely to occur in sufficient quantities to repay the mining of it.

In addition to the Roman level, numbers of vertical shafts are to be seen on the hill. Probably these were commenced by the Saxons, and continued in working till modern times. Many old workings have been opened during the removal of limestone, and often the attempt has been made to continue the work, but has failed, the ore being exhausted.

*Fossils.*—There is a great abundance and variety of fossils found in the strata. The finer specimens are in the higher rather than the lower layers. Different kinds of coral and encrinite occur very numerously. Among the corals we find specimens of the Lithostrontion Basaltiform, which on examination is found to consist of a central axis, around which a number of cells are arranged. The greater mass of the limestone is composed of the encrinites, though the specimens are generally small. Very fine crystals are occasionally met with in some portion of the rocks, and sometimes a stalactite is discovered.

*Wells.*—The water of the neighbourhood is noted for its purity, though it is unfit for many domestic purposes on account of its hardness. There are several wells known by particular names :—(*a*) Bennion's well, near the tramway, connecting the quarry and the railway, was in former times supposed to possess certain medicinal virtues. People are said to have come from some distance to partake of the waters. (*b*) St. Agatha's well is situated near the Potteries railway, and is also known by the name "Three Counties Well", it being singularly situated within the three counties of Montgomery, Denbigh, and Salop. It was supposed that some virtue existed in the water capable of curing certain diseases, but at present it lies quite neglected. The custom once existed of drinking upon the wake-day, February 5th, a mixture of sugar and water at the well. Its water was formerly always used for baptisms, and no one would think of the rite being performed without using this particular water, on account of its supposed virtue.

*Natural Productions.*—There is but very small variety in cereals, wheat being one most generally grown. This flourishes well in some portions of the parish, especially upon the sloping grounds. The greater portion of the lower lands is laid out in pasture, the hilly district producing but little grass.

Of fish there is a great variety found in the

Vyrnwy and Tanat, salmon especially in the former, and grayling in both. Pennant mentions the following:—Trout, samlet, minnow, perch, rough, carp, tench, dace, roach, gudgeon, bleak, chub, loach, bull-head or miller's thumb, chad, eel, lamprey, and flounder. Great quantities of pike are found in the depths of the river.

*Botany.*—Taking into consideration the geological formation of the district, there will be a great variety of plants found. Walks in the neighbourhood afford a large field of study to the botanist, many rare and much-prized plants being found upon and near the hill. The hill is especially rich in ferns, upwards of sixteen varieties growing there, though, through the ardour of visitors to possess specimens, many beds of them have almost disappeared. Beautiful examples are seen growing round the sides of the old shafts, where they flourish in abundance, on account of being generally out of reach of visitors. The following list gives the names of the ferns still found on the hill :—

| Common Name. | Botanical Name. | Situation. |
|---|---|---|
| Buckler Fern ... | L Oreopteris ... | Hill |
| Lady Fern ... | Athyrium, f. fœmina | Moist places |
| Hart's Tongue ... | Scolopendrium ... | Walls on the hill |
| Rue Wort ... | Asplenium ... | Walls near the Rectory |
| Spanium ... ... | | |
| Bladder Fern ... | Cystopteris ... | Rocks and walls |
| Basket Fern ... | ... ... | Hill |
| Polypody Fern ... | Polypodium ... | Walls and banks |
| Ceterach Fern ... | | Walls |
| False Maiden Hair ... | Asplenium ... | Rocks |
| Common Fern ... | Ceterach ... .. | Hill |
| Rock Fern ... | Allosorus ... | Hill |
| Osmund ... ... | Osmunda ... | Bogs |
| Oak Fern ... ... | P. Dryopertis ... | Woods |

A rare wild geranium is found on Penyvoël Hill; it is of a bright magenta colour. In other counties it occurs of the same size, only duller in colour. In Hereford it is found with a deep dull plum tinge. Lord Bradford possesses a very fine specimen taken from this place.

*Drainage.*—The district is principally drained by the rivers Vyrnwy and Tanat. The Vyrnwy is formed by the junction of the Banw and Mechen, the former having its source on Bwlchyfedwen hill, the latter rising near Llanwyddyn. These two streams unite near Mathrafal, Meifod, and the stream is afterwards known as the Vyrnwy, probably derived from Efyrnwy, which means "serpentine", and which correctly describes the course of the river. Near Llansantffraid it receives a tributary, the Cain, which rises above Llanfyllin. Upon its left bank it next receives the Tanat, which rises some distance above Pennant Melangell, and forms the beautiful valley of Llangedwyn. It empties its waters into the Vyrnwy at Clawdd Coch, most probably the site of the Roman Mediolanum (the confluence). This stream is noted for its trout fishing; a great portion of it is preserved. It flows in a narrow but in many places deep bed, the banks being steep. The Vyrnwy, after its confluence with the Tanat, winds through the valley, and finally falls into the Severn at Cymmerau, near Llandrinio. It is an early trout stream, and probably one of the best in the kingdom; its name, "Piscosus Amnis," has been well bestowed.

The Morda has its source near Llanforda, and after a southern course joins the Vyrnwy at Pentreheylin.

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## CHAPTER II.—POPULATION, &c.

The population of Llanymynech has varied considerably at different periods. When the limeworks are in full work the number of inhabitants usually increases. The rate of mortality through disease is extremely low, the greater per-centage of deaths taking place on account of old age. This is no doubt due to the healthy situation of the parish, it being sheltered from the cold north winds by the hills, and the greater number of the inhabitants living upon the slope, and not upon the

lower lands of the valleys. Much has been done to improve the sanitary arrangements of the village by good drainage; this was effected a few years ago through the efforts of the late Rev. John Luxmore, the rector of the parish.

The Rev. Walter Davies, writing in 1795, says :—[1]

"The parish contains about 109 houses, 28 of which are farm houses, which upon an average of five persons to a family, the population amounts to 545."

The following tables, compiled from the several Census Returns for the eight decades of the century, shew how slowly yet steadily the population and number of houses have increased in the parish. The circumstances that have contributed to the increase are the opening of the railway and development of the timber trade in the district.

POPULATION.

| Parish of Llanymynech. | 1801 | 1811 | 1821 | 1831 | 1841 | 1851 | | 1861 | | 1871 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Persons | Persons | Persons | Persons | Persons | Males | Females | Males | Females | Males | Females |
| Portion in Oswestry District, viz. Treprenal & Llwyntidman Townships | 390 | 413 | 454 | 525 | 566 | 259 | 249 | 280 | 271 | 273 | 272 |
| | | | | | | 508 | | 551 | | 545 | |
| Portion in Llanfyllin District, viz. Carreghova Township | 206 | 253 | 346 | 362 | 388 | 167 | 167 | 208 | 192 | 264 | 260 |
| | | | | | | 334 | | 400 | | 524 | |
| Entire & ancient parish | 596 | 666 | 800 | 887 | 954 | 426 | 416 | 488 | 463 | 537 | 532 |
| | | | | | | 842 | | 951 | | 1069 | |

NUMBER OF HOUSES.

| Parish of Llanymynech. | Area. | 1841. Houses. | | 1851. Houses. | | | 1861. Houses. | | 1871. Houses. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Acres. | Inhabited. | Uninhbt'd | Inhabited. | Uninhbt'd | Building. | Inhabited. | Uninhbt'd | Inhabited. | Uninhbt'd |
| Part in Oswestry District, viz. Treprenal and Llwyntidman Townships | 1281 | 111 | 5 | 109 | 12 | 0 | 109 | 3 | 117 | 5 |
| Part in Llanfyllin Dist. viz. Carreghova t. ship | 1223 | 85 | 5 | 83 | 7 | 1 | 92 | 3 | 121 | 4 |
| Entire & ancient parish | 2504 | 196 | 10 | 192 | 19 | 1 | 201 | 6 | 238 | 9 |

[1] *Cam. Reg.* vol. i, p. 266.

Since 1871 the rate of increase has been larger, the number of houses in the townships being at the present time (1877) as follows :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Treprenal ... ... .. .. ... | 6 |
| Llwyntidman .. ... ... ... | 132 |
| Carreghova ... .. ... ... ... | 142 |
| Total ... .. .. | 280 |

Referring to the poor, the Rev. Walter Davies,[1] writing in 1795, says :—

"Carreg Hwva township maintains its poor at their own houses; this years lewn is two shillings per pound (the pound rate on some lands is one-half; on others about two-thirds of the rack-rent).

"The townships of Llwyntydman and Treprenal have, about four years ago, joined with several neighbouring parishes to erect a house of industry near Oswestry, and to send their poor thither, which, from the present prospects, will be both much more comfortable to the poor, and in time much less expensive to their maintenance."

Since the above was written, Carreghova township has joined the union at Llanfyllin, to which twenty-two other parishes contribute.

The poor-rate in Carreghova for the year 1877 amounts to one shilling in the pound, and in Llwyntidman and Treprenal to ninepence in the pound.

*Industrial Pursuits.*—These consist of mining, quarrying, and agriculture. The mining, as beforementioned, has been carried on since the times of Roman occupation. In later days many attempts have been made to make the operations remunerative, but have generally resulted in a failure. A company termed the Crickheath Mining Company have tried for lead and zinc, but, after a short time, they found the veins extended but short distances. Quarrying appears to have been very successful; upwards of 60,000 tons have been extracted annually. The export is, we fear, rapidly declining; in a quarry where 150 men

[1] *Cam. Reg.*, p. 267.

were employed at the beginning of the present century only 50 are now employed.

Agriculture has improved greatly during the last half century, many large pieces of common have been enclosed and let out on lease and cultivated. Farming is chiefly carried on in the townships of Treprenal and Llwyntidman, and is at present in a very flourishing condition, to which result good drainage and a careful rotation of crops have largely contributed. About the beginning of the present century, the following rotation of crops was carried out upon the principal farms :— 1. Summer fallow and manure for wheat ; 2. Barley ; 3. Peas ; 4. Wheat, with manure ; 5. Barley with clover and rye-grass ; 6. Hay. At the present time turnips are sown upon the wheat stubble, and succeeded by barley, then the clover crop, and finally wheat.

The custom of keeping fallow land has not been carried on to any great extent of late years. In the Pant portion of the parish the land is usually let to the quarrymen upon short leases, which, if found expedient, are renewed at their expiration. This system has been found to answer admirably ; to each house is attached a small tract of land, which is generally used as pasture, hay-land, and tilling. A greater incentive to industry among the workmen could not exist in the parish, and is plainly seen upon comparing the quarrymen of the present with those employed before the system commenced. Rent, as a rule, is low, and the tenants are expected to keep everything in good repair. During the last thirty years many new houses have been built, which in time may probably become small thriving farms.

The only manufactures carried on in the parish are rope-spinning and weaving. The former manufacture has during the last forty years been in the hands of Mr. Joseph Powell, a native of Chester. The latter trade is carried on only to a small extent.

The first account we can gain of the population is from the parish registers, which commence from August

1666. The number registered is very small until the year 1700, especially those about 1690-1700, marriages, births, and deaths being mixed promiscuously. The following are the numbers registered :—

| | Births. | Deaths. |
|---|---|---|
| 1666-1680 ... ... ... | 9 ... | 14 |
| 1680-1690 ... ... .. | 59 .. | 102 |

The following table gives the number of baptisms and burials during the last century :—

| Year. | Baptisms. | | Burials. | | Year. | Baptisms. | | Burials. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Males. | Fem. | Males. | Fem. | | Males. | Fem. | Males. | Fem. |
| 1700 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 1788 | 11 | 18 | 3 | 11 |
| 1710 | 3 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 1789 | 17 | 13 | 13 | 10 |
| 1720 | 7 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 1790 | 10 | 9 | 7 | 5 |
| 1730 | 8 | 6 | 9 | 20 | 1791 | 14 | 8 | 5 | 5 |
| 1740 | 9 | 8 | 4 | 4 | 1792 | 12 | 7 | 7 | 8 |
| 1750 | — | 3 | 1 | 8 | 1793 | 7 | 15 | 3 | 6 |
| 1760 | 7 | 9 | 2 | 4 | 1794 | 8 | 9 | 5 | 2 |
| 1770 | 10 | 10 | 4 | 1 | 1795 | 12 | 8 | 6 | 5 |
| 1780 | 13 | 12 | 2 | 1 | 1796 | 7 | 9 | 7 | 11 |
| 1781 | 10 | 18 | 8 | 8 | 1797 | 14 | 14 | 10 | 4 |
| 1782 | 12 | 11 | 4 | 8 | 1798 | 11 | 6 | 7 | 9 |
| 1783 | 11 | 11 | 10 | 9 | 1799 | 10 | 8 | 8 | 6 |
| 1784 | 19 | 9 | 6 | 5 | 1800 | 14 | 6 | 7 | 9 |
| 1785 | 13 | 9 | 10 | 10 | | | | | |
| 1786 | 4 | 7 | 10 | 7 | Total | 287 | 269 | 181 | 193 |
| 1787 | 11 | 12 | 9 | 4 | | | | | |

From the above it will be seen that the years which have been most fatal are 1730, 1785, and 1789.

*Trade.*—Llanymynech is situated in a very favourable position for the development of trade. It is connected by means of railways with many large towns, having easy communication with the Cambrian, the Potteries, and North Wales, London and North Western and Great Western Railways. In addition to this advantage, the Ellesmere canal here joins the Montgomeryshire branch, forming an important waterway. The river Vyrnwy also is navigable as far as the village, and by this means much traffic has been carried on with Shrewsbury and the towns on the Severn. It is only during later years that this mode of conveyance has been superseded by railways. The village is in close proximity to the market towns of Welshpool,

Oswestry, Llanfyllin, and Shrewsbury; Oswestry, being the nearer, takes most of the produce of the district. The chief exports are limestone and timber, though the former has declined greatly. Timber is brought here in large quantities, partly by road, and partly by railway and canal.

Three fairs are held annually, April 1st, May 29th, and September 23rd. The latter is generally termed the colt fair, being noted for the sale of colts, brought chiefly from the district of Llanrhaiadr.

A building once stood in the centre of the village known as the "market hall." It was constructed of wood, and served as a shelter for those who attended the fairs, but, becoming very much dilapidated, it was pulled down a few years ago. No tolls of any kind are taken, unless private property is occupied by the animals brought for sale.

*(To be continued.)*

# THE ABBEY OF YSTRAD MARCHELL.

(*Continued from Vol.* vi, p. 386.)

## SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION.

CHARTER of Meredith ap Howell, *Mont. Coll.*, vol. iv, p. 21. In a letter, dated 25th November, 1850, Mr. Joseph Morris gives the following information :—

Meredith ap Howel, of whose grant the enclosed is a copy was, there is no doubt, the person of that name who is recorded as having, with Owain Cyfeiliog and Owen ap Madoc ap Meredith, taken Carreghwva Castle in 1162. He had, probably, a grant for life of the lordship of Edeyrnion. He resided, I think, at Abertanad, and his father Howel was a natural son of Meredith ap Bleddyn ap Cynfyn.

Madoc ap Llywarch, named in the same deed, might have been Madoc ap Llywarch ap Bran, who for some services rendered to the Princes of Powys, may also have had his temporary reward in the lordship of Edeyrnion. His nephew Meredith ap Iorwerth, married Angharad, sister of Meredith ap Howel.

JOSEPH MORRIS.

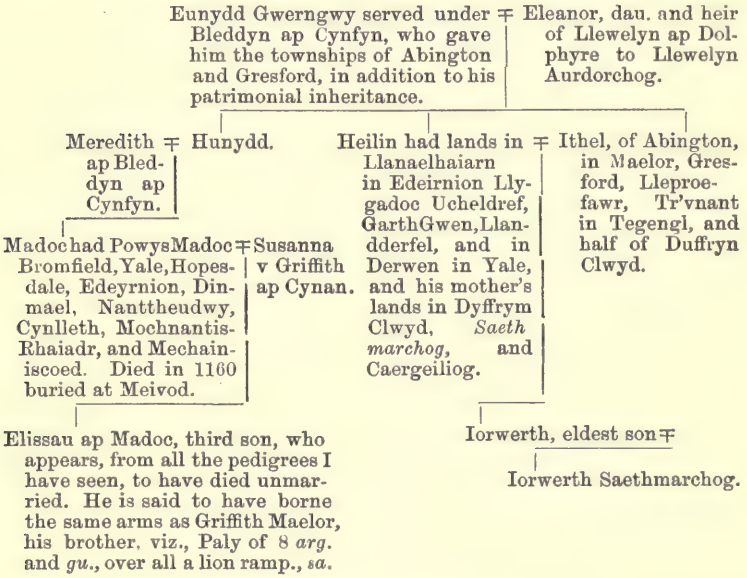
CHARTER of Elisse, son of Madoc, *Mont. Coll.*, vol. v, p. 23 (see also Mr. Howell W. Lloyd's remarks, vol. vi, p. 347.)

Mr. Joseph Morris, in a letter dated 18th Nov. 1850, makes the following remarks respecting this charter :—

I return the copy of the deed received this morning. It is a grant from Ellis (Elissau), third son of Madoc ap Meredith ap Bleddyn ap Cynfyn, whose connection with the district mentioned will appear, as also the connection of Howel, the son of Ithel and Iorwerth Saethmarchog, two of the witnesses. The other witnesses were evidently ecclesiastics. I do not

understand one passage in the deed, namely "antecessor meus Meredith filius Howel", unless that was the real name of that mythological person who stands in the pedigrees as "Cillin ap y Blaidd Rhudd", Lord of Gest, in Efnydd, whose heiress Haer was the wife of Bleddyn ap Cynfyn, and mother of Meredith, whose grandson was the grantor in this case.

JOSEPH MORRIS.


Eunydd Gwerngwy served under Bleddyn ap Cynfyn, who gave him the townships of Abington and Gresford, in addition to his patrimonial inheritance.
Eleanor, dau. and heir of Llewelyn ap Dolphyre to Llewelyn Aurdorchog.
Meredith ap Bleddyn ap Cynfyn.
Hunydd.
Heilin had lands in Llanaelhaiarn in Edeirnion Llygadoc Ucheldref, GarthGwen, Llanddderfel, and in Derwen in Yale, and his mother's lands in Dyffrym Clwyd, Saeth marchog, and Caergeiliog.
Ithel, of Abington, in Maelor, Gresford, Lleproefawr, Tr'vnant in Tegengl, and half of Duffryn Clwyd.
Madoc had Powys Bromfield, Yale, Hopesdale, Edeyrnion, Dinmael, Nanttheudwy, Cynlleth, Mochnantis-Rhaiadr, and Mechainiscoed. Died in 1160 buried at Meivod.
Madoc
Susanna v Griffith ap Cynan.
Elissau ap Madoc, third son, who appears, from all the pedigrees I have seen, to have died unmarried. He is said to have borne the same arms as Griffith Maelor, his brother, viz., Paly of 8 arg. and gu., over all a lion ramp., sa.
Iorwerth, eldest son
Iorwerth Saethmarchog.

CHARTER of Edward de Cherleton, A.D. 1420 (*Mont. Coll.*, vol. i, p. 324, where a translation is printed. See also vol. vi, p. 352, et seq.)

Having obtained a copy of the original charter, we think it better to print it:—

Universis sancte matris ecclesie filiis tam presentibus quam futuris notum sit quod Nos Edwardus de Charleton dominus Powisie inspeximus perlegimus et intelleximus omnes chartas donationes et concessiones nobilum dominorum Powisie parentum nostrorum de omnibus terris tenementis pasturis silvis boscis libertatibus cum singulis suis pertinenciis datis et concessis Deo et beate Marie et Monachis monasterii de Stret marcell ordinis Cisterciencis et salute animarum parentum nostrorum in pura et perpetua elemosina que terre tenementi

donaciones et venditiones inferius specialiter nominantur (viz.) Tota terra que dicitur Stretmarcell cum omnibus terminis suis et pertinenciis a loco qui dicitur Gwenburte usque ad Aberbelen et ab Hauren usque ad belen nominatim infra illos terminos terras que dicuntur Groesprenen et Rhedheskin superius et Rhedheskin inferius cum omnibus pertinenciis suis; terras quoque quas tenent in Argengroec; Grangia etiam de Stradolvedan cum guachnant et Rhandur gwian cum terris quas tenent in Trehelig et in Tythinpryd cum omnibus aliis terris suis et pertinenciis; Grangia in super de Moydau cum . . . . et cum terris quas possident in Gaer, et omnibus aliis terris suis et pertinenciis; Grangia quoque de Trefnant cum omnibus pertinenciis suis; Grangia quoque de Dolwen cum Sechtyn et cum omnibus aliis pertinenciis suis; et Grangia Talerthug, cum omnibus pertinenciis suis; Grangia insuper de Pennantbacho cum Cwmbuga et omnibus pertinenciis suis; Terras etiam que dicuntur Scorvawr et Blaencarno cum omnibus pertinenciis suis; Terras quoque que dicuntur Pennant wyn, Aberbrewen, Rhiwcaenesseit, Deupin, Dyffrin Merthir Pennant Kenllen, Rhoswydawl, Rhos y Garreg, Pennant ykin cum omnibus pertinenciis suis; terras que dicuntur K[ethygl] coedllyn. . . . . Clergyrnant . . . . . cum omnibus suis pertinenciis Insuper omnes pasturas et sylvas quas tenent in Cyfeiliog et Arustley et in Caerenion et Meghen et in Moghnant; Omnia quoque tenementa sua tam in terris quam in pasturis et sylvis cum omnibus pertinenciis suis et libertatibus sicut charte predictorum antecessorum nostrorum in Dominio Powisie plenarie facient mentionem et sicut charta confirmationis excellentissimi et illustrissimi Regis Edwardi specificat et confirmat. Etiam nos antedictus Edwardus de Charleton dominus Powisie inspeximus chartam venerabilissimi domini Johannis de Charleton patris nostri facientem mentionem quod Abbas et convent. de Stradmarcell et eorum predecessores a tempore fundationis domus predicte habuissent curiam suam de omnibus tenentibus et servientibus suis tenend. per senescallum suum a tribus septimanis in tres septimanas vel pro maius tempus ad voluntatem eorum infra terras suas et cognitionem prelitorum litorum subscriptorum (viz.) de contractibus et convencionibus in terris suis et inter tenentes et homines suos proprios, et de debitis et de detentione catallorum et etiam de minutiis transgressionibus et de percussione manuum et de consimilibus, ubi non est sanguinis effusio, nec ostium fractio, ac cognitione et attachiamentis adeo bene de forinsecis cum de tenentibus et residentibus suis transgressiones facientibus in bladis pratis pasturis et boscis separatibus suis et amerciamenta inde taxare

et p. . . . ita quod omnia amerciamenta . . . . . taxentur per bonos et legales homines ipsorum Abbatis et conventus ad hoc electos et juratos secundum considerationem et quantitatem delictorum ita quod non excedant summa xl$^{s.}$ Salv. nobis et hereditibus nostris prelitis erroris falsi indicii et de attinctis si que talia prelita in omnia sua emergantur Nos antepredictus Edwardus dominus Powisie considerantes et cognoscentes destructionem et perditionem facta per rebelles Wallie tam de ecclesiis quam de monasteriis et terris et tenementis suis spoliatis et crematis pro salute anime mee et parentum nostrorum allowamus ratificamus et confirmamus dictis monachis de Stradmarcell Deo et beate Marie ibidem in perpetuum servientibus in libera et quieta et perpetua elimosina omnia terras et tenementa sua plenarie et integre bene et in pace sine aliqua exactione vel consuetudine seculari possidenda in terris et in pasturis et in omnibus terminis suis et pertinenciis et utilitatibus et in omnibus possessionibus et libertatibus sicut charte donatorum suorum aut venditorum et omnium predecessorum nostrorum et sicut charta confirmationis excellentissimi Regis Edwardi eis concessa et plenius protestatur Postea vero nos antedictus Edwardus de Charleton dominus Powisie in uberiore sustentatione dicte domus Abbatis et conventus predicti ad ampliandum libertatem eorumdem pro nobis et heredibus nostris concedimus presenti charta mea et confirmamus illis et successoribus suis has libertates subscriptas viz. quod nullus ministrorum nostrorum aut heredum nostrorum Powisie de cetero capiat aut attachari faciat aliquem de tenentibus or residentibus dicti Abbatis et conventus ad respondendum ad sectam nostram vel heredum nostrorum Powisie aut alicuius partis in curiis nostris nisi sit captus cum manuperio vel . . . . felonie aut pro debito d'no ita quod nullus de tenentibus dicti Abbatis et conventus debent presentari ad magnas curias Powisie pro inquisitione magnorum juratorum et licet fuerint presentati pro transgressionibus quod non debeant amerciari inde aut puniri per ministros nostros aut heredum nostrorum Etiam si contigerit quod tenentes Abbatis dederit vadum xx$^{s.}$ aut minus in aliqua curia dicti Abbatis et conventus contra duodecim dantes indicia erronea quod predictus Abbas et conventus habeant cognitionem terminationem et punitionem inde in Curiis suis. Et si due partes tenentium seu residentium dicti Abbatis et conventus faciant clamationem proprietatis de aliqua re quod ipsi habeant inde cognitionem terminationem et taxationem secundum considerationem legalem ministrorum suorum usque ad summa sexaginta solidorum inclusive Et quod nullus minister noster

aut hæredum nostrorum attachiet seu attachiari faciat alique infra septa monasterii dicti Abbatis et conventus nisi sit pro debito nostro aut pro debito heredum nostrorum vel pro puncto felonie si non cepit defensionem. Etiam concedimus pro nobis et heredibus nostris quod predictus Abbas et conventus non debent solvere thelonium pro emptione animalium aut victualium ad usum eorum proprium ubicunque emerint, aut aliquis eorum emerit infra dominium nostrum Powisie Rogantes et percipientes quantum in nobis est nequis heredum nostrorum Abbatem et conventum domus nec successores suos de libertatibus predictis seu eorum aliquibus contra tenorem charte mee impugnet seu attemptare presumet aut impediat in futurum In cuius rei testimonium huic presenti charte nostre sigillum nostrum apposuimus his testibus Johanne Fitzpiers supervisore totius dominii nostri Powisie dd. Holbach et Hugone Saye Senescallis nostris ibidem Matthew ap Evan receptore nostro ibidem Tho. Burton constabul. castri nostri de Pola Griffino ap Evan ap Madock ap Griffith, Ricardo Wylaston clerico nostro et multis aliis, datum apud manerium de Mathraval primo die Augusti Anno regni Regis Henrici quinti octavo.

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Memoranda as to GRANTS of the Abbey possessions.

[Extract from] "Abridged pedigree of the Lords of Powis", "received from Mr. Edye, 20 Sept. 1815," in Powis Castle office.

Grant from the Crown, 8 March 8 Elizabeth (1585) to Rowland Hayward and Thomas Dixson, and the heirs of the said Hayward, of lands in Powys Lordship, and of the scite of the dissolved Monastery of Strata Marcella, and lands thereto belonging.

In 1617, Sir John Hayward, knt., levied a fine of Strata Marcella Manor.

In 1674, John Buller, Esq., and others mortgaged to Francis Pemberton and John Herle, Esq., said Manor, etc.

In 1684, John Buller and ors. conveyed the fee to William Earl of Powis. "E. E." [dye.]

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*Re Strata Marcella.*

In an article by the Rev. Mackenzie E. C. Walcott, on Basingwerk Abbey, in the *Building News* of the 29 Sept. 1876, page 308, he says :—

"I have lately discovered a dolorous MS. letter to the Crown

from Lord Powys, touching Strata Marcella, in which he says the Abbot went away before the suppression, and when he came there was not a monk left; they had rifled all that was moveable, and left him only a mass of walls in decay. I am glad of it."

The Rev. Mackenzie E. C. Walcott says he thinks the above letter fell in his way whilst searching amongst some papers on Buildwas Abbey, but certainly amongst grants of sites in the Public Record Office. He remarks that the numbers of the MSS. are chronicled with the names of those who consult them, so it would be easy to take up the clue.

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*Right of Sanctuary at Ystrad Marchell Abbey.*

In the *History of Wales*, by John Jones, LL.D., 1824, p. 337, the author remarks :—

"*Ystrad Marchell, Strata Marcelli, or Vallis Crucis Abbey*, was founded about the year 1200, for Cistercian monks, by Madog ab Gryffydd Maelor, Prince of Powys.

"The almost illegible letters on the ruins of this building seem to convey a confirmation of the right of sanctuary in this place to the men of Powys.

This is the only allusion to the right of sanctuary in this Abbey, or to the inscription, which we have met with.

References to any English or *Welch* works in which similar allusions are made, would be welcome.

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Observations, by Edmund Edye, Esq., as to the Abbey farm, the nature of the Tithes, etc., and also of the Townships of Gungrogfawr, Welshtown, and Trefnantfechan, which give some interesting information relating to the Abbey buildings, of which not a fragment now remains :—

1823, May 17th.—Edward Williams of Garth says, he lived servant for five years with the late Mr. Arthur Pierce, at the late House on the present Moors farm, below Buttington Cross Turnpike, and had previously lived at the Abbey farm, fourteen years, with the late Edward Williams, to whom he went when a boy. On leaving Mr. Pierce, he went again to live at the Abbey farm, as Bailiff to the late Mr. Worthington, and con-

tinued there all the time Mr. Williams held it, which he supposes was about eighteen or twenty years. Between the time he lived with Mr. Williams and his living as Mr. Worthington's bailiff he not only lived with Mr. Pierce at different times (making up five years) but lived at different places in Shropshire and Montgomeryshire. Is now past 78 years of age.

Remembers Mr. Williams's taking his lease. At that time, Mr. Richard Mytton (who died at Burgedin) occupied both the upper and lower Abbey farms, and lived at Burgedin, but had workmen or others living in the houses. The house on the upper farm was better than the lower one, and had been a fine place, but was decaying. The road from Buttington Cross then came along by the eastern side of Mr. Pierce's house, and to and by the western side the then Moors common, and along the lane between the Fishpool Leasow and the Cae haidd to and along the line of the present Montgomeryshire canal on the western side of Caehaidd to the adjoining Stockholme, which is the first piece of the Abbey farm, and along the western line of the three Stockholmes, to the northern corner of the lower Stockholme, and then turned and went along its northern end and on the southern side of the Banky field and upper house and buildings, with the Long Park field and Cae Llettŷ on the right, to the present turnpike road, and across it and down to the late Lower House.

The Lower House was about 50 yards from the river, and was the ancient Abbey House. The walls of the barn there were above four feet thick. There were many heartstones, with letters cut on them, under the mold in the garden. They frequently came to them in digging, and generally re-covered them. The orchard was on the Welshpool side of the house, but had the garden and a patch of ground between it and the Severn. The lane passed by the Lower House buildings, etc., leaving them on the right, and so on by the same side of the Weirhead house, etc., and on to the mills, forge, and quay, etc. There was also a dwelling-house where the outbuildings now are, in the lands on the left (western) side of the turnpike road, which are nearer the quay than the upper house is. It was inhabited by one Thomas Evans, a dyer, and so called the Dyer's.

There were also several small houses between the aforesaid road from the Moors and the wood; the first, next the Rallt, was occupied by Joseph Jones; next was William Morris, and next Con. Ridley. Of these only Jones's is now standing.

The lane from the northern corner of the Stockholme con-

tinued onward to Gwern Felû, and that to the Abbey branched out of it at the corner.

Mr. Williams's holdings included a few patches on the upper (western) side of that old lane between it and the wood, from Joseph Jones's said cottage to under Christopher Morris,which is opposite the whole length of the two fields on the northern side of the Stockholmes, immediately below the said lane, to the Wern, and he had no land intermixed with his farm.

About the time Mr. Williams took his lease, Mr. Francis Dorset lived at the Quay House, and Mr. William Spark (who was clerk at the Quay Dwelling Houses) had lived at the Weirhead house, but was then gone away. Mr. John Rowlands, the ironmaster, had the Forge, but did not reside in the country, but at Ruabon. He knows not what parts Mr. Dorset and Mr. Spark respectively held. He thinks Rowlands rented the Weirhead farm.

The fields are so altered by shifts of fences, etc., since the turnpike road and canal were made, that he cannot readily discern the tithe free lands from the other parts.

He says that the Upper Abbey farm is titheable, and the lower one tithe-free; but he cannot say what lands belonged to each respectively.

1823, May 17th.—Mr. Joseph Cooke hath known and resided in Pool about the last forty years, and held the Vicar's tithes of Gungrogfawr, Welshtown, and Trefnant-fechan of the late Mr. Pryce twenty-one years, when Mr. Pryce died. During that time he always took in kind those in Gungrogfawr. The following is titheable, viz., the Trinter field, the piece adjoining its south-western side, which he calls the Quay piece, the land on the right in coming from the western corner of that field up the ridge of the Barn field, and on in a straight line to the Ash Oak Tree, in the next adjoining field. Thence along that field, a little more southerly and south-easterly to south-westerly, along the skirt of the Bank across the Canal, and slantingly to the Turnpike road, and on it to the Bylet Meadow.

He can more exactly shew the line on the land than he can here describe it.

The lands on the left lower side of the line are tithe-free.

He set the lands in Welshtown to the different occupiers. The occupiers of Dommen's Mill Lands he considered as titheable. They paid the former titheman, Samuel Jones, deceased half-a-crown a-year, and paid him the same. He never made any alteration, tho' it was nothing like the value.

M. C. J.

## *Property in Berriew, presumed to have been possessed by the Abbey of Ystrad Marchell.*

Having carefully read the articles in the *Montgomeryshire Collections* about Nicholas Purcell, sheriff 1553, and about Ystrad Marchell Abbey, by Mr. Morris C. Jones, vols. v and vi, I wish to call attention to a few points which cause me to believe that the endowment of the living of Bicton, near Shrewsbury, with the farm of Ty Ucha, on the Rhiw near Berriew, containing 56 acres, and the endowment of Shrewsbury School with 332a. 3r. 38p., bringing in a gross rental of £315 (the land being near *Berriew*), proceeded from the liberality of the Purcells, and probably fell into their hands from the spoils of Ystrad Marchell Abbey.

Nicholas Purcell, of Shrewsbury (*Mont. Coll.*, vol. ii, 429), M.P. for Shrewsbury, 1 Mary, and 2 and 3 of Philip and Mary (*Ibid.*, p. 430), and sheriff of Montgomeryshire 1553 (*Ibid.*, 421) had a domicile within the liberties of Shrewsbury, and that close to the great oak at Shelton, within the boundaries of Bicton incumbency (*Ibid.*, p. 430). His grandfather, Richard Purcell, had married Elizabeth, the heiress of Thomas Waring, of Onslow, in the district of Bicton (*Mont. Coll.*, vol. ii, 429).

I have thus shewn the connexion of Nicholas Purcell with the district of Bicton, the town of Shrewsbury, and the county of Montgomery.

I now proceed to shew, secondly, the proprietorship of Nicholas Purcell in a part of the possessions of the dissolved monastery of Ystrad Marchell.

I would refer to *Mont. Coll.*, vol. ii, p. 428:—"Nicholas Purcell had acquired, in 1553, the Ecclesiastical Manor of Talerddig, one of the possessions of the dissolved monastery of Strata Marcella. This manor was granted by letters patent 37 Hen. VIII, to Sir Arthur D'Arcy, knight, who conveyed it to — Cooper, who, in 2nd Edward VI conveyed it to Nicholas Purcell de Saloppia, *then farming the rectory of Berriew*, under the Abbot of Strata Marcella, at a rent of £18."

We find confirmation of this in the article (*Mont. Coll.*, vol. v, p. 125):—"The monastery of Ystrad Marchell retained until the time of its dissolution the two livings of *Berriew* and Bettws. A writ of letters patent, dated 38 Henry VIII, appointed Richard, Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield, and others, commissioners to inquire according to the tenor of the instructions thereto annexed, entitled, 'Interogatoryes on the part and behalf of Nychas Parsell for the proff of the lease under-

written, viz., whether the late Abbot of the late monastery of Strata Marcella (John Price, afterwards Dean of Pontesbury), within the lordship of Powys, in the Marches of Wales, and the convent there, by their deed indented, dated 9th April, 1529, had granted a lease of their parsonage of the parish church of Berriew.' The answers to the said interrogatories proved the said lease. It is presumed the present owner claims under Nicholas Purcel." And, again, vol. vi, p. 369, "Nichm. Pursell firm. rector. de Berio, &c."

I now turn, thirdly, to the sequel :—

My father, the Rev. Humphrey Sandford, of the Isle, near Shrewsbury, was incumbent of Bicton, and possessed, in consequence of his appointment, the Ty Ucha farm, on the banks of the Vyrnwy, near Berriew. In his time the timber on the farm was sold for £400, and the land was subsequently sold in 1860 to Mr. Browne, of Mellington Hall, near Churchstoke, Salop, for £1900, and the proceeds in each case were duly invested for the benefit of the living. *No title could be found except long possession.*

Again, upon turning to the *Domesday Book* of Montgomeryshire, we find the entry, page 40 :—

| Name of Owner. | Address of Owner. | Extent of Lands. | Gross Estimated Rental. |
|---|---|---|---|
| School Trustees of Shrewsbury..... | Berriew..... | 332a. 3r. 38p.... | £315 |

Whence I derive my theory that the farm of Ty Ucha, containing 56 acres, was granted by Nicholas Purcell to the Ecclesiastical District of Bicton, within which he resided, and the lands, comprising 332a. 3r. 38p., were given to the Shrewsbury School Trustees by the same donor, from goodwill to the cause of education, and that the property in each case had belonged previously to the Abbey of Ystrad Marchell, in the neighbourhood of Berriew. There is the greatest improbability of these two estates from a distant locality being allotted to the living of Bicton and Shrewsbury Grammar School in any other way.

Geo. Sandford.

# MISCELLANEA.

(*Continued from Vol.* ix, *p.* 428.)

## XIX.

### 2nd July 1838.—Grant and Confirmation of Arms to John Edwards, Esq., M.P. (afterwards Sir John Edwards, Bart.)

To all and singular to whom these presents shall come, Sir Ralph Bigland, Knight, Garter principal King of Arms, and Edmund Lodge, Esquire, Norroy King of Arms of the north parts of England, from the river Trent northwards, send greeting, Whereas, John Edwards, of Garth, in the parish of Llanidloes, and of Greenfields, Machynlleth, both in the county of Montgomery, Esquire, Representative in Parliament for the Montgomeryshire Boroughs, hath represented to the most noble Bernard Edward Duke of Norfolk, Earl Marshal and Hereditary Marshal of England, Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, and one Her Majesty's most Honorable Privy Council, that he is the son of John Edwards, of Garth aforesaid, Esquire, by Cornelia, his wife, only surviving child and eventually heir of Richard Owen, of Garth aforesaid, That it appears upon an examination of the Records of the College of Arms, that the Armorial Ensigns hitherto used by him have not been duly established to his family, and being desirous of bearing arms under his Grace's authority, he therefore requested the favor of his Grace's warrant for our granting and confirming such arms for Edwards as may be proper to be borne by him and his descendants, and that arms for Owen may at the same time be assigned to be borne also by him and his descendants as a quartering in memory of his said mother, the whole according to the laws of arms. And, forasmuch as the said Earl Marshal, and by warrant under his hand and seal bearing date the 3rd day of June last, did authorise and direct us to grant and assign such arms for Edwards and Owen accordingly. Now know ye, therefore, that we, the said Garter and Norroy, in pursuance of his Grace's Warrant, and by virtue of the Letters Patent of the several offices to each of us respectively granted, do by these presents

grant and confirm unto the said John Edwards the Arms following, that is to say, *Quarterly first and fourth, Quarterly Gules and Or, a Fess between four lions passant gardant, all counterchanged,* for Edwards. *Second and third, Sable on a Fess between a Lion rampant in chief Argent, and a Fleur-de-lis in base Or, three Snakes entwined proper,* for Owen. And for crest of Edwards, *On a wreath of the Colors, a lion passant gardant per pale Or and Gules, the dexter fore-paw resting on an Inescucheon of the last, charged with a nag's head Argent;* As the same are in the margin hereof more plainly depicted to be borne and used for ever hereafter by him, the said John Edwards and his descendants, the whole according to the laws of arms. In witness whereof we, the said Garter and Norroy Kings of Arms, have to these presents subscribed our names and affixed the seals of our several offices this second day of July, in the second year of the reign of our Sovereign Lady, Victoria, by the grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland Queen, defender of the faith, &c., and in the year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight.

WILLIAM WOODS (L.S.), Deputy Garter.
EDMD. LODGE (L.S.), Norroy.

Recorded in the College of Arms, London.

CHAS. GEO. YOUNG, York Herald and Register.

Sir John Edwards was created a Baronet in the month of July 1838. (See *Mont. Coll.*, vol. viii, p. 210.)

The following account of the fees paid on the grant of Arms, and on the patent of creation, are very curious :—

SIR JOHN EDWARDS.

1838—June and July.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Fees, charges, and disbursements on the Memorial for and subsequent passing of a patent of Armorial Ensigns to John Edwards and his descendants. Record in the College of Arms - - - - - - - | 76 | 10 | 0 |
| Fees, charges, and disbursements in the grant and confirmation of the Arms of Owen. Record in the College of Arms - - - - - - - - - | 42 | 10 | 0 |
| Painting Patent case and incidental expenses - - | 2 | 10 | 0 |
| | £121 | 10 | 0 |

C. G. YOUNG, College of Arms.

Memorandum of Fees and Stamps on the Patent creating John Edwards, Esq., a Baronet of the United Kingdom :—

| 1838—July. | | | | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Secretary of State Office*, and passing the patent | | | | 50 | 7 | 6 |
| *Attorney-General Office*, viz., At Mr. Attorney-General's with Queen's bill | 14 | 15 | 0 | | | |
| Ingrossing Clerk | 1 | 11 | 6 | | | |
| Transcripts and Messenger | 2 | 13 | 0 | | | |
| Stamps | 6 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| | | | | 24 | 19 | 6 |
| *Signet Office* :— | | | | | | |
| Fees | 9 | 1 | 6 | | | |
| Gratuity | 2 | 2 | 0 | | | |
| Receiver | 0 | 10 | 6 | | | |
| Do. Extra disp. | 0 | 10 | 6 | | | |
| | | | | 12 | 4 | 6 |
| *Privy Seal Office* :— | | | | | | |
| Fees | 8 | 16 | 6 | | | |
| Gratuity | 2 | 2 | 0 | | | |
| Recd. Keeper | 0 | 10 | 6 | | | |
| | | | | 11 | 9 | 0 |
| *Crown Office* :— | | | | | | |
| Aug. 3. Recepi | 2 | 12 | 6 | | | |
| Lord Chancellor's Gentlemen | 3 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Ditto Porter | 0 | 10 | 6 | | | |
| Earl Marshall | 3 | 13 | 6 | | | |
| Queen's Household | 62 | 11 | 6 | | | |
| English Heralds | 9 | 3 | 6 | | | |
| Principal Usher of Scotland | 5 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Scotch Heralds | 9 | 3 | 6 | | | |
| Queen's Heralds and Pursuivants | 10 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Crown Office | 14 | 3 | 0 | | | |
| Dividend and Docquet | 3 | 14 | 0 | | | |
| Stamps | 120 | 2 | 0 | | | |
| Boxes, etc. | 1 | 18 | 0 | | | |
| Sealer, etc., Chaff Wax | 1 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Deputies | 0 | 10 | 6 | | | |
| Hanaper | 9 | 7 | 0 | | | |
| Deputy | 0 | 10 | 6 | | | |
| Heralds for Registering | 2 | 10 | 0 | | | |
| Messenger | 0 | 2 | 6 | | | |
| | | | | 259 | 12 | 6 |
| *Gazetting Messengers*, etc. | | | | 3 | 3 | 0 |
| *College of Arms* for Certificates, viz. Record of the Pedigree of John Edwards in the College of Arms and emblazoning the Arms therewith | 3 | 6 | 8 | | | |
| *Carried forward* | 3 | 6 | 8 | 361 | 16 | 0 |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Brought foward* - - - | | | | 3 | 6 | 8 |
| Certificate under the Common Seal of the record of the Arms and Pedigree transmitted to the Secretary of State - - | 4 | 4 | 0 | | | |
| Record of the Certificate - - - - | | | | 0 | 16 | 8 |
| Fee to York Herald for attendance and correspondence during business - - - | 5 | 5 | 0 | | | |
| | | | | | 13 | 12 | 4 |
| | | | | £375 | 8 | 4 |

## XX.

12th Decr. 1868.—Jacob Youde William Hinde, Esquire; License, that he and his issue may take and use the Surname of Lloyd, in lieu of that of Hinde, and that he and they may bear the Arms of Lloyd.

Victoria R.

Victoria, by the grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith. To our right trusty and well beloved councillor Edward George Fitzalan Howard (commonly called Lord Edward George Fitzalan Howard), deputy to our right trusty and right entirely beloved cousin Henry, Duke of Norfolk, Earl Marshal, and our Hereditary Marshal of England greeting.[1]

Whereas Jacob Youde William Hinde of Clochfaen, in the parish of Llangwrig, in the county of Montgomery, Esq., eldest son and heir of Jacob William Hinde, some time of Langham Hall, in the parish of Langham, in the county of Essex, Esq., in the commission of the peace, and a deputy lieutenant for the county of Middlesex, by Harriet, his wife, daughter of Thomas Youde of Ruthin, in the county of Denbigh, clerk, Batchelor of Civil Law, all deceased, hath by petition humbly represented unto us that the petitioner's maternal grandfather, the said Thomas Youde, inter-married with Sarah, the relict of John Edwards of Glynn, in the said county of Denbigh, Esq., formerly Sarah Lloyd of Plâs Madoc, in the parish of Ruabon, in the said county of Denbigh, spinster, the daughter and sole heir of Jenkin Lloyd, late of Clochfaen, aforesaid, all deceased.

That the petitioner's maternal uncle Thomas Watkin Youde of Clochfaen and of Plâs Madoc, aforesaid, Esq., by his last will and testament, bearing date the 4th day of March, 1820, gave, devised, and bequeathed all his real estate whatsoever,

[1] £10 Stamp.

situate and being in the counties of Denbigh, Montgomery, Salop, and elsewhere to certain trustees therein mentioned in trust (after payment of his just debts, and the raising of certain sums of money, as therein mentioned), to pay the residue of the rents and profits thereof to his mother, the said Sarah Youde, during her life, with remainder after her decease to his, the testator's, brother, Edward Youde, some time of Hempstead Court, in the county of Gloucester, but afterwards of Clochfaen, aforesaid, in the manner therein mentioned for his life, with remainder to his first and other sons, and the heirs of their respective bodies; and for want of such issue in trust for his first and every other daughter thereafter to be born (the testator meaning to exclude his niece, Mary Jane Youde, the then daughter of the said Edward Youde), and the heirs of their respective bodies, and for want of such issue, with remainder to his, the testator's, sister, Julia Elizabeth Youde, called in the said will Julia Youde, for her life, with remainder to her issue, male and female, as therein mentioned, and for want of such issue, with remainder to the petitioner's mother, the said Harriet Hinde for her life, with remainder to the petitioner and the heirs of his body issuing, with other remainders over.

That the said testator, the said Thomas Watkin Youde, departed this life in the month of August, 1821, without having revoked or altered his said will, so far as relates to the beforementioned devise, which, with a codicil, was duly proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury on the 16th day of January following, whereupon the testator's mother, the said Sarah Youde, became entitled to the residue of the rents and profits of the said estates, and entered into possession thereof.

That the said Sarah Youde departed this life on the 20th day of December, 1837, whereupon the testator's brother, the said Edward Youde, became entitled to the rents and profits thereof until his death, which happened on or about the 6th day of July, 1846, without having had any other issue than his daughter, the said Mary Jane Youde.

That on the death of the said Edward Youde, the testator's sister, the said Julia Elizabeth Youde, became entitled, under the said will, to the same rents and profits of the said estates until her death, which happened on or about the 19th day of September, 1857, unmarried, and without issue, whereupon (the petitioner's mother, the said Harriet Hinde, having died in the lifetime of the said Julia Youde on the 24th day of October, 1856), the petitioner became entitled to the said

surplus rents and profits, and is now in the receipt of the rents and profits of the said estate of Clochfaen.

That the estate of Clochfaen, devised by the will of the said Thomas Watkin Youde, and to which the petitioner is now so entitled, as aforesaid, was formerly the inheritance of his maternal great grandfather, the said Jenkin Lloyd, and being desirous by and with the consent of his cousin, the said Mary Jane Youde, the sole representative of the said Jenkin Lloyd, and who is unmarried, and of the age of fifty-six years and upwards, of perpetuating his descent from the said family, by taking the surname and arms of Lloyd.

The petitioner, therefore, most humbly prays our royal licence and authority that he and his issue may take and henceforth use the surname of Lloyd, in lieu of that of Hinde, and that he and they may bear the arms of Lloyd.

Know ye that We, of our princely grace and special favour, have given and granted, and do by these presents give and grant unto him, the said Jacob Youde William Hinde, our royal licence and authority that he and his issue may take and henceforth use the surname of Lloyd, in lieu of that of Hinde, and that he and they may bear the arms of Lloyd, the said arms being first duly exemplified, according to the laws of arms, and recorded in our College of Arms, otherwise this, our licence and permission, to be void and of none effect.

Our will and pleasure therefore is that you, Edward George Fitzalan Howard (commonly called Lord Edward George Fitzalan Howard), deputy to our said Earl Marshal, to whom the cognisance of matters of this nature doth properly belong, do require and command that this, our concession and declaration, be recorded in our College of Arms, to the end that our officers of arms and all others upon occasion, may take full notice and have knowledge thereof. And for so doing this shall be your warrant.

Given at our Court of St. James's the 12th day of December, 1868, in the thirty-second year of our reign.

By Her Majesty's Command,

H. A. Bruce.

Recorded in the College of Arms, London, pursuant to the tenor of a warrant from the Deputy Earl Marshal of England.

Albert W. Woods, Lancaster and Register.

26 December 1868.—Grant and Exemplification of Arms of Lloyd to Jacob Youde William Hinde, Esquire, of Clochfaen, on his taking the name of "Lloyd" only :—

To ALL AND SINGULAR to whom these presents shall come, Sir Charles George Young, Knight, GARTER principal king of arms, and Walter Aston Blount, Esq., NORROY king of arms of the north parts of England, from the River Trent northwards, send greeting. WHEREAS Her Majesty by warrant under her royal signet and sign manual, bearing date the 12th day of December instant, signified unto the Right Hon. Edward George Fitzalan Howard (commonly called Lord Edward George Fitzalan Howard) deputy to the Most Noble Henry, Duke of Norfolk, Earl Marshal and Hereditary Marshal of England, that she had been graciously pleased to give and grant unto JACOB YOUDE WILLIAM HINDE of Clochfaen, in the parish of Langwrig, in the county of Montgomery, Esq., eldest son and heir of Jacob William Hinde, some time of Langham Hall, in the parish of Langham, in the county of Essex, Esq., in the commission of the peace, and a deputy lieutenant for the county of Middlesex, by Harriet his wife, daughter of Thomas Youde of Ruthin, in the county of Denbigh, clerk, Batchelor of Civil Law, all deceased, her royal licence and authority that he and his issue may take and henceforth use the surname of LLOYD in lieu of that of HINDE, and bear the arms of LLOYD, such arms being duly exemplified according to the laws of arms, and recorded in the College of Arms, otherwise the said royal licence and permission to be void and of none effect. AND FORASMUCH as his lordship did, by warrant under his hand, and the seal of the Earl Marshal, bearing date the 18th day of the same month, authorise and direct us to grant and exemplify such arms accordingly; KNOW YE THEREFORE that we, the said Garter and Norroy, in obedience to the royal command, in pursuance of his lordship's warrant, and by virtue of the letters patent of our several offices to each of us respectively granted, do by these presents grant and exemplify unto the said Jacob Youde William Hinde, now Jacob Youde William Lloyd, the arms following, that is to say: *Per pale erminois and ermine, a lion rampant sable, between two flaunches gules, each charged with three annulets in pale or.* And for the crest, *On a wreath of the colours, a lion rampant sable, holding in the mouth a fleur-de-lis or, and supporting an antique shield gules, charged with three annulets interlaced in pale, also or,* as the same are in the margin hereof more plainly depicted, to be borne and used for ever hereafter by him, the said Jacob Youde William Lloyd and his issue, pursuant to the tenor of the said royal warrant, and according to the laws of arms, in witness whereof we, the said Garter and Norroy kings of arms have to these presents subscribed our names and affixed the seals of our several offices

this 26th day of December, in the thirty-second year of the reign of Our Sovereign Lady Victoria, by the grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, &c., and in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight.

CHAS. GEO. YOUNG (L.S.), Garter, WALTER ASTON BLOUNT (L.S.), Norroy.

Enrolled in the College of Arms, London.

ALBERT W. WOODS, Lancaster and Registrar.

For the pedigree of the Lloyds of Clochfaen see *Mont. Coll.*, vol. ii, pp. 259-286, and for a plate of the Arms, *Ibid.*, p. 284.

## XXI.

7 August 1818.—Letters patent appointing William Owen, Esq., King's Counsel :—

George the Third, by the grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith.[1] To all to whom these presents shall come greeting, KNOW YE that we, for several good causes and considerations, us hereunto especially moving of our especial grace, certain knowledge and mere motion, have constituted, ordained, and appointed, and by these presents do constitute, ordain, and appoint our trusty and well beloved William Owen of Lincoln's Inn, in the county of Middlesex, Esq., one of our council [*sic*] learned in the law, and we have also given and granted, and by these presents do give and grant unto the said William Owen the same place, precedence, and preaudience next after our council in the law, now being in our courts or elsewhere, and also all profits, advantages, rights, and pre-eminences whatsoever, which to one of our council learned in the law do belong or appertain, or have used, or ought of right to belong or appertain. And we also will and grant to the said William Owen full and sufficient power and authority to perform, do, and fulfil, all and every the things which any other of our council learned in the law as one of our said council, may do and fulfil. To have, enjoy, receive, and exercise the power and authority, profit, and all and singular the matters and things before granted or before expressed to the said William Owen during our pleasure, in as ample manner and form as any other of our council learned in the law have had, held or enjoyed the same. We will that this our grant shall not lessen any office by us or by our ancestors

[1] Stamp, £30.

heretofore given or granted. And, further, of our more especial grace we have given and granted, and by these presents do give and grant unto the said William Owen for the exercise of the office aforesaid the wages and fees of £40 of good and lawful money of Great Britain, yearly to be paid to him, the said William Owen, out of our treasury, at the receipt of our exchequer at Westminster, by the hands of our treasurer or commissioners of our treasury, under treasurer, and our chamberlains there for the time being. To have, hold, enjoy, and receive the wages and fees aforesaid to the said William Owen during our pleasure, We will also and by these presents grant to the said William Owen that he may and shall have these, our letters patent, duly made and sealed under our great seal of our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, without fine or fee, great or small, to be for the same in any manner rendered, done, and paid to us in our Hanaper or elsewhere to our use, although express mention of the certainty of the premises in these presents is not made or any other thing, cause, or matter whatsoever in anywise notwithstanding. In witness whereof we have caused these, our letters, to be made patent. Witness ourself at Westminster the 7th day of August, in the fifty-eighth year of our reign.

By the Regent of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

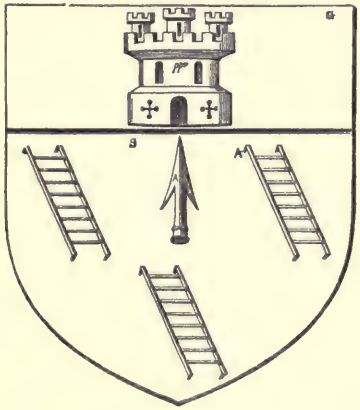
In the name and on the behalf of his majesty.

BATHURST.

Edward Roberts, Deputy Cler. Pellium.

## XXII.

3 April 1838.—Grant of Arms of "Owen" to Mrs.



Anne Warburton Owen, widow of William Owen, Esq., K.C., "to be placed on any Monument or otherwise to the Memory of her late Husband":—

To all and singular to whom these presents shall come, Sir Ralph Bigland, Knight, Garter, principal king of arms, and Edmund Lodge, Esq., Norroy king of arms of the north parts of England from the River Trent northwards, send greeting. Whereas ANNE WARBURTON OWEN of Glan Severn, in the county of Montgomery, widow, and relict of William Owen, of the same place, Esq., deceased, late a magistrate and deputy lieutenant for the said county, and one of his late majesty's counsel learned in the law, third son of Owen Owen of Cevn Havod, in the aforesaid county of Montgomery, Esquire, deceased, and heir to his brothers, Sir Arthur Davies Owen of Glan Severn, aforesaid, Knight, and David Owen, clerk, Master of Arts, late Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, also deceased, hath represented unto the Most Noble Bernard Edward, Duke of Norfolk, Earl Marshal and Hereditary Marshal of England, Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter and one of her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, that she is desirous that the armorial ensigns, which have always been used by the family of her said late husband, should be duly established in the College of Arms. She therefore requested the favour of his grace's warrant for our granting, exemplifying, and confirming the same with such distinctions as may be deemed proper to be placed on any monument or otherwise to his memory, with due and proper differences, according to the laws of arms. And forasmuch as the said Earl Marshal did by warrant under his hand and seal, bearing date the 30th day of March last, authorise and direct us to grant and assign such armorial ensigns accordingly, KNOW YE, therefore, that we, the said Garter and Norroy, in pursuance of his Grace's warrant, and by virtue of the letters patent of our several offices to each of you respectively granted, do by these presents grant and assign unto the said Anne Warburton Owen the arms following for Owen, that is to say: *Sable a tilting spear erect or, the head proper imbued gules, between three scaling ladders argent, on a chief ermine a fort triple towered, also proper;* and for a crest, *On a wreath of the colours a wolf salient proper, supporting a scaling ladder, as in the arms,* as the same are in the margin hereof more plainly depicted, to be placed on any monument, or otherwise to the memory of her late husband, the said William Owen, deceased, with due and proper differences, according to the laws of arms. In witness whereof we, the

Garter and Norroy kings of arms, have to these presents subscribed our names and affixed the seals of our several offices this 3rd day of April, in the first year of the reign of our Sovereign Lady Victoria, by the grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, etc., and in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight.[1]

RALPH BIGLAND (L.S.), Garter, EDMUND LODGE (L.S.)

Recorded in the College of Arms, London, this 5th day of April, 1838.

CHAS. GEO. YOUNG, York Herald and Register.

[Motto—"Torav-cyn-Plygan."]

A pedigree of the "Owen family" is printed in *Mont. Coll.*, vol. iii, p. 232.

## XXIV.

16th January 1846.—Grant of Supporters to Sir Edward William Campbell Rich Owen, Knight Grand Cross of the Bath, Vice-Admiral of the Red :—

To all and singular to whom these presents shall come, Sir Charles George Young, Knight, Garter Principal King of Arms, sendeth greeting. Whereas, her Majesty, in consideration of the great merit, prudence, virtue, generosity, valour, and loyalty of Sir Edward William Campbell Rich Owen, vice-admiral of the Red Squadron of Her Majesty's Fleet, Knight Commander of the most honourable Military Order of the Bath, and Knight Grand Cross of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order, hath been graciously pleased to constitute him to be a Knight Grand Cross of the said most honourable Military Order of the Bath. And whereas, by a statute of the said Order, it is decreed that the Knights Companions, for their greater distinction and honour, shall upon all occasions bear and use the supporters to their arms, and that Garter Principal King of Arms for the time being should grant supporters to such Companions as may not be entitled thereto by virtue of their Peerage, and His Majesty King George the Third having been graciously pleased to ordain that the Knights Grand Crosses should hold and enjoy all and singular the rights, privileges, immunities, and advantages which the Knights Companions of the said Order had theretofore held and enjoyed by virtue of the statutes thereof. Know ye therefore, that I, the said

[1] Stamp, £10.

Garter, in obedience to the said Decree and Ordinance, and pursuant to a warrant of the most noble Henry Charles, Duke of Norfolk, Earl Marshal and Hereditary Marshal of England, do by these presents grant and assign unto the said Sir Edward William Campbell Rich Owen, Knight Grand Cross of the said most honourable Military Order of the Bath, the supporters following, that is to say, on the dexter side a wolf proper, gorged with a Naval Crown, *or*, standing on a scaling ladder *argent*, and supporting a pennon flowing towards the dexter *gules*, and on the sinister a stag *argent*, billetty, and standing on an anchor *sable*, fluke outwards, attired and impaled *gules*, gorged with a Naval Crown, *or*, and supporting a pennon flowing towards the sinister, also *gules*, as the same are in the margin hereof more plainly depicted, to be borne and used by him, the said Sir Edward William Campbell Rich Owen, according to the tenor of the aforesaid statute and ordinance. In witness whereof, I, the said Garter Principal King of Arms, have to these presents subscribed my name and affixed the seal of my office this sixteenth day of January, in the ninth year of the reign of our Sovereign Lady Victoria, by the grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, &c., and in the year of Our Lord One thousand eight hundred and forty-six.

CHAS. GEO. YOUNG (L.S.), Garter.

Recorded in the College of Arms, London, this 28th day of January, 1846,

J. PULMAN, Richmond Herald, Registrar.

Arms,—depicted in the margin—Per saltire *sa.* and *gu.*, a lion *rampant or*, surrounded by the motto, "Tria juncta in uno." Crest on a wreath of the colours.—A stag *argent*, billetty, tripping. Motto, "Flecti non frangi."

## XXV.

VICTORIA R. 11 November 1876.

Arthur Charles Humphreys,[1] Esquire.—Licence that

[1] Arthur Charles Humphreys-Owen, now of Glansevern, Esquire, is a great-grand-nephew of William Owen, Esq., K.C., being the eldest son of Erskine Humphreys, of Lincoln's Inn, barrister-at-law, by Eliza, the fifth and youngest daughter of Edward Johnes, M.D., and of Mary, daughter of Arthur Davies, of Lower Garthmyl. Dr. Johnes was second son of Thomas Jones, of Lower Garthmyl (also called Garthmyl Ganol), by Mary, elder sister of the said William Owen. Mr. A. C. Humphreys-Owen graduated at Trinity College, Cambridge, and was in the Second Class of the Classical Tripos of 1860, and of the Moral Science Tripos of 1861.

he and his issue may take the surname of Owen after that of Humphreys, and bear the arms of Owen :—

Victoria, by the grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, defender of the faith, to our right trusty, and right entirely beloved cousin, Henry, Duke of Norfolk, Earl Marshal, and our Hereditary Marshal of England, greeting :[1]

Whereas, Arthur Charles Humphreys, of Glansevern, in the parish of Berriew, in the county of Montgomery, Esquire, in the Commission of the Peace, and a Deputy-Lieutenant for the said county, eldest son of Erskine Humphreys, of Lincoln's Inn, in the county of Middlesex, Esquire, barrister-at-law, hath by his petition humbly represented unto us that, by deed of indenture bearing date the eighth day of February 1873, made between Anne Warburton Owen, of Glansevern aforesaid, widow and relict of William Owen, also of Glansevern, Esquire, formerly of Lincoln's Inn, one of our counsel learned in law, both deceased, of the one part, and certain parties therein named of the second part, and the petitioner's said father and others of the third part, it was witnessed that for divers good considerations she, the said Anne Warburton Owen, did grant and confirm to one of the said trustees of the second part "all and singular the messuages, farms, lands, rents, tenements, and hereditaments, including undivided shares, situate, arising, or being in the parish of Berriew and Llangwrig, or elsewhere, in the counties of Montgomery and Cardigan, or either of them, or elsewhere in Wales or England, of or to which the said Anne Warburton Owen was seized or entitled, in fee simple or for any estate of freehold (save and except certain hereditaments and premises therein mentioned as being about to be exchanged). To have and to hold the same subject as therein mentioned to such uses as the said Anne Warburton Owen should by deed appoint, and in default of such appointment as to certain parts of the said hereditaments, to the use of the said Anne Warburton Owen for her life, and as to the residue thereof, to the use of certain trustees therein named for a certain term of years, with remainder as to all the said hereditaments to the use of the petitioner, with remainder after his decease to his first and every other son successively, in remainder according to seniority, and the heirs of their respective bodies, and in default of such issue with other remainders over.

That in the said deed is contained the following clause,

[1] Stamp, £50.

"Provided always, and it is hereby agreed and declared, that every person who, under these presents shall become entitled as tenant for life, or tenant in tail, to the actual possession, or the receipt of the said premises, and who shall not then use and bear the surname and arms of 'Owen', shall within one year after he or she shall so become entitled, or, being an infant, within one year after he or she shall attain the age of twenty-one years; and also, that every person whom any female so becoming entitled shall marry, shall within one year after such female shall so become entitled, or shall marry, whichever of such events shall last happen (unless in the said respective cases any such person shall be prevented by death), take upon himself or herself, and use in all deeds or writings which he or she shall sign, and upon all occasions, the surname of 'Owen', and either take and use the arms of Owen alone or quarter the same with his or her own family arms," with a clause of forfeiture in case of refusing or neglecting so to do within the time aforesaid, or discontinuing to use such surname and arms.

That the said Anne Warburton Owen departed this life on or about the fifth day of January last past, whereupon the petitioners became entitled, subject as aforesaid, to the receipt of the rents and profits of the estates settled as aforesaid, and is forthwith desirous of complying with the before-recited proviso by taking and using the surname and arms of Owen.

The petitioner therefore most humbly prays our Royal Licence and Authority that he and his issue may take and henceforth use the surname of "Owen", in addition to and after that of Humphreys, and bear the arms of Owen. Know ye, that we, of our princely grace and special favor, have given and granted, and do by these presents give and grant unto him, the said Arthur Charles Humphreys, our Royal Licence and Authority that he and his issue may take and henceforth use the surname of "Owen" in addition to and after that of Humphreys, and bear the arms of Owen, the said arms being first duly exemplified according to the laws of arms, and recorded in our College of Arms, otherwise this our licence and permission to be void and of none effect.

Our will and pleasure therefore is, that you, Henry, Duke of Norfolk, to whom the cognizance of matters of this nature doth properly belong, do require and command that this, our concession and declaration be recorded in our College of Arms, to the end that our officers of arms, and all others upon occasion, may take full notice and have knowledge thereof, and for so doing this shall be your warrant.

Given at our Court of St. James's, the eleventh day of November 1876, in the fortieth year of our reign.

By Her Majesty's Command.

R. Assheton Cross.

Recorded in the College of Arms, London, pursuant to a Warrant from the Earl Marshal of England.

Geo. Harrison, Windsor Herald, Registrar.

## XXVI.

24 November 1876.—Exemplification of the Arms of Owen to Arthur Charles Humphreys, Esq., on his taking the additional name of Owen :—

To all and singular to whom these presents shall come, Sir Albert William Woods, Knight, Garter Principal King of Arms, and Walter Aston Blount, Esquire, Norroy King of Arms, of the north parts of England, from the river Trent northwards, send greeting. Whereas, Her Majesty, by warrant under her royal signet and sign manual, bearing date the eleventh day of November instant, signified unto the most noble Henry, Duke of Norfolk, Earl Marshal and Hereditary Marshal of England, that she had been graciously pleased to give and grant unto Arthur Charles Humphreys, of Glansevern, in the parish of Berriew, in the county of Montgomery, Esquire, in the commission of the peace, and a deputy lieutenant for the said county, eldest son of Erskine Humphreys, of Lincoln's Inn, in the county of Middlesex, Esq., barrister-at-law, Her Royal Licence and Authority that he and his issue may, in compliance with a clause contained in a deed of indenture bearing date the eighth day of February one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three, made by Anne Warburton Owen, of Glansevern aforesaid, widow and relict of William Owen, also of Glansevern, Esq., formerly of Lincoln's Inn, one of the counsel learned in the law, both deceased, take and henceforth use the surname of Owen in addition to and after the name of Humphreys, and bear the arms of Owen, such arms being first duly exemplified according to the laws of arms, and recorded in the College of Arms, otherwise the said royal licence and permission to be void and of none effect. And forasmuch as the said Earl Marshal did, by warrant under his hand and seal bearing date the twenty-first day of the same month, authorize and direct us to exemplify such arms accordingly. Know ye, therefore, that we, the said Garter and Norroy, in obedience to the royal command, in pursuance to his

Grace's Warrant, and by virtue of the letters patent of our several offices to each of us respectively granted, do by these presents exemplify unto the said ARTHUR CHARLES HUMPHREYS, now ARTHUR CHARLES HUMPHREYS OWEN, the arms of OWEN, viz., *Sable, a tilting spear erect or, the head proper, imbrued gules, between three scaling ladders argent, on a chief ermine, a fort triple-towered, also proper.* Crest of OWEN, *On a wreath of the colours, a wolf salient proper, supporting a scaling ladder, as in the arms,* as the same are in the margin hereof more plainly depicted, to be borne and used for ever hereafter by him, the said Arthur Charles Humphreys Owen and his issue, pursuant to the tenor of the said Royal Warrant, and according to the laws of arms. In witness whereof, we, the said Garter and Norroy King of Arms, have to these presents subscribed our names and affixed the seals of our several offices, this 24th day of November, in the fortieth year of our Sovereign Lady Victoria, by the grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, etc., and in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six.

ALBERT W. WOODS (L.S.), Garter.
WALTER ASTON BLOUNT (L.S.), Norroy.

Recorded in the College of Arms, London.
GEORGE HARRISON, Windsor Herald, Registrar.

## XXVII.

2nd June 1868.—Grant of Arms of "Kynaston" to Rev. Walter Charles Edward Owen, M.A., on his taking the name of "Kynaston" only :—

TO ALL AND SINGULAR to whom these presents shall come, *Sir Charles George Young,* Knight, *Garter* Principal King of Arms, *Robert Laurie, Esq., Clarenceux* King of Arms, and *Walter Aston Blount, Esq., Norroy* King of Arms, send greeting, WHEREAS *Her Majesty,* by warrant under her royal signet and sign manual, bearing date the 2nd day of January last, signified unto the Right Hon. Edward George Fitzalan Howard (commonly called Lord Edward George Fitzalan Howard), deputy to the Most Noble *Henry, Duke of Norfolk,* Earl Marshal and Hereditary Marshal of England, that she had been graciously pleased to give and grant unto *Walter Charles Edward Owen,* clerk, Master of Arts, incumbent of St. John's, Huddersfield, in the county of York, her royal licence and authority that he and his issue may, in compliance with a clause contained in the

last will and testament of Amy Sutton, late of Hardwick Hall, in the parish of Ellesmere, in the county of Salop and of Risby, in the county of Suffolk, the widow and relict of Evelyn Levett Sutton, clerk, Master of Arts, rector of High Halden and vicar of St. Peter, in the Isle of Thanet, in the county of Kent, and sister and eventually sole heir of Sir John Roger Kynaston, late of Hardwick Hall, aforesaid, baronet, all deceased, take and henceforth use the surname of *Kynaston* alone, and in lieu of that of *Owen*, and that he and they may bear the arms of *Kynaston* alone, as used by the late Sir John Roger Kynaston, Baronet, at the time of his decease, such arms being first duly exemplified according to the laws of arms, and recorded in the College of Arms, otherwise the said royal licence and permission to be void and of none effect. AND FORASMUCH as his lordship did, by warrant under his hand and the seal of the Earl Marshal, bearing date the 13th day of the same month, authorise and direct us to exemplify such arms accordingly, KNOW YE THEREFORE that we, the said Garter, Clarenceux, and Norroy, in obedience to the royal command, in pursuance of his lordship's warrant, and by virtue of the letters patent of our several offices, to each of us respectively granted, do by these presents exemplify unto the said *Walter Charles Edward Owen*, now *Walter Charles Edward Kynaston*, the arms of Kynaston—viz., *Ermine a chevron gules, for distinction a canton of the last*, and the crest of *Kynaston*—viz., *On a wreath of the colours, in front of a sun in splendour a dexter arm embowed in armour, the hand grasping a sword all proper, the arm charged above the elbow for distinction with a cross crosslet gules*, as the same are in the margin hereof more plainly depicted, to be borne and used for ever hereafter by him, the said *Walter Charles Edward Kynaston* and his issue, pursuant to the tenor of the said royal warrant, and according to the laws of arms. *In witness* whereof we, the said Garter, Clarenceux, and Norroy Kings of Arms, have to these presents subscribed our names and affixed the seals of our several offices this 2nd day of June, in the thirty-first year of the reign of our Sovereign Lady Victoria, by the grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, etc., and in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight.

Three signatures and three large seals.

Copied from the original parchment at Hardwick in June 1877.

GEO. GRAZEBROOK, F.S.A.

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For convenience of reference, we give a list of Armo-

rial Grants which have already been printed in the *Mont. Coll.*, viz.:—

Grant of Supporters, dated the 4th February 1624, by William Segar, Garter King of Arms, to Sir Edward Herbert, K.B., Baron of Castle Ireland, afterward Edward, first Lord Herbert of Cherbury. (*Mont. Coll.*, vol. v, p. 165.)

Exemplification of Arms of Herbert, dated the 20th day of March 1807, by Sir Isaac Heard, Garter King of Arms, and Ralph Bigland, Norroy, to Edward Clive, Lord Viscount Clive, on his taking the name of Herbert only. (*Mont. Coll.*, vol. v, p. 167.)

Grant of Crest, dated the 8th December 1582, by Robert Cook Clarenceux, to Edward Owen, of Shrewsbury. (*Mont. Coll.*, vol. vi, p. 39.)

Grant of Arms, dated the 17th August 1866, by Sir Charles George Young, Garter, and Robert Laurie, Clarenceux, to Edward Evans, and the descendants of his father, Thomas Evans. (*Mont. Coll.*, vol. ix, p. 426.)

## XXVIII.

ETYMON OF POWYS. (See *Mont. Coll.*, vol. i, pp. 426-432.)

VI.

A book has been presented to the Powysland Museum and Library, by Charles Morgan, Esq., entitled, "*The History of Wales*, descriptive of the government, wars, manners, religion, laws, Druids, bards, pedigrees, and language of the Ancient Britons and modern Welsh, and of the remaining antiquities of the Principality. By John Jones, LL.D. and Barrister-at-Law," (1824), which contains much curious and original matter.

The following extract suggests another derivation of the word "Powys", in addition to the five already mentioned in *Mont. Coll.*, vol. i, p. 426 :—

"Merfyn succeeded to the Principality of Powys, or Po-wys, being the lordship of Wys, *the country above the Wy, or Wye.*"

The suggestion of the name of the River "Wye"

forming part of the word "Powys" is original so far as we are aware. In the Index, Dr. John Jones puts it "Powys, Po-wys, Lordship on the Wye."

## XXIX.

### Ancient Monuments.

The following letter, which appeared in the *London Times* of the 11th April 1877, is interesting in connection with the article "The Moated Mounds of the Upper Severn," printed *antea*, p. 329.

We trust, and have no doubt, it will have the effect of preventing the destruction of these interesting relics of past ages by calling attention to the subject.

To the Editor of *The Times*.

"Those who desire to preserve ancient monuments, but regard Sir John Lubbock's Bill as interfering too far with private property, are wont to say that, generally speaking, the owners of such monuments, if properly addressed, will usually be minded to hear reason. If so, it may be worth while, with your assistance, to try the experiment upon the owner of the following very curious remains, now in course of destruction. A few days ago I walked from Montgomery to Chirbury, crossing Offa's Dyke, and diverging right and left to visit tumuli at Dudston and Winsbury. These, though set down in the Ordnance as tumuli only, are really moated mounds, of the character of those known as burhs, thrown up by Queen Æthelflæd early in the tenth century, one of which, mentioned in the Saxon Chronicle, gave name to Chirbury, and another still remains at Tamworth. Each stands on the verge of a farmyard, and of each one-half has recently been removed by the farmer, who has also filled half the moat. Hard by, where Offa's Dyke crosses the turnpike road, it has been removed, in modern times, for a furlong or more; and in the opposite direction, where it strikes Lymore Park, a much wider gap has been cut in it than was necessary for the insertion of an ordinary field-gate. Scarce a mile from these earthworks, on the Welch side of the Dyke, is Hên Domen, the 'Old Tump', one of the most perfect and characteristic burhs in Britain. Here, I am happy to say, no serious mischief has been done; but the fence is imperfect, and the gate removed, and heavy cattle entering from the adjacent pasture tread down the sides and

steep slopes of the mound and banks, and poach the soil into mud. Now, these earthworks in that district possess a very peculiar interest. The date of Offa's Dyke is recorded by Asser, and that of these three burhs, regard being had to their pattern and to their proximity to Chirbury, can be referred with almost equal certainty to a known date and people, and thus is shewn the occupation of this part of the Welsh border by the Saxons from the latter half of the eighth to the tenth century. They are all, I believe, the property of one landlord, and a word to the several tenants from him would certainly stop all the destruction now in progress. I am happy to be able to testify, from actual inspection, that the two moated mounds above the Moat-lane Station, the very grand moated mound at Newtown, the circular bank at Abermule, the curious embanked hollow on the hill above Montgomery, and the short dyke connected with that work and parallel, and in advance of that of Offa, are all left to natural decay alone, as is the curious British earthwork called Fridd Faldwin, and what remains of the Norman Castles of Montgomery and Dolforwyn. As my object is, not to write a topographical essay, for which you would have no space, but to call attention to the state of certain early monuments, I will not trouble you with any speculations upon the site of the Chirbury mound, or upon the Roman camp which there remains unnoticed by the Ordnance Surveyor.

"C."

"Athenæum Club."

## XXX.

### Montgomeryshire Newspapers.

A correspondence arising out of a passage from the paper of Mr. Richard Williams under this heading, has recently appeared in the "Byegones" column of the *Oswestry Advertiser*. On the 17th January 1876, "A. B. C." wrote as follows:—

In the fifth volume of *Mont. Coll.*, page 393, Mr. Richard Williams, of Newtown, writes as follows:—

"It is a curious circumstance that the earliest document of any kind printed in Wales, was, it is tolerably certain, one printed in Montgomery in 1648; and that such document may, with some degree of propriety, be called a newspaper. The title of it, as given in Rowlands's *Cambrian Bibliography*, p. 145, is as follows:—

"'News from Pembroke and Montgomery; or Oxford Manchester'd by Michael Oldsworth and his Lord, who swore he was Chancellor of Oxford, and proved it in a speech made to the new Visitors in their new Convocation. Printed at Mountgomery, 1648.'

"The above was probably struck off by a movable press attached to one of the contending forces during the Civil War which cost Charles I his throne and his life. It is now, of course, extremely rare. The writer has searched in vain for a copy of this interesting document at the British Museum, and probably there are but very few, if any, copies of it now in existence.

"If this was printed at Montgomery, no doubt it was worked on a movable press; but would it be unreasonable to suggest that the imprint is fictitious?"

In the issue of the paper for January 31, Mr. R. Williams thus replies:—

"I may say, with reference to A. B. C.'s doubts as to the genuineness of this imprint, that I have myself always been doubtful about it, and very anxious to test the accuracy of the title of the tract referred to as given in Rowlands's *Bibliography*, p. 145. My remarks in *Mont. Coll.*, vol. v, p. 393, are, as there stated, founded upon his statement. Curiously enough, I have within the last few weeks come across a copy of the tract referred to in a volume of *Selections from the Harleian Miscellany*, pub. 1793, which formerly belonged to and contains the autographs of Mitford, the editor of Gray, and of the late John Gough Nichols. The imprint is not given here, but the date is given as April 11, 1648. Perhaps some of your readers can refer to the *Harleian Miscellany* itself, which will probably clear up the question. I may add that some years ago I spent several hours at the British Museum in hunting through the files of newspapers and broadsheets printed during the Civil War for this 'News from Pembroke and Montgomery', but without success. I was not, however, then aware that it had been printed in the *Harl. Mis.* The tract itself appears to be of very little historical value."

Mr. W. H. Allnutt, of the Bodleian Library, Oxford, also gives the following exceedingly interesting information on the subject, which confirms Mr. Williams's suspicions.—

"*NEWES* from PEMBROKE AND MONGOMERY, or OXFORD MANCHESTER 'D by *Michael Oldsworth* and his *Lord*, who swore He was *Chancellour of Oxford*, and proved it in a *Speech*

made to the new VISITOURS in their New *Convocation*, April 11, 1648. As here it follows word for word and *oath* for *oath*.

"Printed at MONGOMERY, 1648.

"[4to. Title and 5 pp.]"

Ant. Wood ascribes this tract to Sir John Birkenhead, the Royalist news-writer, and says of it, "'Tis a feigned speech, as spoken by Philip, Earl of Pembroke, in the convocation-house at Oxon, 12 Apr. 1648, when he came to visit and undo the university, as Edward Earl of Manchester had done that of Cambridge, while he was chancellor thereof. 'Tis exceeding waggish, and much imitating the way of speaking of Pembroke." The imprint 'Mongomery' is of course fictitious, and is given in allusion to the Parliamentary Chancellor's second title; a comparison of the style of type and ornaments used in the printing of it with other tracts of the same period, draws one to the conclusion that it was printed (probably in London) "for Richard Royston, dwelling in Ivie Lane," who, having been bookseller to three kings, died 1686, in the 86th year of his age.—*(Timperley.)*

In addition to the above tract, I give the titles of two others, bearing similar imprints :—

"1. *PEGASUS,* OR THE FLYING HORSE *from Oxford.* Bringing the Proceedings of the *Visitours* and other *Bedlamites* there by Command of the *Earle of Mongomery.* PRINTED at *Mongomery,* heretofore called *Oxford.* [4to. pp. 6 and 12.]"

This consists of two anonymous letters, the first of which was written by Tho. Barlow, afterwards Bp. of Lincoln, the writer of the second is not known; there subsequently came out a third and fourth part of *Pegasus,* written by Tho. Pierce of Magd. Coll.

"2. + *Lord have Mercy upon us,* OR THE *VISITATION* AT OXFORD: Begun *Aprill* the 11, 1648.

"Printed at *Pembrook* and *Mongomery,* 1648. [4to. pp. 8.]"

If you think the correspondence worth publishing amongst the "Miscellanea" of *Mont. Coll.*, please make use of it. A. R.

Croeswylan, Oswestry.

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## XXXI.

### PRICE OF MUTTON, &c. IN 1764-65.

In a book belonging to Mr. Francis Dorset, of Glascoed, a butcher's bill was discovered, which we think it

interesting to print, as shewing the price of butcher's meat, and also the probable consumption of butcher's meat in a respectable family at that period.

Mr. Francis Dorset was, it is believed, an attorney, and lived at Glascoed, in the parish of Llansantffraid. He married the daughter of John Williams, by his wife, Elizabeth, daughter of Nathaniel Maurice. His daughter and heiress, Ursula, by her husband, David Evans, was the mother of the present Mr. William Evans, of Glascoed, who inherited it through his mother. (*Mont. Coll.*, vol. iv, p. 147.)

Mr. Daused [Dorsett.]

| 1764. | | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| July | 15.—Leack [leg] of mutten | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| | 21.—Leack of mutten | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| | 27.—Leack of mutten | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Aug. | 2.—Shoulder of veal | 0 | 0 | 8 |
| | 9.—Shoulder of veal | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| | 18.—Cofeched [calf's head] | 0 | 0 | 10 |
| | 25.—Leack of mutten, breast of veal | 0 | 2 | 2 |
| | 22.—Shoulder of mutten | 0 | 0 | 10 |
| Oct. | 1.—Leack of mutten | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| | 8.—Neack [neck] of mutten | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| | 15.—Leach of mutten | 0 | 0 | 9 |
| | 22.—Leack of mutten | 0 | 0 | 9 |
| | 30.—Leack of mutten | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Sept. | 3.—Leack of mutten | 0 | 0 | 10 |
| | 20.—Leack and neack of mutten | 0 | 1 | 4 |
| | 26.—Leack of mutten | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Nov. | 3.—Leack of mutten | 0 | 0 | 10 |
| | 6.—17 pound of bif [beef] to pence Kapeny pound | 0 | 3 | 6 |
| | 17.—Leack of mutten | 0 | 0 | 10 |
| | 28.—Leack and shoulder of mutten | 0 | 1 | 8 |
| | 29.—Quorter of mutten | 0 | 1 | 3 |
| 1765. | | | | |
| March | 6.—Neack of mutten | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| | 24.—Leack of mutten | 0 | 0 | 11 |
| | 30.—Shoulder of mutten | 0 | 0 | 8 |
| April | 6.—Breast of veal | 0 | 1 | 5 |
| | 12.—Shoulder of veal | 0 | 0 | 10 |
| | 19.—Breast of mutten | 0 | 0 | 8 |
| | 26.—Leack of veal | 0 | 0 | 10 |
| | 10.—2 breast of veal | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| May | 17.—Shoulder of muden and breast of veal | 0 | 1 | 9 |
| | 25.—Quarter of veal | 0 | 1 | 6 |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| May 29.—Line [loin] of veal | 0 | 0 | 10 |
| June 12.– Shoulder of mutten | 0 | 0 | 10 |
| 19.—2 neacks of mutten | 0 | 1 | 4 |
| 29.—Neack of mutten | 0 | 0 | 7 |
| July 10.—Quorter of lam | 0 | 1 | 3 |
| 16.—Neack of mutten | 0 | 0 | 9 |
| Aug. 11.—Shoulder of mutten | 0 | 0 | 11 |
| 23.—Cofes hed | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 28.—Shoulder of mutten | 0 | 0 | 10 |
| 30.—Neack of mutten | 0 | 0 | 8 |
| Sept. 19.—Breast and neach of mutten | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| | 2 | 3 | 11 |

19th Octr. 1765, received of ffrancis Dorset the contents of ye above bill in full of all demands by me, The mark of
FFRANCIS B HUGHES.

## XXXII.—Castle Caereinion.

Sept. 1859.—Extracted from the Registers of Baptisms and Burials in the parish of Castle Caereinion, in the county of Montgomery, by me, D. Davies, Rector—

A damask white altar cloth and two napkins of the same, the gift of Madame Jane Price. 1692.

A black broad beer cloth in the same year by her sister, Madam Margaret Price.

1698. All the furniture was stolen out of the church but the books, together with the silver chalice and surplice.

1698. Mr. Evans and Madame Jane Price made good that loss. Madame Margaret was dead, and that loss was made good by Robert Jervice, gent., who bestowed the present bier cloth.

1699. Price de Glynne, Parochia de Pola, vidua sepulta fuit, Feb. 28, 1699.

Lydia filia Thomæ Price de Cofronydd Par. de Pole sepulta fuit decimo sexto die Februarii, Anno Domini 1705.

1707. Lydia Price uxor Thomæ Price de Cofronydd parochia de Pola, gent., sepulta fuit decimo quarto November, 1707.

1740. The Honourable Pryce Devereux, and Madame Eleanor Pryce were married at Castle on the 30th July, by virtue of a licence.

1742. Mrs. Margaret Pryce was buried the 8th April.

## XXXIII.—Llywarch Hen.

In the Appendix to a volume entitled *Uriconium, A Historical Account of the Ancient Roman City of Wroxeter* (London: Longmans, 1872), Mr. Thomas Wright, F.S.A., has reprinted the paper which appeared in *Mont. Coll.*, vol. iii, p. 163. In the Appendix, on page 371, he states that "some portion of the text of his present volume to which that Appendix referred, was printed a few years ago as an extract in one of the volumes of the *Arch. Camb.*, where it provoked an attack from Mr. Stephens, of Merthyr Tydvil," and that he (Mr. Wright) replied to his arguments in an elaborate criticism. This reply Mr. Wright now reprints nearly at length. Mr. Wright (in page 387) proceeds to say :—

> These remarks received no reply, but much more recently, in 1868 and 1869, they were attacked in a still more violent tone by the Rev. R. Harries Jones, vicar of Llanidloes, in the first and second volumes of the *Collections Historical and Archæological*, issued by an excellent association, the Powysland Club. He was induced (Mr. Wright adds) to offer some further remarks in defence of his opinion on the character of the Elegy of Llywarch Hen, which it would perhaps be well also to preserve there, and he therefore reprinted them, with the simple omission of that which owed its introduction only to a little feeling of resentment at the uncourteous tone in which the discussion was conducted.

Mr. Wright then reprints the greater portion of his own article, which appeared in *Mont. Coll.*, vol. iii, p. 163 ; but he omits to reproduce either Mr. Stephens's or the Rev. R. Harries Jones's articles, in which his arguments were controverted.

The fairness or unfairness of this mode of proceeding is left to the candid judgment of the reader.

January 1873.

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## XXXIV.—Cymmrodorion in Powys.

On the 10th October 1821, at a committee meeting held at Welshpool, under the presidency of C. W. W.

Wynn, Esq., M.P., the following resolutions, amongst others of less public interest, were passed :—

I. That this society thankfully acknowledges the receipt of the primary report of the Cymmrodorion or Metropolitan Cambrian Institution, accompanied with a communication proposing a union between that institution and the several provincial societies having similar objects in view.

II. That this society, sensible of the advantages likely to result from the union recommended, with great readiness accedes to the proposal.

III. That, in acceding to such union, this society proposes to co-operate with the Cambrian Metropolitan Institution and the provincial societies to the utmost extent of its means in promoting their common objects—viz., collecting and publishing ancient British MSS., continuing the Welsh archæology, and publishing transactions and such other works as may throw light on the history and manners of the ancient British nation.

IV. That the proprietors of the different collections of Welsh MSS. in Powys be respectfully requested to allow the society to appoint a proper person to prepare a catalogue of them or to favour the society with a catalogue of them—the catalogues to contain a description and contents of the several MSS., accompanied with such remarks on their subjects and supposed authors, etc., as may be deemed useful with a view to publication. (*Cambro-Briton*, vol. iii, pp. 317-8.)

The editor of the *Cambro-Briton* proceeds to state "that, in compliance with the spirit of these resolutions, a circular was immediately transmitted by the secretaries to the members of the society, and to the proprietors of Welsh MSS. within the district of Powys, inviting their co-operation towards promoting the objects above noticed, and it may be hoped that, as more than four months have since passed away, the desired result has, in some degree at least, been produced. If not, we fear there must exist an inveterate supineness amongst our native mountains, which it will require more resolutions and more circulars to rouse into action. We wait, therefore, with some anxiety for information whether the "proprietors of Welsh MSS. in Powys" (for there are several, we know) have complied or not with the wishes of the society. In the meantime the laudable efforts of the Cymmrodorion in Powys are worthy of our best commendation, as well as of being imitated by the other Welsh institutions.

Note.—There is no further information given in the *Cambro-Briton* respecting the result of this appeal of the Cymmrodorion in Powys to the owners of Welsh MSS., the *Cambro-*

*Briton* ceased to be published in 1822. It would be interesting to know whether any MSS. were afterwards published by the Cymmrodorion in Powys. It need scarcely be added that the Powys-land Club would be glad to publish any such Welsh MSS. SECRETARY P. L. C.

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## XXXV.—MEMBERS OF THE INNER TEMPLE.

### *Shropshire and Montgomeryshire Men.*

SALOP.

1580. William Leighton of Plashe Salop.
1585. Edward Lloyd of Lloyd y Main. (A great family near Oswestry; whence sprung the Lloyds of Llanvorda and Trenewith. This is said to have been the oldest family bearing the name of Lloyd.)
1586. Edmund Fox of Ludford, eld. son of Edw. Fox.
1610. Richard Lloyd of Lloyd y Main, son of E. L. of 1585.
1612. John Heylin (see 1585) Alderton, Salop.
1615. John Hayward, second son of I. Hayward, a bencher.
1620. Rowland Jewkes.

MONTGOMERYSHIRE.

1599. Robert Owen Machynlleth (probably of the Llynlloed family).
1619. William Herbert of Dolvorgan.
1573. Morgan Clive, Llanidloes, Montgomeryshire.
1582. Matthew Herbert, Montgomery, son of Edward Herbert, joined the army in the wars of the Low Countries; on his return lived and died at Dolguog, in his native county.
„ Richard Colfoxe, Merrington, Salop. Eldest son of William C.; died in possession of this estate in 1589; cœlebs.
1588. Edward Lloyd, Berthloyd, M$^{e}$.; B. 1598.
1599. Robert Owen, Machynlleth.
„ Thomas Williams, Woolaston, Salop.

1598. Rowland Pugh, Mathavarn. Owner of Cyfeiliog, near Machynlleth; one of a very influential family now extinct.
1606. John Vaughan, Llwydiarth, Montgomeryshire.
„ Gervase Clifton (Bart.)
1609. John Blayney, Tregynon.
1610. Jenkin Gwynne, Llanidloes.
1614. John Pryce, Esq., son and heir of E. Pryce of Newtown; created a baronet 1626.
1614. Roger Vaughan of Llodiarth, M^e.
1617. Arthur Price, son and heir of E. Price, Esq., of Vaynor, Mont.
1618. Edward Vaughan of Llwydiarth, Montgomsh.
1619. Edward Lloyd, son and heir of Jenkin Lloyd Berthlloyd, M^e.
„ William Herbert, Dolvorgan, M^e.
„ Morgan Evans, Trevegloes, M^e.
1623. Jas. Lloyd, Berthloyd, M^e., son of Jenkin Ll., Esq.
1627. William Whittingham, Comt Caldmore, M^e., son of Edward W., Esq.
1631. (Nov.) Richard Lloyd, of Marrington, son and heir of — Lloyd.

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## XXXVI.—Meini-Hir, (Erect-Stones).

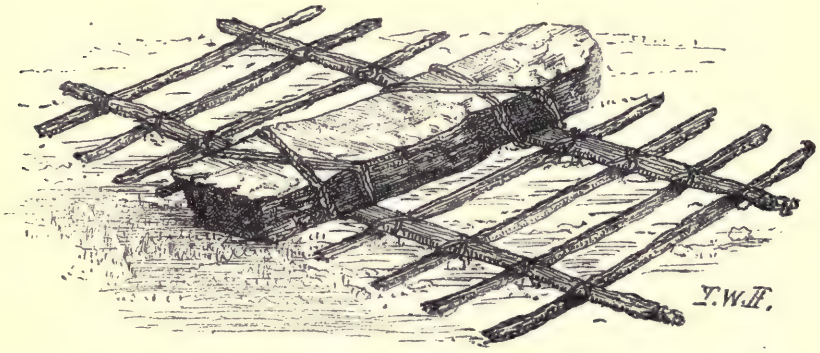
### *Probable Means of Transit and Erection.*

The following paragraph appeared in the *Science Review* for January last, which I think is very interesting, as throwing probable light upon one of those puzzles of the history of our country,—the solitary erect pillars of stone which are seen in various parts, concerning which we have neither history nor tradition; as, for example, the "Maesmochnant Stone", in the parish of Llanrhaiadr,[1] and the one, of which only a fragment remains, near Maeslemysten, in the parish of Llangadfan,[2] and the stone near the Roman road, in the parish of Trefeglwys.

"Dr Thomas Inman has communicated to the Literary and

[1] *Mont. Coll.*, vol. iv, p. 236. [2] *Mont. Coll.*, vol. ii, p. 327.

Philosophical Society of Liverpool some notes on the mode in which gigantic stones, such as those of Stonehenge and the menhirs of Brittany, may have been erected in the positions they now occupy. His observations are founded on the statements of the late Mr. Greey, a civil engineer, who saw a block of stone weighing from 20 to 30 tons carried up a hill to a height of 4,000 feet in the course of three or four hours. This was apparently among the Khasia hills, where, according to Major Godwin-Austen, upright stones of large size are very common. The stone was fixed upon two long trees, and, parallel to the stone, several cross-ties were lashed, dividing the cradle on each side into parallelograms, in each of which a considerable number of men could stand, each having a firm hand-hold upon one of the cross-ties. By taking five of the cross-ties on each side of the stone, Dr. Inman reckons that there would be room for 600 bearers, which, taking the block at 26 tons, or 520 cwt., would give less than 1 cwt. for each man to carry. His informant did not count the men, but he saw them lift the frame with the block of stone and walk off with it easily to the top of a hill 4,000 feet high. Its erection, when there, was effected in an equally simple manner. A hole was dug where it was to stand, the lashings securing one end of the stone were cut, and the ties removed, so as to allow the end of the stone to fall into the hole. Ropes were attached to the other tree and hauled upon until the stone was brought into an erect position, when the hole was filled in and the work completed. The whole process does not occupy more than three or four hours, and the work is done gratuitously, all members of the



THE STONE ON THE 'CRADLE'.

community, according to Major Godwin-Austen, being under an obligation to assist in so meritorious a work, the menhirs being generally, if not always, erected in honour of some deceased member of a tribe or family, through whose influence in the other world prosperity is supposed to have accrued to the family or clan."

The present race who inhabit the Khasia Hills are the descendants of the aboriginal tribes of India, and their rites and customs at the present day are very primitive and superstitious. There are several Welshmen labouring as missionaries among these hill tribes.

T. W. Hancock.

## ON ŒCIDIUM DEPAUPERANS.—Vize.

Few counties would surpass Montgomeryshire in the richness of its plants, whether phanerogamic or cryptogamic, if only it were worked. The hills and vales in it tend considerably to promote vegetation, certainly far more than flat countries do. Flowering plants get much more attention from botanists who come from a distance for specialities than they do from those who live here in the midst of them. Cryptogamic plants are almost left to themselves.

Amidst the richness of the place and in its beauty are unquestionably many species new to science, and they are worth trying to discover, because, when found, they give an impulse and vigour for further investigation, which none know except those who have experienced them. Besides, the re-occurrence of plants which have been thought to be extinct is always well worth recording. To myself, the pleasure obtained from finding a plant which for perhaps half a century has not been seen alive, is equal to, if it does not surpass, the satisfaction of a new discovery.

The subject of the present paper is a new plant called *Œcidium depauperans*. The *Œcidia* belong to an extensive series of fungi, which live, generally speaking, upon the leaves of flowering plants, although they are also found on the stems, involucres, and fruit of the same. They are acknowledged to be the early development of a higher form of fungus. As objects of beauty they may be placed very high in the scale. Some of them are really splendid, owing considerably to the contrasts in colour between the interior of the cup and the fringe work, which folds back like teeth to ripen the spores.

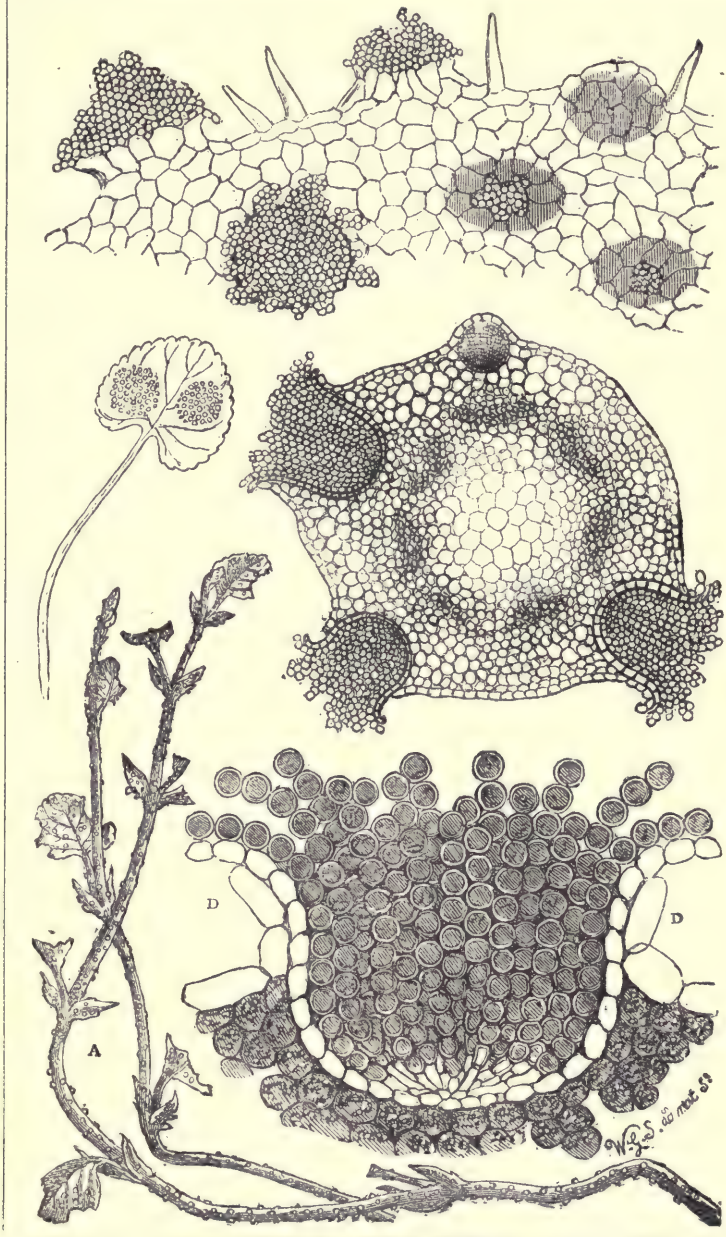
The *Œcidium* of our paper was found last August

in a secluded and semi-forgotten part of the late Dr. Scholfield's garden at Nantcribba Hall, Forden. The edging of a thin bed was formed of *Viola cornuta*, three varieties of which grew together in the border—namely, the white, yellow, and purple. My attention, on looking at these violets, was arrested by the poverty-stricken appearance of one of the stalks, which was almost destitute of leaves. On examining it I saw at once that it produced an *Œcidium*, which was a considerable remove from the *Œcidium* which grows ordinarily on violets. Besides the impoverished aspect of the plant, there was no clustering of the cups together; instead of being round, they were in many cases elongated. The destruction to the *Viola*, as the nourishing plant of the *Œcidium*, was much more deadly. The leaves were dwarfed to a terrible extent, indeed in many cases they were gone altogether, or sadly withered, so much so that, to find even a few specimens, necessitated very diligent search. It is not improbable that the mycelia or rootlets of the fungus caused a more speedy destruction of the parent plant than would otherwise have been the case, from the fact of their being solitary. Had they been in clusters, they would not have drained out the juices of the violet so vigorously, and thus to their own benefit, but to the early death of their host, they would not have exhausted the violet. One special circumstance was noticed by me—viz., that the white variety of the *Viola cornuta* alone was affected by the fungus, the purple and yellow had no *Œcidium* on them, although all the three varieties were showing the *Trichobasis violarum* Lev. and the *Puccinia violarum* Link.

Through the kindness of the owners of the accompanying plate of *Œcidium depauperans*, who have granted the use of their engraving, the readers of this paper will be able to see for themselves the contrasts between the *Œcidium violæ Schum.* and the new *Œcidium*, which, like several other fungi, has first been recorded from Forden.

JOHN E. VIZE.

Forden Vicarage, August 1877.




ŒCIDIUM DEPAUPERANS.

## ŒCIDIUM DEPAUPERANS.

(References to Plate.)

A. Runners of Viola cornuta alba, showing habitat of the Œcidium (natural size).

B. Fragment of tract, showing cells of leaf and Œcidium in different stages of growth, × 40 diam.

C. Transverse section through runner, showing the fungi bursting through the epidermis, × 40 diam.

DD. Section through an Œcidium cup, showing chains of spores and transparent cells of peridium (outer coat), × 160 diam.

E. Viola leaf attacked by Œcidium Violæ, *Schum* (natural size), showing difference in habit.

# ANCIENT WELSH POETRY ILLUSTRATIVE OF THE HISTORY OF POWYSLAND.

## CÂN TYSILIAW.

## CYNDDELW'S ODE TO MEIVOD.

By H. W. LLOYD, M.A.

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The following is an attempt to furnish the readers of *Montgomeryshire Collections* with as exact a rendering as the antiquity of the language, and the corrupt state of the text will permit, of the poem of the great Welsh bard of the twelfth century, which has been so largely made use of in the able paper recently presented to them from the pen of the Rev. Canon Edwards. It will be seen that the translator is unable to accept the meaning attributed by the Canon to certain words in the original text of one or two passages. If, as it appears to him, the words '*Caer rufein*' mean, as rendered by the Canon, 'a red stronghold', it can only be so by a solecism, as there is no other passage apparently in the whole circle of Welsh literature where the word now spelt *Rhufain* has any such acceptation, nor, indeed, any other than that of 'Rome'; and, if derived from '*rhuf*,' according to the analogy of the language, the derivative form would have been naturally '*rhufaidd*' rather than *rhufain*. Nor does the statement appear to be more tenable that "it seems unmeaning, not to say impossible, to regard it as referring to the city of Rome". Cynddelw, as a Catholic, looked up to Rome as "the mother and mistress of all Churches"; and might, therefore, not unnaturally, in the hyperbolical strain common to the bards of his country, com-

pare its 'wondrous aspect' with that of the Roman city. But there is yet another less obvious, perhaps, but not wholly impossible interpretation, which may find greater acceptance, as bearing reference to Rome in her political rather than her ecclesiastical aspect. "Wondrous is the aspect of the Roman city", *i.e.*, of the city of Mediolanum, *Cambricè* Meivod, built by the Romans, some remains of which may well have been extant in the lifetime of Cynddelw, and still more in that of St. Tysiliaw. I am far from putting this hypothesis forward as one of extreme probability; still it may, as compared with that of the red-stone, be deemed not wholly undeserving of consideration. Again, Canon Edwards, following Professor Rees (*Welsh Saints*, p. 278), though here without acknowledgment, has Englished the words "*Llogawd offeren*" by a 'chancel of offertory'.[1] Where, it may be asked, did the Professor or the Canon ever find the word 'Offeren' used to signify 'Offertory', or indeed anything else, save the Sacrifice of the Mass, derived from the Latin '*offerre*'? "Sacerdos", as defined by Perrone, "est qui sacrificium *offert*, sacerdos Christianus est qui *offert* sacrificium Missæ." So Dr. Davies in his *Lexicon Cambro-Britannicum*, gives '*missa, officia divina*' as the equivalent of 'offeren'. So also Dr. Owen Pughe, in his *Welsh Dictionary:*—"The Service of the Church of Rome, the Mass". The late Ven. John Williams, Archdeacon of Cardigan, in the work entitled *Gower*, fell into a somewhat similar mistake. Quoting an ancient Welsh proverb which occurs among the writings ascribed to St. Cadoc the Wise, who lived in the fourth or fifth century, in the *Myvyrian Archæology of Wales*, "Ni fydd y ffordd yn hwy er myned i'r Offeren", meaning 'The way will not be the longer for hearing Mass,' the Archdeacon, on whose ears the word Mass would seem to have grated as instinctively as on those of the Canon

[1] Professor Rees has it thus "Llanllugyrn, with a chancel for the offertory."

and Professor, tided over the difficulty by adopting the vague, but certainly inaccurate, rendering, 'The way will not be the longer for hearing *Morning Service*'. The Archdeacon, however, omitted to inform his readers what 'Morning Service' was heard by the Britons of the time of St. Cadoc, much as the Professor and the Canon have forgotten to tell us what is meant by a 'Chancel of Offertory'.

Another line in the 'Cân Tysiliaw' rendered by Canon Edwards "President of the Choir Dispensing Bounty", he tells us in a note, is "an allusion probably to his episcopal office as Bishop of the see of St. Asaph." If it were so, it is to be regretted that the reference is not sufficiently marked to place the fact beyond dispute, and thus to set at rest the question, which, as it now stands, seems a vexed one, whether St. Tysiliaw was ever the Bishop of St. Asaph at all. Professor Rees has not ventured positively to assert it; Canon Williams, in his *Eminent Welshmen*, gives no authority for the statement; the old Welsh Genealogies and the Bruts are silent on the subject; and Canon Edwards himself is vague in his parenthetical observation that "he is said to have succeeded Asaph". Two of the Genealogies, as also the life of St. Beuno, agree in referring to him only in connection with the Church of Meivod and Powys. Mr. Price, in his Welsh History of Wales (*Hanes Cymru*) makes no mention of St. Tysiliaw, though he does of St. Asaph; and Alban Butler, in his *Lives of the Saints*, states that, after the latter, not a single name of any Bishop of St. Asaph is recorded for four hundred years.

Again, Canon Edwards, when introducing (apologetically, it is true, but still somewhat gratuitously) into his paper an argument for the early British Church's supposed independence of the Roman See, has pressed into his service certain facts of history, which, so far from supporting his favourite theory, will appear on closer examination, to tell rather in the opposite direction. He informs us in a note (p. 157) that "though

the Welsh Church was, after a long struggle, brought into forced subjection, under the Norman kings, to the See of Rome, no such submission can destroy its claim to that nationally independent position which was claimed for it by Dunawd, of Bangor Iscoed, at his celebrated interview with Augustine of Canterbury, or deprive it of its claim to a purer succession than that which is derived through the channels of Rome". But where is the proof that Dunawd did, in fact, claim for it such a "nationally independent position"? The reference to the Archbishopric of Caerlleon at that time would have been clearly an anachronism, the see having been removed by St. David to Menevia at least a century before. Nor, if he had attempted to make such a claim, would he have been justified in so doing by the previous history of his Church. British bishops had personally assisted at the Councils of Nicæa and Sardica, and had subscribed to the decrees whereby was determined the time for the future observance of Easter throughout the universal Church. They had always been in communion with the Churches of the neighbouring country of Gaul, of whom it has never been so much as asserted that they were nationally independent of the Roman See. St. Hilary, a bishop of Gaul, had submitted to be judged by a Roman Council, and even to be suspended from a portion of his episcopal jurisdiction by the superior authority of Leo, the Roman pontiff. St. Irenæus, writing in the second century, had maintained in his writings that authority, to which he said that it was necessary for every Church to have recourse *propter potiorem principalitatem*, by reason of its more powerful principality. It was by the authority of the Roman See that St. Germanus had been sent into Britain to extinguish the Pelagian heresy, as Saints Palladius and Patrick had been sent to preach the Gospel in Ireland by Pope Celestine, its then representative. Canon Edwards is careful to quote the names of the three British bishops who subscribed to the Council of Arles in A.D. 314, which condemned the

proceedings of the Donatists. He has omitted, however, to notice the first canon of that Council, to which, as Messrs. Haddon and Stubbs observe, they "must have consented among others", and in which, after decreeing the time for the observance of Easter, they refer the Decrees of the Council to the Bishop of Rome to be promulgated by him, according to custom. "Primo loco de observatione Paschæ Dominici, ut uno die et uno tempore per omnem orbem à nobis observetur, et juxta consuetudinem literas ad omnes tu [Episcopus Romanus] dirigas." Why, indeed, by the Bishop of Rome, except for the reason of his more powerful principality, supplied for us by St. Irenæus? The Canon, moreover, while referring to certain well-known and often-quoted statements by early writers, showing the probability that the light of Christian truth reached this country towards the close of the first century, has been silent as to the fact that it possessed no regularly organised hierarchy till about A.D. 180, when the then Pope, Eleutherius, sent bishops to Britain at the request of King Lucius, who transmitted his request for them to Rome, passing over the nearer bishops of Gaul. Nor has he adverted, as he might have been expected to do, introducing such statements, to the fact that the "Faith in Christ", as it is termed in old British records, was in all probability brought to this country in the Apostolic age by some members of the family of Caractacus, who learned it from St. Peter, when carried captive with that Prince to Rome. The Claudia of Scripture was, as the late Ven. Archdeacon has learnedly shown in the work entitled *Claudia and Pudens*, in all probability the same person as the Eurgain of the Triads, who married Pudens, a Roman senator. According to the Roman Tradition, this Pudens was a convert of St. Peter, and was the first to devote his house to the purposes of Christian worship. The Virgin Martyrs, SS. Pudentiana and Praxedes, were daughters of Pudens and Claudia: and the house of Pudens grew eventually into the church of St. Pudentiana, from

which His Eminence the late Cardinal Wiseman derived his title.

It remains but to add that the further assertion of Canon Edwards is altogether destitute of foundation, that the British Church was "forced into subjection" to the English Church after the Norman Conquest. Giraldus du Barri acknowledged the sovereign jurisdiction of the Holy See in that matter, when he undertook a journey to Rome for the purpose of making an appeal, which proved ineffectual, to the Pope in person against the claim of the Archbishop of Canterbury. Two centuries before, a deputation had been sent by Howel the Good, King of all Wales, to obtain, previous to their promulgation among his subjects, the confirmation by the Pope of his famous Code of Laws. The theory, then, of the continuous national independence of the British Church from that of the Apostolic age to the Norman Conquest is a figment of the imagination, irreconcileable with the hard facts of history. The subject, it will readily be seen, has far too extensive a scope to be fully treated of here; but enough of historical proof has been given, it is hoped, to render it clear that Canon Edwards has been mistaken in dealing with it incidentally by putting forward for general acceptance a repetition of popular errors, which can only pass current as long as they escape criticism, as though they had never been controverted, and were, therefore, incontrovertible.

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## THE SONG OF TYSILIAW.

By Cynddelw, the Great Bard.

### I.

God's City is irrefragably Peace!
Close not, O God, Thy refuge on my sin!
God's wisdom and perfections are supreme.
To truth's just servant is His Kingdom blest.
Me, for my share of honour, God hath brought

To His blest land, His grace, His governance,
In gladness, in tranquillity, in peace,
In access to His Presence facile, free,
And to the second Circle's[1] second Life,
Divided equally, and the second gift,
A nature evil once, now purified.
Is it for me to sing before my lord
Aught save his favour, save his threatenings?
There ends contention, where Tysiliaw speaks!
To me his word is safety, and defence.
Of all the serpents one the Lord hath made,
A serpent huge,[2] of coilings numberless,
An honour'd son, of mighty majesty,
Triumphant e'en in infancy to save;
Challenge each claim doth Brochwel's gen'rous son:
A very Heav'n is Eivionydd's sward,
From exile's bondage a benign resort,
A goal secure from exile's banishment.
Discretion's proof upon him hath he ta'en;
Of Mercy's merit hath he gained the prize,
Of pure descent and noble is he born,
Great ruler of a great society.
Well doth he free the heart from heaviness,
And women bind by vow devout to God.
A woman, for her proud transgression known,
Hath pierced his heart, and, by iniquity,
Llanvechan's beauty 's dwindled down to nought.
Whene'er, before the wisdom of the Church,
Mankind maintains no longer equity,
'Tis only meet that God their wealth destroy.
Them, for their counsel, and their trait'rous life,
Rejecting, he doth hold himself aloof.
A lord munificent is Cadell's heir,
In his Cathedral chair he keeps not stint,
A prince, with princes holding intercourse.
Whoso loves cruelty he sorely hates,
While all whose aims are loveable he loves;
To chastisement he charity prefers.
Loved in the ante-chamber is my song,
Where men affect a leader at the Feast,
Aye shall I love with constancy the Church,

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[1] This would seem to be an application to Christianity of the Druidic Circles of Existence, in the first of which dwells God alone, and in the second spirits purified and perfected in the successive stages of transmigration through the others.

[2] Tysiliaw is here compared to a serpent, a creature, according to Druidic doctrine, symbolising good.

And love her learned men, where steeds untamed
High above Gwynedd graze, of pure descent,
Noble their breed, forms fair to look upon.
The Churchyard trees are sepulchres of kings:
Bards pant to hold the thronging session there,
Great, earnest, and persistent, free from fear.
By chartered privilege a land of love,
No men of war possess our Meivod blest.

## II.

Free from Oppression's grip, and Foe's approach,
The three Saints' revenue brooks no dispute.
'Tis Meivod's pride to shield the frequent guest;
She spurns the lawless lack of social speech.
On her proud bank the brooks all proudly break,
Her proud wall teems with pride of earnest men.
Proud is the solemn splendour of her Church,
Stately her pride of gift, and of degree,
Her pride of foliage in the early dawn.
Proudly her Choir is ranged in circle round,
Proud is her state, with Priest and Sacrifice,
E'er ready with their offerings of love.
Proud is her crook, encluster'd deep with gold,
Proud is her fence, to stem encount'ring floods.
Unlike to those that double the disease,
Of toads and vermin she restrains the stream,
And flames of fire, the messengers of wrath,
And hell—terrific vision to old age!
On me ere wrath in retribution fall,
For eight sins equal in enormity,
Ere I am doomed to penitential pangs,
The Guardians of God's gates— be they my friends?
For me, for all, when age shall be no more,
But Life's full prime of thirty[1] years for aye,
When Judgment comes before the Saints above,
By my Creator may I be forgiv'n!
Ere I, Cynddelw, then am perfected,
Of privilege ensample as I am,[2]
The gentle muse hath to my lord revered,
Sung a new song, borne on the morning breeze.

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[1] It was a common opinion in the middle ages that the spirits of the just made perfect in the next life, when re-united to their bodies, will be restored to the form which they possessed when in the prime of life, that is to say, when about thirty years of age.

[2] In allusion to his dignity of 'Bard of the Chair', (*Y Bardd Cadeiriawl*), obtained by victory won in competition over the other bards.

III.

'Tis in the morn that gifts to me are giv'n;
The gift that 's wisely free is freely sung
In song whose echo rings thro' Britain's isle.
For stately beauty art thou reverenced.
Meivod, with all her heritage, is fair,
A beauteous land, ere autumn perfects her,
Fair is her court, with rushes overlaid,
Fair is her glebe, and her long bright blue horns.
Fair are her kingly dignities believed,
(Ye who believe not, idle is your faith),
Since God, I ween, can never cease to be.
When viewed from far, who passes thro' the land,
With far and farther peril finds it fraught.
To him the fate of failure I foretell,
And loss of home, privation full of pain.
Who deals in treachery is traitor named.
We shall be punished all, who swerve from right;
Who justly acts, thro' grace, is justly praised;
The day that he is judged he shall be free.
Invested shall the Modest be in Light;
On them shall shine the countenance of God!
Who with the poor is poor, and to the just
And truthful firmly wise, hath fame abroad.
Men to the gentle ever blithely throng,
And he who shines o'er all is shielded well.
The meek hath ever a more sure defence
Than hath the fierce, and false, and wicked man.

IV.

The man is reprobate who thee assails.
Renowned shall be, according to thy prayer,
Thy leader's name, thy dragon of defence.
Cruel the spear, within the mead-horns' haunt,
Within the limits of Tysiliaw's realm,
—Realm by a host with poisonous blast assailed.
When to the fiery fray advanced a Man,
Of wrathful battle stirring was the strife;
When in the combat Terror stalked along,
He in the combat would not yield a pace,[1]
Aye darting forward in the surge of War.
Quakes now the giver in his day of need,
When, unforewarned, attacked in open course,
—The vulture's course adown the stream of gore,

[1] This line is corrupt as it stands. I propose the emendation, "Ymmhlymnaid ni fynaist ymorthfyn,"—in modernised orthography.

—The grand uprising of antagonists,
—The casting off of caution in defence,
—The contest for the tithe of Powysland!
And Oswald, Oswy's son,[1] they call upon,
His aid they supplicate in dire distress;
A hundred hills bear token of complaint,
When mightily descends the swoop of War,
And fights of valiant foes dissolve in tears.
A serpent he, amid the strife of kings,
Stood up, and with us stood the Saints of God.

V.

The grace of God is with the humble lord,
The Father of inherent principle.
Gain would I from my lord a cheerful land,
Where pleasant Mona's trefoils meet mine eye,
Tysiliaw's superior sovereignty,
Whose kingdom is a city without stain.
By royal Bard his brilliant power is sung.
War is the royal praise of royal men,
The conflict heightening even to its close.
Ere green the sod wherein its gems are set,
The chat of social converse is the song.
Nor hate nor strife possess that blessed man.
A Church,[2] whose full tide leaves its gleanings o'er;
A Church, whose horns resound in choir at Mass;
A Church, with shade more green than shore or flood;
A Church, whose rich abundance doth outdo
Dinorben's mansion, or the tide's full flow;
The Church of Llydaw, with its influence wide;
The Church of Pengwern, first in all the earth;
The Church of Powys, pure as Paradise;
Of owner reverenced the Church revered![3]

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[1] This is a mistake of the Bard. St. Oswald was the son of Ethelfrid, and brother of Oswy.

[2] Professor Rees' theory (*Brit. SS.*, pp. 278) that these lines contain an enumeration of churches built by S. Tysiliaw, is ingenious, but seems scarcely corroborated by the text as it stands in the *Myvyrian Archæology*, taken from a MS. of the Rev. E. Davies, of Olveston. It is to be regretted that no account has been given of this MS., but it may be inferred from the orthography that it was taken from an early copy.

[3] In the copy in the British Museum (Add. MSS. 15001, p. 211), in the handwriting of the Rev. John Walters, the orthography of which is modernized, the reading in the last line is, "gymmarch", not "gamarch".

VI.

He shelters all, that hath this tuneful Choir,
A Choir resplendent, scattering gifts around;
Bright is her presence, bright her glory's seat,
Her name is worshipped for her dignity,
—Fair Meivod, with her Sanctuary fair.
Precious the cellar for its perfect mead!
Whoso hath seen the territory fair
Of sunny Meivod, shall not see the like,
Not though his life till Doomsday be prolonged.
As Rome, a city marvellous to view,
A city lofty, and with rule supreme,
An ample city. Fearless are her sons,
Her people ne'er go hand in hand with sin.
A sun-lit City she, whose stately course
Is free from rashness, or extravagance;
A far-famed City, treasure-house of praise,
City to be revered; for pilgrimage
Prepared, to last till time shall be no more!

VII.

Of chalices designer, he for gifts,
And faith, and piety, has been beloved.
A priest, who to the dying Unction brought
That purifies to extasy of bliss.
Sweet is it to extol a nature sweet;
Sweet is the praise of one who feeds the soul
By laws that sweetly raise us up to God.
God's kingdom, that will bring us happiness,
The bard shall gain in full who sings the song;
For poems, fraught with brightest harmonies,
From thought and meditative impulse spring.
None here restrain the genius of the bard;
The land of Brochvael is his sheltering shade,
His shield, his covering, his secure defence;
Its bounty ever is his sure support,
Upraised to Greidiawl's or Gradivael's[1] height.

[1] Greidiawl, according to *Enwogion*, is recorded in the Triads, as one of the Three Heralds of Britain, who were distinguished for their superior knowledge in the science and the laws of war, and had the privilege of passing unmolested through all parts of the island, provided that they observed the regulations established by themselves. Gradivael is in all probability the same person as Gredivel, who, according to the same authority, was the son of Ithel Hael, a saint who flourished early in the sixth century, and, with his brother Fflewyn, was appointed to preside over the monastery founded by Pawl or Paulinus, at Ty Gwyn ar Dâf, in Caermarthenshire. (See also Rees' *Welsh SS.*, pp. 222-3.)

The wonders wrought by him shall ne'er be done
Again, nor have been, since the world began.
Forth from his hand a fiery brand hath burst,
Sprouting with leaves throughout its utmost length.
Another marvel—wise the judgment was—
A cheek that was with ugly warp deformed,
Assumed a nature tender, soft, and warm.
Pillar of Powys! he becomes to us,
In prison, for the time a screen of strength,
His people's shelter, an intrepid lord,
From their youth up sustaining them in wealth,
A paragon of penance, in the land.

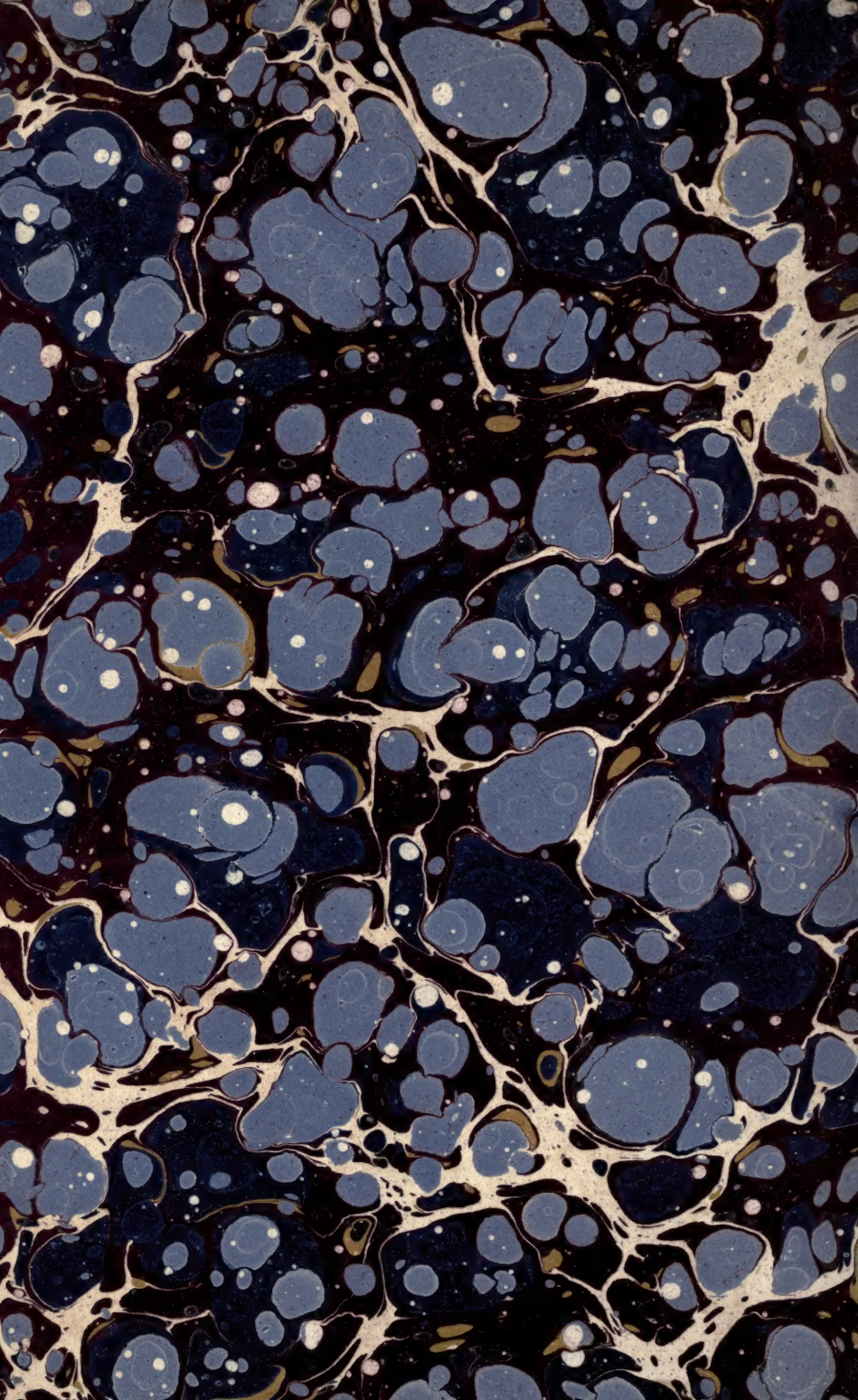
VIII.

In the Supreme Creator is his faith,
And in His regulation of the world.
Let all believe He multiplies His gifts
With plenteous outpour on the innocent.
Save to the faithless, I believe that good
Nor fails, nor falls away, nor is destroyed.
On him who made me, and will end my life,
Creator, Ruler, Author of my Faith,
My Lord, who doth endow my flow of song
With fair forthcomings of the teeming Spring,
Who, tho' Almighty, is long-suffering,
And made me out of the four elements;
In Heaven's Creator, in the Light Supreme,
Who made me, minstrel heretofore, to be
The bard that now I am, I do believe.

IX.

A bard am I, in Britain's monarch's court,
Who owns the Chair of Song among the bards.
Grey are the noble steeds the chief bestows
On me, their hue the salmon's of the stream.
Their bulk, I reckon, is proportionate
To heroes' stature, for the generous king
To me hath prisoners made of oat-fed steeds,
Long-stepping, even-paced and powerful.
In Meivod tokens are of gallantry,
To valiant Britons, in the mighty feast,
In mead, and in the multitude of men,
Her contributions to our men of lore,
Her relics twain, in action consonant,
That raises them until they are enrich'd.
Her oldest man was born upon her land;
May she be free between her rivers twain!
Her foster-son, the Chief of glorious gifts,

Him will I praise, the bards shall praise him all.
Th' Archdeacon, whom she venerates, I love,
Caradoc, freely lavish of his gifts,
That nourish homeless wanderers with his wealth,
Of the Powysians pastor provident.
Thus are we set, without contentiousness,
Around the lamps, the dainties, and the horns,
In one abode, carousing at one cost,
All brothers in one father's unity.
With all compassionate and gentle youths,
And with the angels, the Creator's host,
Hosts upon hosts, in countless multitude,
By pleasing God, by being cleared of guilt,
And by the favour of my Lord, may I
Dwell in the land, whose denizens at last
Delivered from their exile, find their home.



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